543. London Magazine v.28



S. Wale del. C. Grignion Sculp.

While Victory's Wreaths Britannia's Temples crown,
And her high Deeds from Fame's loud Trump are blown;
Low at her Feet proud France a Suppliant see,
Asking whatever Peace her Justice shall decree.

THE London Magazine OR, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer

VOL. XXVIII. For the Year 1759.



By His MAJESTY's Authority.

Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

THE

PREFACE.

WE have now finiſhed the happy and wonderful Year 1759:—*A Year as glorious as ever appeared, even in the glorious Annals of this Nation.—Some Part of our Succeſs we prophetically foretold, in the* Preface *to our* Magazine *for laſt Year; but it has far exceeded our moſt ſanguine Hopes; for the Glory of* Great-Britain *may now be juſtly ſaid to extend from the* Southern *to the* Northern *Pole,—from the* riſing *to the* ſetting Sun; *and our Victories, at Land eſpecially, are the more dazzling, as they were obtained, not by the Superiority of Numbers, or by the Stratagems of War, but meerly by the irreſiſtible Bravery of our Troops.—Even at Sea, though we be ſuperior in naval Strength to our Enemies, yet one famous Engagement* * *has ſhewn, that our Seamen are as little capable of being daunted by a ſuperior Number of hoſtile Ships, as our Troops by a ſuperior Number of hoſtile Battalions.*

Our magnanimous Ally, the King of Pruſſia, *has, it is true, in the courſe of this Year, met with ſome Checks from the Fortune of War; but they ſeem to have been deſigned by Providence only to ſhew, that he riſes ſuperior to every Misfortune, and that he can, by his Prudence and Diligence, quickly repair the Breaches that may be made in his Affairs by any adverſe Fate; for his Enemies are now again all retired or retiring from before him, and in one bold Stroke, at the Beginning of the enſuing Year, he may probably find a Recompence for all the Loſſes he met with during the courſe of the former.*

Theſe are the Triumphs of War, and to theſe our Miniſters have added a Triumph equally glorious, by ſhewing that they cannot be tempted by Victory to delight in Blood, or to rejoice in oppreſſing!—By offering Peace upon reaſonable Terms †, *they have ſhewn, that this Nation can even triumph over itſelf, ſo as not to forget Moderation in the midſt of Conqueſt, but to prefer the Peace of Mankind to a moſt juſt Reſentment, though every Year the War continues, would, in all human Probability, put it more and more into our Power to ſatisfy that Reſentment, and to provide for our future Tranquillity, by ſtripping our Enemies of every Poſſeſſion they have yet remaining in* America.

If the Terms of Peace now offered by us ſhould be rejected by the Pride and Obſtinacy of our Enemies:—If their preſent pacifick Pretences ſhould be found to be like the Tears of the Crocodile, we have Reaſon to hope that the ſame Providence which inſpired our Miniſters with ſo much Wiſdom in directing, and our Troops, both by Sea and Land, with ſo much Courage in executing, the Operations of War will be as propitious to us, in the en-

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 97, 526. † *See ditto, for* 1759, *p.* 680.

ſuing Year, as it has been in the paſt.—The future Sufferings of our Enemies muſt therefore be aſcribed entirely to their own Obſtinacy, and not in the leaſt to the Cruelty or Injuſtice of this Nation.

Whatever the Events may be, we ſhall give as full and as exact an Account of them as the beſt Intelligence can furniſh.—From the general Approbation with which the Publick has ſo kindly indulged us, we have Reaſon to conclude, that our Account of paſt Events has been the moſt compleat of any they could meet with; and the beſt Proof we can give of our Gratitude, is to continue our Care and Diligence, in collecting what may be moſt agreeable and entertaining to our Readers, with whom we moſt heartily join in praying, that the Triumphs of this Nation, in 1760, *may at leaſt equal, if not exceed, thoſe of* 1759.



GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Pater-noſter-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is publiſhed monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE,

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great Expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the ſaid Work, which has been publiſhed once a Month for near Thirty Years paſt, and hath met with great Approbation from the Public.——That he is now publiſhing therein

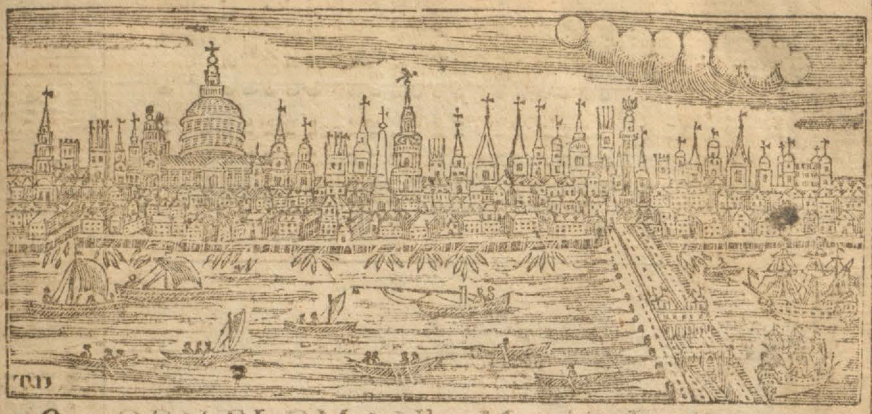
An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progreſs of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illuſtrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been ſo well received, as to induce ſeveral perſons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being deſirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Proſecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may ariſe from printing and vending the ſame, without any other Perſon interfering in his juſt Property, he moſt humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work. And We do therefore, by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, our Licence for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or publiſh the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils, Wherefore, the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY's *Command*,

W. PITT.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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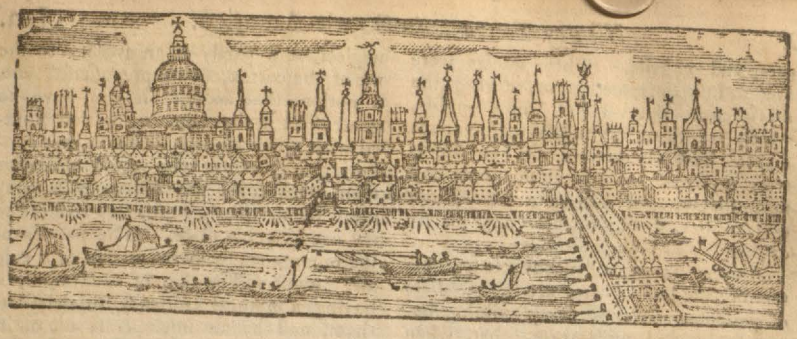
LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row:

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JANUARY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old 1st S	S. Sea old A. 2d. S.	S. Sea An. New 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S	Red. 3 ½ B. Annu.	3 p. Cent. B. confo.	S. S. An. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind Ann.	3 ¾ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	117			90 ⅛				90			89					S. W.	misling
2	117			90 ⅛				90			89			1l. 1s	1 10 0	W. N. W.	clou. mist.
3	116 ¼			90				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			1l. 1s	1 10 0	E S. E.	rain
4	116 ¼			90 ⅛				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			19s	1 10 0	S. E.	rain
5	117			90 ⅛				89 ⅝			88 ½			1l. 0s	1 10 0	W. by S.	rain
6	117			90 ⅛				89			88			1l. 1s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	rain
7	Sunday															S. W.	rain
8	117			90 ⅝				89 ¼			88			1l. 1s	1 10 0	S. W.	rain
9	117			90 ⅝				89 ⅜			88 ⅝			19s	1 12 6	W. by S.	rain
10	117	137 ½		90 ½				89 ⅜			88 ⅝			1l. 0s	1 12 6	S. W.	fair
11	116 ⅞	137 ½		90 ½				89 ⅜			88 ⅝			19s	1 12 6	S. W.	fair
12	116	137 ½		90				89 ⅜			88 ⅝			19s	1 15 0	W. by S.	fair
13	117	134 ¼		90				89 ⅜			88 ⅝			19s	1 15 0	S. W. b. W.	fair
14	Sunday															S. W.	fair
15	117	134 ½		90				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			1l. 0s	1 12 0	S. W.	fair
16	117	134 ¼		89 ⅞				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			19s	1 15 0	S. W.	fair
17	117	134 ¼		89 ⅞				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			16s	1 15 0	S. E.	fair
18	117	134 ¼		89 ⅞				89 ⅝			88 ⅝			16s	1 15 0	W. S. W.	rain
19	117	134		89 ½				89 ¼		88 ¼	88 ¼			16s	1 15 0	S. W. b. W.	fair
20	116 ⅞	134		89 ½				89 ¼		88 ¼	88 ¼			16s	1 12 6	S. W.	fair
21	Sunday															N. W.	frost
22	116 ⅞	134	100	89 ½				89 ⅛		88 ⅜	88 ⅛			16s	1 17 6	E. S. E.	frost
23	116 ¼	134		89				89 ⅛		88 ⅜	88			16s	1 17 6	E. N. E.	frost
24	116 ⅝	134		89				89 ⅛		88 ⅜	88			14s	1 17 6	N. W.	frost
25	116 ⅝	134		89				89 ⅛		88 ⅜	88			14s	1 17 6	S. E.	fair
26	116 ⅝	133 ½		90				89 ⅛		88 ⅜	88 ⅛			10s	1 17 6	S. S. E.	fair
27	116 ⅝	133 ½		90				89		88 ½	88 ¼			10s	1 17 6	S.	fair
28	Sunday															S.	rain
29	116 ¼	133 ½		89 ⅞		89		89 ¾		88 ⅜	89			11s	1 17 6	S.	fine

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 22s to 28s qu	7l. 3s load	7l. 05s load	8l. 05s load	7l. 10s load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qu	34s to 46 qu	4s od bushel	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 14s to 18s	15s to 20 qr	14s to 22 qr	27s to 30 qr	18s to 23 qr	18s to 22 qr	21s to 24	21s to 25	2s 0od	2s 3d to 2s 6d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 12s 6d to 15s	14s to 15 od	15s to 19	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	16s to 20	1s 10d to 2s	1s 03d to 1s 6d	Coals 47s. per Chald
	Beans 20s to 22s od	26s to 34 od	27s to 33	37s to 43s	26s to 32 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	32s to 42	2s 9d to 4s	2s 10d to 3s 2d	



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JANUARY, 1759.

In the Winter Time we often meet with People in this Country, who complain heavily of the Colds and other Inconveniencies which that Season exposes them to; therefore, to reconcile such People to their native Climate, we shall, from Don George Juan's *Voyage to* South-America, *give them a Sample of the Inconveniencies to which the Inhabitants are exposed in hot Climates. That Gentleman, in his Account of the temperature of the Air, and the different Seasons at* Guayaquil, *writes as follows:*

"IN Guayaquil the winter sets in, during the month of December, sometimes at the beginning, sometimes in the middle, and sometimes not till the end of the month, and lasts till April or May. During this season, the elements, the insects, and vermin, seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. Its extreme heat appeared from some thermometrical experiments; for, on the 3d of April, when its intenseness had begun to abate, at six in the morning the liquor stood at 1022; at noon at 1025; and at three in the afternoon at 1027; which shews the heat in the middle of winter to be greater than at Carthagena. The rains also continue day and night, accompanied with frequent and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightening. So that every thing seems to conspire to distress the inhabitants. The river and all those which join it, overflow their banks, and lay under water the whole country. The long calm renders the refreshing winds very desirable, and the innumerable swarms of insects and vermin, infest both the air and ground in an intolerable manner.

The snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions and scolopendra, in this season, find methods of getting into the houses, to the destruction of many of the inhabitants. And though they are not actually free from them all the rest of the year, yet at this time they are far more numerous, and also more active; so that it is absolutely necessary to examine carefully the beds, some of these animals having been known to find their way into them; and both as a safeguard against the danger, and to avoid the tortures of the moschitos and other insects, all persons, even the Negro slaves and Indians, have foldos or canopies over their beds. Those used by the lower class of people are made of tucuyo, or cotton, wove in the mountains: Others use white linen laced, according to the temper or ability of the owner.

Though all these hot and moist countries swarm with an infinite variety of volatile insects, yet the inhabitants are no where so greatly incommoded as at Guayaquil, it being impossible to keep a candle burning, except in a lantern, above three or four minutes, numberless insects flying into its flame and extinguishing it. Any person, therefore, being obliged to be near a light, is soon driven from his post by the infinite numbers which fill his eyes,

ears, and noſtrils. Theſe inſects were almoſt inſupportable to us, during the ſhort clear intervals of ſome nights, which we ſpent in making obſervations on the heavenly bodies. Their ſtings were attended with great tortures; and more than once obliged us to abandon our A obſervations, being unable either to ſee or breathe for their multitudes.

Another terrible inconvenience attending the houſes here, are the numbers of pericotes, or rats, every building being ſo infeſted with them, that, when night comes on, they quit their holes, and B make ſuch a noiſe in running along the ceiling, and in clambering up and down the ſides of the rooms and canopies of the beds, as to diſturb perſons not accuſtomed to them. They are ſo little afraid of the human ſpecies, that, if a candle be ſet down without being in a lantern, they C immediately carry it off; but as this might be attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences, care is taken that their impudence is ſeldom put to this trial, though they are remarkably vigilant in taking advantage of the leaſt neglect. All theſe inconveniences, which ſeem in- D ſupportable to ſtrangers, and alone ſufficient to render ſuch a country uninhabited, little affect the natives, as having been uſed to them from their infancy; and they are more affected with cold on the mountains, which the Europeans E ſcarce feel, or, at leaſt, think very moderate, than with all theſe diſagreeable particulars.

The leaſt troubleſome ſeaſon here is the ſummer, as then both the number and activity of theſe vermin are diminiſhed; it being a miſtake in ſome authors, to ſay they abound moſt in that ſeaſon. The heat is then abated, by the ſetting in of the S. W. and W. S. W. breezes, called here chandui, as coming over a mountain of that name. Theſe begin conſtantly at noon, and continue to refreſh the earth till five or ſix in the morning of the following day. The ſky is always G ſerene and bright, the gentleſt ſhowers being rarely known. Proviſions are alſo in greater plenty, and thoſe produced in the country of a very agreeable taſte, if uſed while freſh. Fruits are alſo more common, eſpecially melons and water-melons, which are brought in large balzas to the H city. But the capital advantage is the remarkable ſalubrity of the air in that ſeaſon.

During the winter, tertian fevers are very common, and are here particularly painful and dangerous, owing partly to neglect, and partly to an averſion to the uſe of the cortex, being prepoſſeſſed with a notion, that as hot, it can have no good effect in that climate; ſo that blinded with this prejudice, without ever conſulting phyſicians, who would undeceive them, they ſuffer the diſtemper to prey upon them, till they are often reduced to an irrecoverable ſtate. The natives of the mountains, who are enured to a cold air, cannot endure that of Guayaquil, it having a natural tendency to debilitate them, and by an intemperate uſe of its delicious fruits, they throw themſelves into thoſe fevers, which are as common to them in one ſeaſon as another.

Beſides this diſeaſe, which is the moſt general, ſince the year 1740, the black vomit has alſo made its appearance, the galleons of the South Sea, having, on account of the war, touched here, in order to ſecure the treaſure, among the provinces of the Cordillera. At that time great numbers died on board the ſhips, together with many foreigners, but very few of the natives. In ſaying that the galleons brought this diſtemper to Guayaquil, I follow the general opinion, as it was before that epoca unknown there.

The natives are very ſubject to cataracts, and other diſtempers of the eye, which often cauſe a total blindneſs. Though theſe diſtempers are not general, yet they are much more common than in other parts, and I am inclined to think it proceeds from the aqueous exhalations during the winter, when the whole country is overflowed with water, and which, from the chalky texture of the ſoil, muſt be viſcid in the higheſt degree, and penetrating the external tunick, not only F foul the cryſtalline humour, but alſo cover the pupil, from whence cataracts, and other diſorders of the eyes, have their origin."

And in the account of his paſſage from this place to the town of Caracol, he writes thus:

G "On receiving advice that the mules, provided by the corregidor of Guaranda, were on the road to Caracol, we immediately embarked at Guayaquil on the 3d of May, 1736, on board a large chata: But the uſual impediment of the current, and ſeveral unfortunate accidents, ren- H dered the paſſage ſo very long, that we did not land at Caracol before the 11th. The tortures we received on the river, from the moſchitos, were beyond imagination. We had provided ourſelves with guetres, and moſchito clothes; but to very little purpoſe. The whole day we were in

in continual motion to keep them off; but at night our torments were exceſſive. Our gloves were indeed ſome defence to our hands, but our faces were entirely expoſed, nor were our clothes a ſufficient defence for the reſt of our bodies; for their ſtings penetrating through the cloth, A cauſed a very painful and fiery itching. The moſt diſmal night we ſpent in this paſſage, was when we came to an anchor near a large and handſome houſe, but uninhabited; for we had no ſooner ſeated ourſelves in it, than we were attacked on all ſides, with innumerable ſwarms of B moſchitos; ſo that we were ſo far from having any reſt there, that it was impoſſible for a perſon ſuſceptible of feeling to be one moment quiet. Thoſe who had covered themſelves with their moſchito cloths, after taking the greateſt care that none of theſe malignant inſects were con- C tained in them, found themſelves in a moment ſo attacked on all ſides, that they were obliged ſoon to return to the place they had quitted. Thoſe who were in the houſe, hoping that they ſhould find ſome relief in the open fields, ventured out, though in danger of ſuffering in a D more terrible manner from the ſerpents; but were ſoon convinced of their miſtake; it being impoſſible to determine which was the moſt ſupportable place, within the moſchito cloth, without it, or in the open fields. In ſhort no expedient was of any uſe againſt their numbers. The E ſmoke of the trees we burnt to diſperſe theſe infernal inſects, beſides almoſt choaking us, ſeemed rather to augment than diminiſh their multitudes. At day-break we could not without concern look upon each other. Our faces were ſwelled, and our hands covered with painful tumours, F which ſufficiently indicated the condition of the other parts of our bodies, expoſed to the attacks of thoſe inſects. The following night we took up our quarters in a houſe inhabited, but not free from moſchitos; though in much leſs numbers than before. On informing our hoſt of G the deplorable manner in which we had ſpent the preceding night, he gravely told us, that the houſe we ſo greatly complained of, had been forſaken on account of its being the purgatory of a ſoul. To which one of our company wittily anſwered, that it was much more natural to H think that it was forſaken on account of its being a purgatory for the body.

The mules being arrived at Caracol, we ſet out on the 14th of May, and after travelling four leagues, through ſavannahs, woods of plantane, and cacao trees, we arrived at the river Ojibar; and continued our journey during the whole day along its banks, fording it no leſs than nine times, though with no ſmall danger from its rapidity, breadth, depth, and rocky bottom; and about three or four in the afternoon, we halted at a place called Puerto de Moſchitos.

All the road from Caracol to the Ojibar, is ſo deep and boggy, that the beaſts at every ſtep ſunk almoſt up to their bellies; but along the banks of that river we found it much more firm and commodious. The name of the place where we were to take up our lodging that night, ſufficiently indicates its nature. The houſe had been for ſome time forſaken, like that already mentioned on Guayaquil river, and become a neſt of moſchitos of all kinds; ſo that it was impoſſible to determine which was the worſt. Some, to avoid the torture of theſe inſects, ſtripped themſelves, and went into the river, keeping only their heads above water; but the face, being the only part expoſed, was immediately covered with them; ſo that thoſe who had recourſe to this expedient, were ſoon forced to deliver up their whole bodies to theſe tormenting creatures."

The Behaviour of Captain Tyrrell, *his Officers and Crew, does ſo much Honour to their Country, that though we gave a ſhort Account of his Engagement, with the* Floriſſant, *in our* Appendix, *we think it proper to inſert his whole gallant Letter, in relation to that Affair.*

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 23.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Tyrrell, *of his Majeſty's Ship* Buckingham, *dated in* Old Road, St. Chriſtopher's, *the 9th of* November, 1758, *to* John Moore, *Eſq; Commander in Chief, &c. at the* Leeward Iſlands.

"AGREEABLE to your orders, I ſailed on Thurſday night from St. John's Road; the next morning I got between Guadalupe and Montſerat, and gave chace to a ſail we eſpied in the N. W. which proved to be his majeſty's ſloop Weazle; and, upon enquiry, having found ſhe had not met his majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, I ordered capt. Boles to come on board, for directions for his further proceedings.

Whilſt his orders were writing out, we diſcovered a fleet of nineteen ſail, bearing W. S. W. ſtanding to the S. S. W. Upon which we immediately gave chace, with all the ſail we could poſſibly crowd.

About

About two o'clock we diſcovered that they were convoyed by a French man of war of 74 guns, and two large frigates. About half an hour after two, the Weazle got ſo cloſe, as to receive a whole broadſide from the 74 gun ſhip, which did her little or no damage. I then made A the ſignal to call the Weazle off, and gave her lieutenant orders not to go near the 74 gun ſhip, or the frigates, as the leaſt of the latter was vaſtly ſuperior to him in force; by following which advice, he could not come to fire a ſhot during the whole action, neither indeed could it be B of any ſervice.

Whilſt I made all the ſail I could, they were jogging on under their foreſails and topſails; and when we came up within half gun ſhot, they made a running fight, in firing their ſtern-chace, and the frigates ſometimes raking fore and aft, annoyed C me pretty much, but retarded their way ſo much, that I got up with my bow-ſprit almoſt over the Floriſſant's ſtern. Finding I could not bring him to a general action, I gave the Buckingham a yaw under his lee, and gave him a noble doſe of great guns and ſmall arms, at about D the diſtance of half muſket ſhot, which he ſoon after returned, and damaged my rigging, maſts, and ſails, very much. The largeſt frigate being very troubleſome, I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills, and ſate him a ſcouting like a luſty fellow, and he never returned to the E action again. The Floriſſant likewiſe bore away, by which means he got under my lee, and exchanged three or four broadſides (he endeavouring to keep at a diſtance from me) which killed and wounded ſome of my men; and I preſume we did them as much damage, as F our men were very cool, took good aim, were under very good diſcipline, and fought with a true Engliſh ſpirit.

An unlucky broadſide from the French made ſome ſlaughter on my quarter-deck, in which I got wounded, loſing three fingers of my right hand, and a ſmall G wound over my right eye, which, by the effuſion of blood, blinded me for a little while: I at the ſame time got ſeveral contuſions over my body by ſplinters; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off of deck till the loſs of blood began to weaken me. The maſter, and lieutenant of marines got dangerouſly wounded at the ſame time.

I called to my people to ſtand by and do their duty, which they promiſed to do with the utmoſt chearfulneſs. I juſt ran down, and got the blood ſtopped, and ran upon deck again; but finding the ſtraining made my wounds bleed afreſh, I ſent for my firſt lieutenant, and told him to take the command of the deck for a while. He anſwered me that he would, and run along ſide the Floriſſant, yard-arm and yard-arm, and fight to the laſt gaſp; upon which I made a ſpeech to the men, exhorting them to do their utmoſt, which they chearfully promiſed, and gave three cheers.

I went down a ſecond time much more eaſy than before. Poor Mr. Marſhal was as good as his word, he got board and board with the Floriſſant, and received a broadſide from her, which killed him as he was encouraging the men; and thus he died, an honour to his country, and the ſervice. The ſecond lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ſhip bravely, yard-arm and yard arm. We ſilenced the Floriſſant for ſome time, upon which ſhe hauled down her colours, and after that, fired about eleven of her lower tier, and gave us a volley of ſmall arms, which our people returned with great fury, giving her three broadſides, ſhe not returning even a ſingle gun. Capt. Troy, at the ſame time, at the head of his marines, performed the ſervice of a brave and gallant officer, cleared her poop and quarter-deck, and drove her men like ſheep down upon their main deck. Our top men were not idle, they plying their hand-grenades and ſwivels to excellent purpoſe. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the uproar and confuſion the French were in.

It being now dark, and we having every bit of rigging in the ſhip ſhot away, ſhe ſeeing our condition, took the opportunity, ſat her foreſail and topgallant ſails, and ran away. We endeavoured to purſue her with what rags of ſails we had left, but to no purpoſe. Thus we loſt one of the fineſt two-deck ſhips my eyes ever beheld.

I cannot give you too great encomiums on the people and officers behaviour, and I hope you will ſtrenuouſly recommend my officers to the lords of the Admiralty, as they richly deſerve their favour. Notwithſtanding the great fatigue the ſhip's company had all day, they chearfully ſtayed up all night, knotting and ſplicing the rigging, and bending the ſails.

I flatter myſelf, when you reflect, that one of the ſhips of your ſquadron, with no more than 65 guns (as you know ſome of our guns were diſabled laſt January, and not ſupplied) and but 472 well men at quarters, ſhould beat three French men of war, one of 74 guns and 700 men, another

another of 38 guns and 350 men, and one of 28 guns and 250 men. If we had had the good luck to join the Briſtol, it would have crowned all.

Capt. Boles being on board the Buckingham, I gave him directions to go down and ſuperintend the lower deck, which he performed with great alacrity.

As we have been ſo greatly damaged in our maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, particularly our maſts, I thought it proper to ſend the carpenter of the Buckingham, as he can better give you an account by word of mouth, of what fiſhes we ſhall want, than many words of my writing.

Before I conclude, I cannot help repreſenting to you the inhuman, ungenerous, and barbarous behaviour of the French during the action. No raſcally piccaroon, or pyrate, could have fired worſe ſtuff into us than they did, ſuch as ſquare bits of iron, old ruſty nails, and, in ſhort, every thing that could tend to the deſtruction of men; a ſpecimen of which, pleaſe God, I ſhall produce to you upon my arrival.

I ſend you incloſed a liſt of the ſlain and wounded.

Officers; one killed, three much wounded.—Midſhipmen; two ſlightly wounded, one died of his wounds.—Seamen; five killed, nine much wounded, twenty ſlightly wounded, one died of his wounds. —Marines; one killed, three much wounded, three ſlightly wounded.

N. B. The officer killed, was Mr. George Marſhal, firſt lieutenant; and the officers wounded, were capt. Tyrrell, Mr. Matthew Winterborne, maſter, and Mr. Harris, lieutenant of marines.

The Speech of the Honourable James de Lancey, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* New York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America: *To the Council and General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province.*

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,

I TAKE this firſt opportunity of our meeting, to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms in North-America. The reduction of Louiſbourg, and, in conſequence, of the iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John's, is an acquiſition of the utmoſt importance to the trade of Great-Britain, and the ſafety of the Northern colonies: May they always continue in the Britiſh poſſeſſion. The taking and deſtroying ſo many of the enemy's ſhips on this occaſion, whereby the French navy is conſiderably weakened, is an additional heavy loſs to them; and all this has been atchieved with ſo little loſs on our part, as is ſcarcely to be paralleled in any inſtance.

And though by our repulſe and retreat from Ticonderoga, the ſanguine hopes we had entertained of ſucceſs in that quarter, have been diſappointed, yet the enemy have gained no ground there; and things are as they were on Hudſon's river at the beginning of the campaign.

On the other ſide, major-general Abercromby ſent brigadier Stanwix, with a conſiderable body of Provincials, up the Mohawk's river, where a fort has been built at the Oneida ſtation; whereby an important paſs is ſecured, through which one of the French generals was to have made an irruption laſt ſpring, but was prevented by the diligence of our army, which advanced ſo faſt, as to oblige the French general at Ticonderoga, to recall him, to oppoſe our troops.

It was from this ſtation that lieutenant-colonel Bradſtreet, in conſequence of orders received from general Abercromby, proceeded to attack the French fort Frontenac, at Cadaraqui, which he accompliſhed, taking and deſtroying the fort. This event was attended with happy circumſtances. At this place were taken all the veſſels the French had on the lake, which have been burnt: In the fort were found a great number of arms, an immenſe quantity of proviſions, and Indian goods of all kinds, being the magazine from whence Niagra and the other French poſts weſtward were to be furniſhed. Theſe have all been deſtroyed or brought away, the effects of which will be ſeverely felt by the enemy this winter.

I mention the events in North-America, as being near to you, and more immediately engaging your attention. I have, however, the pleaſure to acquaint you, that by the lateſt advices, affairs in Europe take a favourable turn for his majeſty and his allies, and we may hope for a happy iſſue of the campaign.

Gentlemen,

I have now to recommend to you to proceed with diſpatch on the uſual buſineſs of this ſeaſon, and muſt acquaint you, that the publick ſervice has called me to Albany once laſt year, and twice this, which you will take into your conſideration.

On repreſentations from the inhabitants of

of Ulſter and Orange, of the incurſions of the Indians into their ſettlements, I ordered an officer and twenty-four additional men into the blockhouſes, for their protection; and colonel Hardenbergh having ordered a party of militia out, upon the Indians killing one of the inhabitants within a mile of the church at Rocheſter, I directed him to keep them on the ſcout till the danger of any farther miſchief was over: When the accounts of the expence accruing from this ſervice, are brought in, they ſhall be laid before you. Theſe militia I have ordered to be diſmiſſed, as general Abercromby has ordered the light armed infantry to be poſted in thoſe parts: He has alſo acquainted me that he would order the New-York regiment to be diſbanded as ſoon as poſſible, and I am in daily expectation of hearing it is done.

Gentlemen,

If there be any laws to be revived or continued, or new to be made, for the benefit of his majeſty's ſubjects within my government, you will find me ready to give my aſſent to them.

City of New-York, Nov. 21, 1758. JAMES DE LANCEY.

A brief ACCOUNT *of the Empire of* GERMANY, *with an accurate* MAP *of the Seat of War in that Empire, and the adjacent Countries.*

THIS extenſive country is ſituated between 5°. and 19°. of eaſtern longitude, and between 45°. and 55°. of north latitude. It is bounded on the north, by Denmark, the Baltick ſea, and the German ocean; on the eaſt, by Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary; on the ſouth, by Switzerland and the Alps; and on the weſt, by the dominions of France, and the Netherlands. It is generally divided into 10 circles, viz. thoſe of the Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Weſtphalia, on the north: Thoſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, and Swabia, on the ſouth: Thoſe of Franconia, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine, in the middle; and the circle of Burgundy, which laſt has been long torn from the empire.

The Germanick body conſiſts of above 300 ſovereign princes and ſtates, which may be included under the following general claſſes. 1. The emperor. 2. The electors. 3. The eccleſiaſtical princes. 4. Secular princes. 5. Free cities, which are either imperial towns, as Franckfort, or hanſe towns, as Hamburgh and Bremen.

Germany, towards the north and eaſt, is a level country; on the ſouth it is mountainous; but in the middle parts there is a variety of hills, vallies, fertile fields and meadows, along the banks of the Danube, Rhine, &c. It is adorned with abundance of fine cities, caſtles, and palaces, and is very populous. The three religions which are principally profeſſed in Germany, are the Roman Catholick, the Lutheran, and the Calviniſt; and the two latter (though brother Proteſtants, as well as Fellow-Chriſtians) hate, and would perſecute one another, as much as the Papiſts do both, when let looſe, either through blind zeal, or the policy of their princes. The treaty of Weſtphalia eſtabliſhed the Proteſtants in the true enjoyment of their religion; after many hundred thouſand people had been maſſacred in the conteſts between the Papiſts and them, ſince the reformation.

Germany produces corn, wine, oil, ſheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horſes, fit for the coach or army, and with theſe the French uſually remount their cavalry. The country alſo produces great quantities of flax and hemp, and they have abundance of good timber; nor ſhould their bacon, beer, and mum, be forgot; they have alſo mines of iron, copper, and ſilver, lead, ſalt, coal, vitriol, quickſilver, nitre, ocre, and ſulphur, and ſome of the beſt medicinal ſprings and baths in Europe; as at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la Chapelle, &c. They have alſo plenty of deer, fiſh, and fowl; and their orchards are full of the beſt fruits. The people are excellent mechanicks and chymiſts: The invention of printing and gun powder, is generally aſcribed to them; clocks, watches, locks, ſwords, and fire-arms, they have alſo brought to great perfection; and they have in a manner monopolized the manufacture of tin plates, or white iron. They are reckoned good artiſts at painting and engraving, and are excellent engineers. They carry on their foreign trade by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and the Baltick ſea; particularly from the ports of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland; they export a good deal of linen, particularly to England; and what we call Dutch toys, come from hence: Proviſions, and conſequently labour, is very cheap, or it could never turn to account to employ their hands in ſuch trifles.

Of moſt of the countries included in this MAP, we have given particular MAPS, with deſcriptions annexed, in our former Volumes, where all that relates to the empire of Germany, its conſtitution, government, &c. may alſo be found; to which, therefore, we refer our readers.

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix to last Year, p.* 661.

THUS they had full information, as to every thing relating to the matters under consideration; yet, from the bad success of the two bills they had sent up to the other house, they found they had hitherto proceeded without any effect: However, they resolved, it seems, to do something, if possible, for the benefit of trade and navigation, and for the relief of the poor. With this view it was, on the 19th of April, ordered, that there should be laid before the house, an account of the prices that had been paid for beef for victualling his majesty's navy, from Christmas, 1730, to Christmas, 1757, distinguishing each year; which account was accordingly presented on the 26th, and ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house; and on the 8th of May it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the free importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, into this kingdom from Ireland, for a time to be limited; and that Mr. Thomas Coventry, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Gybbons, should prepare and bring in the same.

As the bill had been before thought of, and was very short, it was next day presented to the house by Mr. Thomas Coventry, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 10th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and, on the 24th, the house having resolved itself into the said committee, they went through the bill with several amendments, which were next day reported and agreed to; and the house having made an amendment to the bill, ordered it, with the amendments, to be ingrossed. On the 26th it was read a third time, and a motion made for its being passed, whereupon a debate arose in the house, which was adjourned till next morning, but was not resumed till the Monday following, when an ingrossed clause was added, by way of Ryder, and an amendment made, by the house, to the bill, after which it was passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed, and on the 13th of June their lordships, by message, acquainted the commons, that they had agreed to the bill without any amendment; and at the end of the session it received the royal assent by commission, being entitled, *An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef, Pork, and Butter, from Ireland, for a limited Time.*

The preamble of this act sets forth, That the permitting the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, into this kingdom from Ireland, for a limited time, may, at this time, be of great advantage to both kingdoms, therefore it is enacted by

Clause 1. That from and after the 24th of June, 1758, all sorts of these provisions may be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, during six months next ensuing, free from all subsidies and penalties, other than the aftermentioned, viz.

—— 2. There shall be paid to the salt duty officer, at the port of importation, and before the landing 1s. 3d. for every hundred weight of salted beef or pork; and 4d for every hundred weight of salted butter, and so in proportion.

—— 3. If landed before payment of these duties, to be forfeited; and the importer moreover to forfeit 20s. per barrel, and so in proportion.

—— 4. No bounty to be allowed upon the re-exportation of such provisions.

—— 5. The usual one for preventing vexatious actions or suits, for any thing done in pursuance of this act.

From this whole affair, relating to the importations from Ireland, every reader must observe, That it was a dispute between the trading interest and the present landed interest of this kingdom: I say the present landed interest, for as to that which is future, it must in every country coincide with the trading interest: What is prejudicial to the trading interest, will always, at last, be prejudicial to the landed interest; and what serves to promote and increase the trade of any country, will always, at last, be of service to the landholders of that country. But as to the present landed interest of this kingdom, it is certain, that a free importation of provisions from Ireland would at first, and perhaps for a considerable time, lower the rents of most of our farms; for a farmer who pays a rent of 20s. an acre, cannot sell the produce of his farm so cheap, as a farmer may do who pays but 10s. an acre for land of

equal goodneſs; and a farmer who, by reaſon of high taxes, muſt expend yearly 20s. an acre in the cultivation, cannot ſell the produce ſo cheap, as a farmer may do who expends but 10s. an acre in the ſame ſort of cultivation, ſuppoſing them, in both caſes, of equal ſkill and induſtry.

If then it be true, as I believe it is, that our farmers in England generally pay higher rents, and are at a greater expence in the cultivation, than the farmers in Ireland, it is evident, that a free importation of proviſions from Ireland, would ruin all our farmers, and oblige their landlords to lower their rents; and every partial free importation will have a proportionable effect. But then, if we conſider the future landed intereſt, and the general intereſt of the nation, it is certain, that if the proviſions neceſſary for the ſupport of the poor be held at a dearer rate in any one country, than in its neighbouring countries, either by taxes, or by prohibitions, in order to raiſe or keep up the rents of the landholders, that country will, at laſt, loſe both its commerce and manufactures; and then the rents of the landholders will be reduced much lower than they could ever have been, by allowing a free importation of proviſions neceſſary for the ſupport of the poor; for in ſuch a country, the price of labour, that is to ſay, the wages of workmen, in all ſorts of manufacture, will be higher than in any neighbouring country, and conſequently their manufactures cannot be ſold ſo cheap at foreign markets, as the manufactures of any neighbouring country, who can rival them in the ſame ſort of manufacture; ſo that their manufactures will, at laſt, be confined to their own home conſumption, and a great part, even of that, will, at laſt, be ſupplied by foreign manufactures, clandeſtinely run in upon them, which cannot be prevented by the ſevereſt laws againſt ſmuggling, eſpecially in manufactures wherein it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between what is foreign and what is home made.

This I take to be an infallible maxim, with regard to trade and commerce, and as it is of great importance to this nation to have it well underſtood, and conſequently aſſented to, by the high as well as the low, I ſhall endeavour to illuſtrate and confirm what I have ſaid. For this purpoſe I ſhall ſuppoſe this nation in the ſame ſtate which it was in the days of Henry III. or Edward I. when we had neither agriculture, manufactures, or commerce: When we thought of nothing but cutting the throats of our neighbours, or of one another. In this ſtate let me ſuppoſe, that every county had a ſupreme legiſlature of its own, and a power to make laws to be of force within that county; and that three or four rich maſters of manufacture, expelled from Flanders, or the Hans Towns, came over to ſettle, and ſet up their reſpective manufactories in one of our counties; in Kent for example. They would of courſe bring ſome ſkilful workmen along with them; and they would give good wages to every native, male or female, old or young, that could be uſeful in their manufactories. The poor would flock into Kent for employment, and the neighbouring counties would ſend thither for all the manufactures they had occaſion for. By this means there would ſoon be a great increaſe in the numbers of their people, and in the quantity of gold and ſilver current among them; and, by both, the price of all ſorts of proviſions, produced in that county, would be greatly inhanced, which of courſe would encourage and increaſe their agriculture; but their people and current money ſtill continuing to increaſe in a greater proportion, and the price of proviſions conſequently to riſe; the neighbouring counties would ſend into Kent all the ſpare proviſions they could raiſe, which, while it continued, would prevent the price of proviſions in Kent, from riſing much above what they ſold for in the neighbouring counties, and conſequently the price of labour, and the rents of their lands, would ſtill continue at a moderate rate.

In theſe circumſtances, the farmers of Kent would repine at their being kept down in their prices, by the foreign proviſions imported, and would thereupon make heavy complaints to their landlords. On the other hand, the landlords foreſeeing the immediate conſequence, that if their farmers could ſell the produce of their farms at an higher rate, they could pay them an higher rent; but not foreſeeing, or neglecting, the remote conſequences with regard to trade, and being met in their wiſe county-court, they would make a ſtrict and ſevere law againſt the importation of any foreign proviſions, meaning by the word foreign, every place not within the county of Kent. Upon this, the price of proviſions, the price of labour, and the rents of lands, would riſe to an extravagant height all over the county of Kent; and the manufacturers and merchants, who exported their manufactures, would be ſenſible of the expence

they

they were put to, by the increaſed wages they were obliged to pay to their workmen and ſervants, and the increaſed price they were obliged to pay for proviſions to ſupport their families; but they would not complain, becauſe, having no rivals in any other county, they could make A good their loſs by raiſing, in proportion, the price of their manufactures, for exportation as well as for home conſumption; ſo that the county of Kent would continue increaſing, both in the numbers of their people, and in the quantity of their current coin; for the poor will al- B ways flock to that country where they hear that wages are high, without conſidering the difference in the expence of living; and the additional price of the manufactures exported, would bring more money into the county, while at the ſame time it would be prevented from going C out by the prohibition of foreign proviſions.

In theſe flouriſhing circumſtances the county of Kent might continue for ſeveral years, for nothing but force, or very ill treatment, can oblige manufacturers or merchants to remove from a place where D they are well ſettled in buſineſs, and in a way of living handſomely, if not of growing rich. In the mean time the rents of the landholders would be vaſtly increaſed, not only by the increaſed rents of their farms, but by the rents of new houſes and gardens in all their towns and villages, which E being very populous, would give an additional riſe to the rents of all the farms in their neighbourhood, by furniſhing them with plenty of rich compoſt for manuring and fertilizing their grounds.

In theſe flouriſhing circumſtances I ſay, the county of Kent might continue for F ſeveral years, without any rival in their trade or manufacture; but at laſt ſome of the poſterity, or apprentices of the Kentiſh manufacturers, obſerving the low price of proviſions and labour in the neighbouring counties, and from thence juſtly concluding, that manufactures of all kinds G might there be carried on at a leſs expence, inſtead of ſetting up in Kent, they would go and ſet up manufactories in ſome of the neighbouring counties and ſoon deprive Kent of vending any of their manufactures in thoſe counties, after which they would become their rivals, and un- H derſell them not only at all foreign markets, but even in the county of Kent itſelf.

This would give the alarm to all the merchants, manufacturers, and traders in Kent; and they would of courſe apply to the county court to have the law againſt the importation of foreign proviſions repealed. If their requeſt ſhould be granted, the price of proviſions and labour would ſoon come to be in Kent, upon a par with the neighbouring counties, ſo that they could work up their manufactures as cheap a rate as ſuch manufactures could be work'd up in any other county; and if they, being eſtabliſhed in the manufacture, and as yet in poſſeſſion of the foreign markets, and by their great capitals enabled to trade at a leſs profit, than young beginners, could afford to do, the latter would ſoon be undone, which would be ſuch a diſcouragement that no one would attempt any ſuch undertaking for the future. By this means the county of Kent would ſoon recover the little trade they had loſt; and their merchants would be daily extending their correſpondence and finding out new markets for the ſale of their goods: Their towns would increaſe both in extent and numbers of people, many of their villages would become large towns, and new villages would be almoſt every year beginning to be formed, for no one can tell how far the trade even of a ſingle county might be extended by good laws and good management, as is evident from the preſent ſtate of the provinces of Holland and Zealand.

Let us now ſee what would be the effect of the repeal of this law with regard to the landholders. As their farmers could not now ſell the produce of their farms at ſo dear a rate, it is certain they would be obliged to lower the rents of their farms; but the rents of all the houſes and gardens upon their reſpective eſtates would continue at leaſt as high as ever; and what they loſt by the reduction of their farm rents, would ſoon be more than compenſated by the great number of new houſes and gardens that would be built and laid out within their eſtates, and all let at high rents to thriving merchants or tradeſmen, or to induſtrious and frugal workmen or labourers. Even the farms in the neighbourhood of new towns and villages might be ſoon raiſed to their old rents, by the improvement they would receive from ſuch a neighbourhood. Therefore I muſt conclude, that the landholders in Kent would in general be great gainers by agreeing to the merchants and traders requeſt, in the repeal of ſuch a prohibitory law.

From hence one would be apt to think it impoſſible, that ſuch a requeſt could be rejected by rational creatures, and yet if the county-court of Kent conſiſted moſtly of

of landholders who were neither concerned in trade, nor understood any thing of its nature, the request would, I am persuaded, be rejected. What then would be the consequence? The manufacturers foreseeing that it would be no longer possible to carry on their manufactures in Kent, such as were rich enough would give up all trade, and many of the rest would remove into the neighbouring counties: Nay, some of the rich would, out of resentment, remove thither in order to carry on and establish the manufactures of those counties; and the merchants concerned in the export trade, not finding any thing in Kent that they could export, would likewise give up all trade, or remove into the neighbouring counties; so that no manufacturers would remain, nor would any manufactures be made in Kent, but just sufficient for their home consumption; and great part even of this would soon be supplied from the neighbouring counties, either by an open trade, or a clandestine importation, if the open trade should be prohibited.

Thus in a small number of years, there would be neither trade, nor manufacture, nor any extraordinary number of people in the county of Kent; for all the labouring people, and all those concerned in any branch of manufacture, would follow the masters into the neighbouring counties; and such as could not follow them would become a burden upon their respective parishes; by which means the towns and the villages in Kent would become desolate, and the houses ruinous; so that of many of them it might in a few years be said, as was of old said of Troy:

Est ſeges ubi Troia fuit.

Can we think that in this general wreck of the trade and people of the county of Kent, the landholders would remain unhurt and unaffected? In the first place they would lose, not a part but the whole of the rent of all those houses and gardens, within their respective estates that were become ruinous; and as there would be no demand for building materials, it would cost them a large sum of money to get the rubbish removed, in order to make the scite fit for pasturage or tillage: Even those houses that continued to be occupied, would fall perhaps to a third of their former rent; by which means most of the landholders would find the yearly income of their estates greatly diminished. But would they suffer nothing in the rent of their farms? Would that rent continue at it's former extravagant rate? It is impossible to suppose it. The small number of people remaining in the county, could not consume near the former produce of the farms: The farmers therefore must either produce less of all sorts of provisions, or they must send the surplus to be sold in the neighbouring counties: If they produced less, they could not pay the high rents they had been raised to: If they sent the surplus to the neighbouring counties, they could not sell it but at such a low price as would disable them from paying the high rents they had been raised to: Consequently the farmers would all be ruined in a few years, and the landholders, at last, forced to reduce the rent of their farms, much lower than would have been necessary, had they agreed to the request of the merchants, whilst the trade and manufactures of the county were in a vigorous and flourishing condition.

In my reasoning upon this subject, I have confined myself to the supposed conduct and trade of one single county, because in such a small limit, the effects would follow their causes much more quickly, than they can ever do in a large and extensive kingdom, therefore the consequences may be more easily comprehended, and more clearly seen; for in such a small limit, the effects would probably follow their causes in the space of forty or fifty years, whereas, in a large and extensive kingdom, two or three centuries may intervene, and the effects may be accelerated or retarded by various accidents that may happen to the kingdom, or its neighbouring states, so that when the effects begin to be perceived, the causes would be unknown to the vulgar; but in both cases the consequences are equally natural and necessary, as might be confirmed from history, if my designed brevity would allow me to enlarge upon the subject; therefore it may be laid down as a general and certain maxim, that a government which aims at trade, or at preserving what it is possessed of, ought never to prohibit or to load with heavy duties, the importation of the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, even from foreign countries, and much less from any one part of its own dominions to another.

But in this country, we have been so far from observing this maxim, that we have not only prohibited, or loaded with heavy duties, the importation of the necessaries of life, and many of the rough materials for manufacture, even from some of our own dominions, but also have loaded with heavy duties, all the necessaries

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of life that can be produced amongſt ourſelves; and we now make uſe of this as an argument for not permitting the free importation of the neceſſaries of life, and ſome of the rough materials for manufacture, from Ireland. This is a ſtrange heterodox ſort of conduct; and becauſe it has not produced any very ſenſible bad effect for theſe ſixty or ſeventy years, we are apt to conclude, that it will never do ſo; but if it does not produce a moſt fatal effect, with regard to both our trade and navigation, within the next ſixty or ſeventy years, I will ſay, that it will be more owing to the convulſions and wars that may happen among our neighbours upon the continent of Europe, than to our own good conduct or wiſe regulations.

Having mentioned our navigation, I ſhall conclude this ſubject with obſerving from the act laſt abovementioned, what a dangerous influence our taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, and the high rents paid by our farmers, muſt have upon our navigation, which is ſo neceſſary for our ſubſiſting as an independent nation, as well as for the ſupport of our foreign commerce. Whilſt this act was depending in the houſe of commons we may ſuppoſe, that a very exact calculation was made of what quantity of ſalt would be neceſſary for curing an hundred weight of beef or pork, and how much the duties upon that quantity of ſalt would amount to, from whence we may with authority compute the proportion which the duties bear to the prime coſt of the beef or pork. Now the prime coſt of ſalt beef or pork in Ireland, is not even now above a penny per pound, which is 9s. and 4d. per hundred weight: In the year 1679, it appears from Papillon's Memoirs, that ſalt beef or pork then ſold in Ireland at no more then 6s. or 7s. per hundred weight; and if it were not for our high rents and heavy duties it would now ſell for very little more either in England or Ireland: However, I ſhall reckon it at 9s. 4d. and from this act it appears, that the duty upon the ſalt neceſſary for ſalting this quantity of beef or pork, amounts to 1s. 3d. which is a load of 13l. per cent. with reſpect to victualling, upon our navigation, by means of this duty alone, beſides the additional weight, by means of the advanced price of ſalt beef and pork in England. Why then ſhould we wonder that foreigners who pay no ſalt duty, nor any higher price for their ſalt beef or pork than is now paid in Ireland, ſhould navigate their ſhips at a much cheaper rate than we can? Under ſuch a heavy load can we ever have any concern, in what is called the tranſport trade, that is to ſay, the trade of carrying goods from one foreign country to another? Yet this trade we muſt allow to be of all others the beſt nurſery for breeding expert ſeamen. This the Dutch are ſo ſenſible of, that they are now threatening an open breach with this nation, rather than to allow a moſt juſt and reaſonable reſtraint upon the privilege which they obtained by their treaties with us in the years 1668 and 1674; and this ſhould make us think of methods for lowering the price of, by aboliſhing all taxes upon, the neceſſaries of life, and by admitting a free importation of ſuch neceſſaries at leaſt from every part of our own dominions to another as it is ſo evident that our landholders in England muſt ſuffer more by the loſs of our trade and navigation, than they can ſuffer by ſuch a free importation.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 684, *of our* Magazine *for* 1758.

UPON the ſurpriſing revolution in England, the French court foreſaw, that England would join againſt them in the war which they had then moſt unjuſtly begun in Europe; therefore they preſently ſent orders to their governor in St. Chriſtopher's, to attack and drive the Engliſh out of that iſland, notwithſtanding a treaty then ſubſiſting between the two nations, by which it was ſtipulated that, in caſe of a war between them in Europe, their reſpective people in America ſhould continue neutral: As with theſe orders they ſent their governor two men of war with ſome troops, he immediately began the attack, and being by this ſupply rendered ſuperior to the Engliſh ſettled in that iſland, they were forced to take refuge in their forts; and theſe too they were obliged to ſurrender by capitulation, and all to abandon the iſland on the 29th of July, 1689; whereas no war had been declared by England againſt France, until the 17th of May that year; ſo that this attack upon the Engliſh in St. Chriſtopher's was not only an unjuſt but a treacherous ſort of conduct, which ſeemed to be reſented by Providence; for ſoon after, and whilſt the French were ſole poſſeſſors of the iſland, there happened a moſt violent earthquake, by which many of their plantations, houſes, and ſugar-mills were deſtroyed, and ſome of their people ſwallowed up alive.

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This treacherous attack, however, did not long remain unreſented by us; for the very next year Commodore Wright was ſent out with a ſquadron of men of war and a regiment of regular troops, and theſe being joined by all the troops that could be raiſed in Barbadoes and the Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, the whole under the command of colonel Codrington, who had been appointed governor of the Leeward Iſlands, and was upon this occaſion appointed general in chief of all the land forces, they landed in St. Chriſtopher's in June, 1690, and before the end of the next month, they reduced all the French forts, drove moſt of their people out of the iſland, and ſubjected the whole to the crown of England, as they ſoon after did the iſlands of St. Euſtatia, and St. Bartholomew; and likewiſe obliged the French to deſert Guardalupe, tho' none of our people were ſo wiſe as to take poſſeſſion of it. But as our court have ſeldom had any regard, in their treaties, to our colonies or plantations in America, the French were, by the treaty of Ryſwick, reſtored to all they were poſſeſſed of before the war in the Weſt-Indies, and among the reſt to their moiety of St. Chriſtopher's; and the Dutch had before been reſtored by us to the iſland of St. Euſtatia; from whence they now carry on the trade of the French iſlands for them, and furniſh thoſe iſlands with proviſions; and even pretend to a right to do ſo, without being reſtrained or interrupted by us.

From the year 1697 therefore, the French and we continued joint poſſeſſors of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's until 1702, in which year colonel Codrington, ſon of the general before-mentioned, was governor of the Leeward Iſlands, and as ſoon as he heard of war being declared in England againſt France, he aſſembled forces, attacked the French in St. Chriſtopher's, and obliged them all to ſubmit to the crown of England; in revenge of which the French ſent a ſtrong ſquadron thither in 1705, with troops on board under Monſieur Ibberville, who did great damage to the Engliſh inhabitants, and would probably have drove them out of the iſland, had it not been for a contrivance of Sir Bevill Greenvill, then governor of Barbadoes, who ſent a ſloop with a letter to the governor of the Leeward Iſlands, adviſing him, that a moſt formidable Engliſh ſquadron was arrived at Barbadoes; and as ſoon as the men were a little refreſhed, was to ſail for the Leeward Iſlands, which news being ſpread among the Engliſh at St. Chriſtopher's, ſoon came to the ears of Mr. Ibberville, and put him in ſuch a fright, that he retired in a hurry with his ſquadron from the Leeward Iſlands, and St. Chriſtopher's continued wholly ſubject to the Engliſh government.

However, the French were allowed to continue in it, and in the poſſeſſion of their eſtates, until the treaty of Utrecht in 1714; but the whole iſland being by that treaty added to the crown of Great-Britain, as the French remaining there were either to retire, or to take the oaths to, and declare themſelves ſubjects of the crown of Great-Britain, tho' by the treaty all of them might have remained, and profeſſed their own religion, yet, rather than take the oaths to our government, moſt of them choſe to retire with their effects, and left their lands to the diſpoſal of our government, by the ſale of which a pretty conſiderable ſum was raiſed for the publick ſervice.

Since the year 1714, I do not find any thing very remarkable in the hiſtory of St. Chriſtopher's, nor is there any thing in the hiſtory of the other Leeward Iſlands, viz. Nevis, Montſerrat, and Antego, that deſerves a place in ſuch a ſhort hiſtory, except what happened to colonel Park, the governor at Antego. This gentleman was, it ſeems, a native of Virginia, but being at London when the war broke out in 1702, he became an officer in our army, and found means to recommend himſelf ſo ſtrongly to the duke and dutcheſs of Marlborough, that the duke not only made him his aid de camp, but ſent him home with the news of the battle and victory at Hochſtet, and afterwards got him appointed governor of the Leeward Iſlands, a poſt he was very unfit for, conſidering his haughty and violent temper; but as men of this caſt are often the moſt ſubmiſſive to thoſe who, they think, can forward their views of intereſt or ambition, the duke perhaps knew nothing of his natural diſpoſition.

July 14, 1706, he arrived at Antego, which he made the place of his reſidence, that iſland being then in the moſt flouriſhing condition, as it had not been attempted by the French in the invaſion they had made the preceding year upon the other Leeward Iſlands. Upon his arrival they ſettled upon him 1000l. a year, not as a ſalary, for that would have been contrary to the inſtructions then given to all our American governors, but as a rent for a houſe. But before he had been a year in the iſland, he had fallen out with moſt of the chief

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men in that and all the other islands, one of the first causes of which seems to have been, his appointing a common foot soldier of the regiment stationed in those islands, to be provost-marshal of Antego, which was certainly a most arbitrary and insufferable act, as the office of that officer is the same with that of our high sheriffs in England; and this appointment he made still the more to be apprehended, by declaring, that he would have no provost-marshal who would not return such juries as he should direct. It is likewise said, that being a man of gallantry, he made too free with the wives and daughters of some of the chief men under his government, a conduct in a chief magistrate which has produced many revolutions, and therefore we cannot wonder at its producing one in the Leeward Islands.

In short, he was guilty of so many arbitrary and illegal actions, that in the second or third year of his government, the people sent an agent to England, with a petition, containing many heavy complaints against him; whereupon her majesty queen Anne, in council, ordered the facts to be inquired into, by an examination of witnesses upon the spot, and that as soon as that examination should be, on both sides, compleated, the governor should return to England, by the first ship of war, to justify himself before the council. The examination was accordingly compleated, soon after the beginning of the year 1710, and the people expected that their governor was to leave them, and return to England, in obedience to the queen's orders, by a ship then preparing to sail; but the governor either was not, or pretended that he was not ready: The ship sailed without him; and he continued not only to exercise his government, but to exercise it in the same manner, so that the people began to look upon him, not only as a tyrant, but as an usurping tyrant, because they thought his power suspended, at least, by the queen's order to return.

Whilst the people were generally in this disposition, at a meeting in the court-house at St. John's, some high words began to pass between him and the assembly, whereupon a lieutenant of the regular troops ran and brought a party of grenadiers into the court-house; but whether he did so of his own motion, or by the governor's order, is not said. Upon this the assembly retired, and as they looked upon this as a design to overawe them, by means of the regular troops, there were circular letters sent round the island, inviting the inhabitants to come armed to town, on the Thursday following, being the 7th of December, 1710, to protect their representatives.

On that day, early in the morning, 3 or 400 men, well armed, appeared in St. John's town, and the gentlemen of the assembly declared, that they had no design against the governor's life, but as he had disobeyed the queen's order, and had continued the exercise of his power after it was suspended, they were resolved to seize upon his person, and send him prisoner to England; and as they heard that the governor had resolved to defend his house, and had got a party of the regular troops, and several gentlemen of his friends, into it, with proper arms for that purpose, they sent a message to him, by the speaker of the assembly, and one gentleman of the council, desiring only, that he would, to prevent the effusion of blood, dismiss his guards, and quit the government; which proposal he absolutely rejected, whereupon a firing began on both sides, and the people, at last, broke into the house in great fury, so that by the firing, or after the people got into the house, a good many were killed or wounded on both sides; and among the rest the governor himself was killed, and his body thrown into the streets.

There was afterwards some enquiry made into this affair; but though between 20 and 30 men had lost their lives in the scuffle, besides those that were wounded, I do not find that any person was punished for being concerned in it, therefore it is probable our ministers thought, that governor Park had, by his bad conduct, brought the misfortune upon himself, and deserved what he met with.

And now, as to the produce and trade of the Leeward Islands, they are of the same nature with the trade and produce of Barbadoes; and their form of government is the same; only that each island has a deputy-governor, or lieutenant general, and a council and assembly of its own, and over the whole there is a chief governor, or captain-general, who calls a general meeting, or parliament, of all the islands, to meet him in any one of them he pleases, when any thing is to be resolved on for the good of the whole; which parliament consists of a general council, composed of deputies sent by the council of each island, and a general assembly, composed of deputies sent by the assembly of each island; and when a captain-

captain-general dies, or leaves the islands, before a new one arrives, the lieutenant-general, whose commission is of the oldest date, succeeds of course to the government of the whole, which he holds until the arrival of a new captain-general appointed by the crown.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Proper RULES *for preserving* HEALTH.

From a Book lately published, entitled, The History of Health, and the Art of preserving it, by James Mackenzie, M. D. *we shall give what must be useful to every one of our Readers.*

In the second Chapter of the second Part the Author writes as follows, viz.

OF the rules requisite to preserve health, some are general or common to all ages and conditions of men; and some are particular, or adapted to different periods and circumstances of life. Under the general rules are comprehended those which relate to the *six instruments of life*, as air, aliment, &c. together with some other useful maxims. Under the particular rules are reckoned, First, Those which are peculiar to different temperaments, namely, the bilious, sanguine, melancholic, and phlegmatic. Secondly, Those rules that belong to different periods of life, as infancy, youth, manhood, and old age. Thirdly, Those that are appropriated to different conditions and circumstances of men, considered as active or indolent, wealthy or indigent, free or servile.

I shall mention all these in order, beginning with the general rules which relate to Galen's *six non-naturals*, viz. air, aliment, exercise and rest, sleep and wakefulness, repletion and evacuation, together with the passions and affections of the mind.

Of AIR.

Air, by its extreme subtilty and weight, penetrates into, and mingles with every part of the body; and by its elasticity gives an intestine motion to all the fluids, and a lively spring to all the fibres, which promote the circulation. As it is therefore the principal moving cause of all the fluids and solids of the human body, we ought to be very careful in chusing a healthy air, as far as it is in our power.

1. That air is best which is pure *, dry, and temperate, untainted with noxious damps, or putrid exhalations from any cause whatsoever; but the surest mark of a good air, in any place, is the common longevity of its inhabitants.

2. A house is healthy which is situated on a rising † ground and a gravelly soil, in an open dry country; the rooms should be pretty large, but not cold; the exposure prudently adapted to the nature of the climate, but so contrived that your house may be perflated by the east or north winds whenever you please, which should be done, at least, once every day, to blow away animal steams, and other noxious vapours. But especially let the air of your bed-chamber be pure and untainted, nor near the ground, or any kind of dampness.

3. Evident marks of a bad air in any house, are dampness or discolouring of plaister or wainscot, mouldiness of bread, wetness of sponge, melting of sugar, rusting of brass and iron, and rotting of furniture.

4. There is nothing more apt to load the air with putrid steams, or breed bad distempers, than the general and pernicious custom of permitting *common and crowded burial places* to be within the precincts of populous cities.

5. The air of cities being loaded with steams of fuel, and exhalations from animals, is unfriendly to infants ‡ not yet habituated to such noxious mixtures.

Sudden extremes of heat and cold should be avoided as much as possible; and they commit a most dangerous error, who in the winter nights, come out of the close, hot rooms of publick houses, into a cold and chilling air, without cloaks or surtouts.

Of ALIMENT.

1. The best food is that which is simple, nourishing, without acrimony, and easily digested; and the principal rule to be observed with regard to aliment in general, is

* *By pure and dry is not meant an air absolutely clear from any heterogeneous mixture, for that is impossible, nor would such be fit for animals, but an air not overcharged with any steams.* † *See Columel. de re Rust. lib.* i. *cap.* iv. *Petatur igitur aër calore et frigore temperatus, quem medius fere obtinet collis, loco paululum intumescente, quòd neque depressus hieme pruinis torpet, aut torret æstate vaporibus.* ‡ *Founded upon experience, is mentioned a calculation in the bishop of Worcester's excellent sermon (p.* 18, 19.) *preached for the benefit of the Foundling-Hospital, anno* 1756, *shewing that many more children die in proportion, which are nursed in a populous city, or brought up by hand, than if they were nursed in the country, and nourished at the breast.*

is to eat and drink wholesome things in a proper quantity. But, you will ask, how shall the bulk of people distinguish wholesome aliment from unwholsome? And how shall they measure the quantity proper for them? I answer, that almost all the aliment in common use has been found A wholesome by the experience of ages, and a moderate healthy man need not be under great apprehensions of danger in partaking of such. But there is an obvious rule which will direct every individual aright in the choice of his aliment. Let him observe what agrees with his con- B stitution and what does not, and let his experience and reason direct him to use the one and avoid the other. And as to the proper quantity of aliment, the rule is, to take just such a proportion as will be sufficient to support and nourish him, but not such as will overload the stomach, C and be difficult to digest; yet in this measure also, every individual has a sure guide, if he will be directed by a natural undepraved appetite; for whenever he has eat, of any good food, as much as his appetite requires, and leaves off before his stomach is cloyed *, or finishes his meal with D some relish for more, he has eat a proper quantity. But to prevent any deception, he may be still farther convinced that he has committed no excess, if immediately after dinner he can write or walk, or go about any other necessary business with pleasure; and if after supper his sleep E shall not be disturbed, or shortened by what he has eat or drank; if he has no head-ach next morning, nor any uncommon hawking or spitting, nor a bad taste in his mouth; but rises at his usual hour refreshed and chearful.

2. Another useful rule is, that we F should not indulge ourselves in a discordant variety of aliments at the same meal. Tho' a good stomach, for example, may make a shift to digest fish, flesh, wine, and beer, at one repast; yet if one adds sallad, cream, and fruit to them (which is too frequently done) the flatulent mixture will G distend the bowels, and pervert the digestion.

3. The quantity and solidity of a man's aliment ought to bear a just proportion to the strength of his constitution, and to the exercise which he uses: For young, strong, laborious people, will turn to good H nourishment any kind of food in common use; and they can digest with ease a quantity that would oppress or destroy the delicate and sedentary.

4. Bread made of good wheat flour, properly fermented and baked, is the most valuable article of our diet, wholesome and nourishing by itself, mixing well with all sorts of aliment, and frequently agreeable to the stomach when it loaths every other food.

5. It is to be observed, that liquid aliments, or spoon meats, are most proper, when immediate refreshment is required, after great abstinence or fatigue, because they will mingle sooner with the blood than solid aliments.

6. As drink makes a considerable part of our aliment, it may not be amiss here to enquire what sort of common drink, generally speaking, is the most proper to preserve health. "Pure water (says Frederick Hoffman †) is the best drink for persons of all ages and temperaments. By its fluidity and mildness it promotes a free and equable circulation of the blood and humours through all the vessels of the body, upon which the due performance of every animal function depends; and hence water drinkers are not only the most active and nimble, but also the most chearful and sprightly of all people. In sanguine complexions, water, by diluting the blood, renders the circulation easy and uniform. In the choleric, the coolness of the water restrains the quick motion, and intense heat of the humours. It attenuates the glutinous viscidity of the juices in the phlegmatick, and the gross earthiness which prevails in melancholick temperaments. And as to different ages, water is good for children, to make their tenacious, milky diet thin, and easy to digest: For youth and middle aged people, to sweeten and dissolve any scorbutick acrimony, or sharpness that may be in the humours, by which means pains and obstructions are prevented: And for old people, to moisten and mollify their rigid fibres, and to promote a less difficult circulation thro' their hard and shrivelled pipes. In short (says he) of all the productions of nature or art, water comes neareſt to that universal remedy or panacea, so much searched after by mankind, but never discovered." The truth of it is, pure, light, soft, cold water, from a clear stream, drank in such a quantity as is necessary to quench their thirst, dilute their food, and cool their heat, is the best drink for children, for hearty people, and for persons of a hot temperament, especially if they have been habituated to the use of it: But to delicate or cold constitutions, to weak stomachs, and to persons unaccustomed to it, water without wine is improper drink ‡; and they will find it so, who try it under such circumstances.

Good

January, 1759.

* *Vid. Hippoc. aph. sect. 2. aphor. 17. Ubi copiosior præter naturam cibus ingestus fuerit, id morbum creat.* † *Differt. Physico Med. Vol. II. dissert. 5.* ‡ *See Hippocrates's opinion on this article, p. 106. &c.*

Good wine * is an admirable liquor, and, used in a moderate quantity, answers many excellent purposes of health. Beer will brewed, light, clear, and of a proper strength and age, if we except water and wine, is perhaps the most ancient, and best sort of drink in common use among mankind.

7. It is necessary to observe, that water or small beer, or some other weak liquor, should be drank at meals, in a quantity sufficient to dilute our solid food, and make it fluid enough to circulate through the small blood-vessels, otherways the animal functions will grow languid, and obstructions must follow.

8. Tea, to some, is a refreshing cordial after any fatigue. To some it is useful, and seems to assist digestion, drank at a proper distance of time after dinner: But to others it occasions sickness, fainting, and tremors at all times; so that the experience of every individual must determine not only the use or forbearance, but also the strength and quantity of this exotic beverage.

As the nature of coffee is more fierce and active than that of tea, and the frequent use of it may consequently be more dangerous, every man's own experience should direct him how, and when, to use or forbear it; but the trial should be fairly made with care and caution.

Chocolate is nourishing and balsamic, when fresh and good, but very disagreeable to the stomach when the nut is badly prepared, and is greasy, decayed, or rancid.

9. Persons of tender constitutions should be careful to chew their meat well, that it may be more easily digested.

Of EXERCISE.

As the human body is a system of pipes, through which fluids are perpetually circulating; and as life subsists by this circulation, contrived by Infinite Wisdom to perform all the animal functions, it is obvious that exercise must be necessary to health, because it preserves this circulation by assisting digestion, and throwing off superfluities. Besides, we see every day that the active † are stronger than the sedentary; and that those limbs of labouring men which happen to be most exercised in their respective occupations, grow proportionably larger and firmer than those limbs which are less employed.

1. Three things are necessarily to be considered with regard to exercise. First, What is the best sort of exercise. Secondly, What is the best time to use it: And, Thirdly, What is the proper degree or measure to be used. As to the first, tho' various exercises suit various constitutions, as they happen to be robust or delicate, yet in general that sort is best to which one has been accustomed, which he has always found to agree with him, and in which he takes the greatest delight.

2. In the second place, the best time to use exercise is when the stomach is most empty. Some cannot bear it quite fasting, and therefore to them exercise is proper enough after a light breakfast, or towards evening when dinner is pretty well digested, but should never be attempted soon after a full meal, by such as are under no necessity to work for their daily subsistence.

3. Lastly, The measure or proportion of exercise fit for every individual, is to be estimated by the strength or weakness of his constitution: For when any person begins to sweat, or grow weary, or short breathed, he should forbear a while, in order to recover himself, and then resume his exercise again, as long as he can pursue that method with ease and pleasure: But if he persists until he turns pale, or languid, or stiff, he has proceeded too far, and must not only forbear exercise for the present, but should also use less next day. In general it is to be observed, that children and old people require much less exercise than those who are in the vigour of life.

4. Exercise may properly be divided into three sorts. First, That which is performed by the intrinsic powers of our own body only, as walking, running, dancing, playing at ball, reading ‡ aloud, &c. Secondly, That which is performed by

* *Plutarch in his life of Cæsar tells us, that when we had taken Gomphi, a town in Thessaly, by assault, he not only found provisions for his army, but physick also: For there they met with plenty of wine, which they drank freely. Warmed with this, and inspired with the god, they jollily danced along, and so shook off their disease contracted from their former crude and scanty diet, and changed their whole constitution.* † *Julius Cæsar was of a weak and delicate constitution, says Plutarch, which however he hardened by exercise, and drew even from the incommodities of war a remedy for his indispositions, by inuring himself to all sorts of fatigue, and turning even his repose into action.* ‡ *Dr. Andry observes, that singing is a most healthful exercise, and subjoins the following words: "Tanta denique est vocis et loquelæ in exercendo corpore præstantia, ut id fortasse causa sit, cur fœminæ non tanto alias exercitio indigent quanto indigent viri, quoniam scilicet sunt illæ loquaciores. Quæst. medic. An præcipua valetudinis tutela exercitatio? In schol. medic. Paris. discussa, an. 1723, Præsid. Nic. Andry."*

by the powers of some other bodies extrinsic to us, as gestation in wheel machines, horse litters, sedan chairs, sailing, &c. And, Thirdly, That which partakes of both the former, as riding on horseback, wherein we exercise our own powers by managing our horse, and holding our bodies firm and upright, while the horse performs the part of a vehicle.

Without entering into the ancient disputes of philosophers, about the most healthful of all these sorts, we may venture to affirm in general, that what is performed by our own powers, is the most proper for persons of a strong and healthy constitution; that what is performed by external helps only, is most proper for the infirm and delicate; and that the exercise performed partly by ourselves, and partly by foreign assistance, is most suitable to such as are neither very robust nor very tender: And as to the particular benefits which arise from riding on horseback, they have been set forth in so rational and lively a manner by Sydenham and Fuller, that nothing material can be added to their arguments; and it has been already observed, that whatever advantage can be received from a good digestion, may in an eminent degree be expected from this exercise, adjusted accurately to the strength of the rider.

5. After exercise we run a great risk of catching cold (especially if we have been in any degree of sweat) unless we take care to prevent it, by rubbing our bodies well with a dry cloth, and changing our linen, which should be previously well aired: But of all the follies committed immediately after exercise, the most pernicious is that of drinking small liquors of any sort quite cold, when a man is hot; whereas if we drank them blood warm, they would quench our thirst better, and could do us no injury.

6. Lean people are sooner weakened and wasted by too much exercise than those who are plump: And every man should rest for some time after exercise, before he sits down to dinner or supper.

Of SLEEP *and* WAKEFULNESS.

1. Sleep and wakefulness bear a great resemblance to exercise and rest; and wakefulness is the natural state of action, in which the animal machine is fatigued and wasted, and sleep the state of ease, in which it is refreshed and repaired. The vicissitude of sleeping and waking is not only necessary, but pleasing to our nature, while each is confined within its proper limits. But you will ask what limits should be assigned to sleep? The answer is, that tho' different constitutions require different measures of sleep, yet it has been in general observed, that six or seven hours are sufficient for youth or manhood, and eight or nine for infancy or old age, when they are strong and healthy, but the infirm are not to be limited; and the weaker any person is, the longer he ought to indulge himself in such a measure of sleep as he finds by experience sufficient to refresh him.

2. Moderate sleep increases the perspiration, promotes digestion, cherishes the body, and exhilerates the mind; and they whose sleep is apt to be interrupted by slight causes, should nevertheless keep themselves quiet and warm in bed, with their eyes shut, and without tossing or tumbling, which will in some degree answer the purposes of a more sound sleep.

3. Excessive sleep, on the other hand, renders the body phlegmatic and inactive, impairs the memory, and stupifies the understanding. And excessive wakefulness dissipates the strength, produces fevers, dries and wastes the body, and anticipates old age.

4. He who sleeps long in the morning, and sits up late at night, inverts the order of nature, and hurts his constitution, without gaining any time; and he who will do it merely in compliance with the fashion, ought not to repine at a fashionable state of bad health.

5. A man should forbear to sleep after dinner, or indeed at any other time of the day in our cold climate, except where a long habit has rendered such a custom almost natural to him, or where extraordinary fatigue, or want of rest the preceding night, obliges him to it; in which case he should be well covered to defend him against catching cold.

6. Two hours or more should intervene between supper and the time of going to bed: And a late heavy supper is a great enemy * to sleep, as it disturbs that sweet tranquillity of the body and mind, which is so refreshing to both.

Of REPLETION *and* EVACUATION.

1. The whole art of preserving health may properly enough be said to consist in filling up what is deficient, and emptying what is redundant, that so the body may be habitually kept in its natural state; and hence it follows, that all the supplies from eating and drinking, and all the discharges by perspiration, and by the other channels and distributions of nature, should be regulated in such a manner that the

* *Somnus ut sit levis, sit tibi cœna brevis. Schol. Salern.*

the body shall not be oppressed with repletion, or exhausted by evacuation. Of these two, one is the cure or antidote of the other; every error in repletion being corrected by a seasonable and congruous evacuation; and every excess in evacuation (if it has not proceeded too far) being cured by a gradual and suitable repletion.

2. When any repletion has been accumulated, it requires a particular and correspondent evacuation, well known to physicians. Repletion, for instance, from eating or drinking, requires a puke or abstinence. A fulness of blood requires immediate venæsection. A redundancy of humours requires purging. And a retention of any excrementitious matter, which should have been discharged by sweat, urine, or spitting, requires assistance from such means as are found by experience to promote these several evacuations. And if those cautions are neglected, there will succeed an oppression of the stomach or breast, a weight of the head, a rupture of the blood vessels, or some other troublesome disorder.

3. It is to be observed that a person in perfect health, all whose secretions are duly performed, ought never to take any medicine that is either evacuating or acrimonious, because it may disturb the operations of nature without any necessity; and Hippocrates expressly declares *, that those who are of a strong and healthy constitution are much the worse for taking purges †. But as to external ablutions of the skin, by washing, bathing, or swimming, they are proper for healthy people, provided they are not carried to excess.

4. It also is to be observed, that chewing or smoaking tobacco soon after meals, generally destroys the appetite, and hurts the constitution, both by weakening the springs of life (as other opiates do) and by evacuating the saliva which nature has appointed to fall into the stomach to promote digestion.

5. Nothing exhausts and enervates the body more, or hurries on old age faster than premature concubinage; and hence the ancient Germans ‡ are extolled by Tacitus for not marrying before they arrived at their full vigour.

Of the PASSIONS *and* AFFECTIONS *of the Mind.*

1. He who seriously resolves to preserve his health, must previously learn to conquer his passions, and keep them in absolute subjection to reason; for let a man be ever so temperate in his diet, and regular in his exercise, yet still some unhappy passions, if indulged to excess, will prevail over all his regularity, and prevent the good effects of his temperance; it is necessary, therefore, that he should be upon his guard against an influence so destructive.

2. Fear, grief, and those passions which partake of them, as envy, hatred, malice, revenge, and despair, are known by experience to weaken the nerves, retard the circular motion of the fluids, hinder perspiration, impair digestion, and often to produce spasms, obstructions, and hypochondriacal disorders. And extreme sudden terror ‖ has sometimes brought on immediate death.

3. Moderate joy and anger, on the other hand, and those passions and affections of the mind which partake of their nature, as chearfulness, contentment, hope, virtuous and mutual love, and courage in doing good, invigorate the nerves, accelerate the circulating fluids, promote perspiration, and assist digestion; but violent anger (which differs from madness only in duration) creates bilious, inflammatory, convulsive, and sometimes apoplectick disorders, especially in hot temperaments; and excess of joy destroys sleep, and often has sudden and fatal § effects.

4. It is observable, that the perspiration is larger from any vehement passion of the mind when the body is quiet, than from the strongest bodily exercise when the mind is composed. Those therefore who are prone to anger, cannot bear much exercise, because the exuberant perspiration of both would exhaust and waste the body. It is also remarkable, that a disorder which arises from any vehement agitation of the mind, is more stubborn than that which arises from violent corporal exercise, because the latter is cured by rest and sleep, which have but little influence on the former.

5. A constant serenity, supported by hope, or chearfulness, arising from a good conscience, is the most healthful of all the affections of the mind. Chearfulness of spirit (as the great lord Verulam observes) is particularly useful when we sit down to our meals, or compose ourselves to sleep; because anxiety or grief are known to prevent the benefits which we ought

* *Sect.* 2. *aphor.* 36, 37.

† *It is to be observed that the purges used in Hippocrates's time were all somewhat violent. Medique miscebantur. De Mor. German.*

‡ *Tarda illis Venus, et pares valid such instances.*

‖ *See Valer. Maxim. who mentions several*

§ *Vid. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib.* vii. *cap.* liii. *Aul. Gell. Noct. Attic. lib.* iii. *cap.* xv.

ought naturally to receive from these refreshments: "If therefore, says he, any violent passion should chance to surprize us near those times, it would be prudent to defer eating, or going to bed, until it subsides, and the mind recovers its former tranquillity." (See our last Vol. p. 641.)

Having thus mentioned the principal rules relating to the *six things necessary to life*, considered singly, I shall here subjoin a very important rule, which considers two of the six together, and shews the mutual influence which they have one upon the other, with respect to health. The rule is, that our exercise should bear an exact proportion to our diet, and our diet in like manner to our exercise; or, in other words, that he who eats and drinks plentifully should use much exercise; and he who cannot use exercise should, in order to preserve his health, live abstemiously. Persons who can use moderate and constant exercise, are able to digest a large quantity of aliment, without any injury to their health, because their exercise throws off whatever is superfluous; but tender people, who can use little or no exercise, if they should take in a large quantity of food, some indigested superfluity must remain in the body, which becomes a perpetual source of distempers. Hippocrates looks upon this rule of adjusting out diet to our exercise, as the most important in the whole art of preserving health, and has taken particular care to recommend it, as we have seen before.

But one caution I must here recommend, which is less attended to than it deserves, viz. when a man happens to be much fatigued and spent after a hard journey or violent exercise, and stands in need of immediate refreshment, let him eat things that are light and easy to digest, and drink some small liquor warm; for heavy meat and strong drink will increase the artificial fever (if I may so call it) which violent exercise raises in the blood, and will rather waste than recruit his strength and spirits.

Besides those appertaining to the six things already mentioned, there are three other general rules greatly conducive to the preservation of health, which must not be forgotten.

The first rule is: Every excess is an enemy to nature. Whether it be in heat or cold, in grief or joy, in eating or drinking, or in any other sensual gratification, excess never fails to disorder the body; whereas, to be moderate in every affection and enjoyment, is the way to preserve health.

Rule the second: It is dangerous suddenly * to alter a settled habit or an old custom, and to fly from one extreme to another. Even those things which are in themselves bad, as *dram drinking*, *chewing tobacco*, *sitting up late at night*, *sleeping immediately after dinner*, *morning whets*, as they are called, &c. when by long use they have unhappily grown familiar to any person, must not be broke off all at once, but should be relinquished by degrees.

The third rule is, that whatever tends to impair our strength, should be carefully avoided. To bleed often, for instance, without an urgent cause; to take strong purges or vomits; to go into a slender and vegetable diet rashly, and rather from whim than necessity: All such errors as these, I say, change the small pipes, through which the circulation is performed, into impervious cords, and impair the strength by drying up the conduits of life.

A Comparison between antient *and* modern Education.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a Latin dialogue often printed with the works of Tacitus, but by some supposed to have been written by Quintilian, there is a comparison between the antient and modern education of children among the Romans, which seems to be such an exact representation of the antient and present method of educating children in this country, that I have sent you a copy of it, for such of your readers as understand Latin, together with an English translation, or rather paraphrase, for those that do not.

The dialogue is between Vipsanius Messalla, Maternus, Julius Secundus, and M. Aper; and the question is, why the orators of the former age, so much excelled those of the present; upon which Messalla is desired to give his opinion, whereupon he speaks as follows:

XXVIII. *Et Messalla, non reconditas Materne caussas requiris: Nec aut tibi ipsi, aut huic Secundo, vel huic Apro ignotas, etiamsi mihi partes assignatis proferendi in medium, quae omnes sentimus. Quis enim ignorat & eloquentiam & ceteras artes desciviisse ab ista vetere gloria, non inopia hominum; sed desidia juventutis, & negligentia parentum, & inscientia praecipientium, & oblivione moris antiqui? Quae mala primum in urbe nata, mox per Italiam fusa,*

* *Semel multum et repente vel evacuare, vel replere, vel calefacere, vel refrigerare, aut alio quovis modo movere, periculosum.* Hippoc. aph. sect. 2. aph. 51.

fusa, jam in provincias manant: Quamquam nostra nobis notiora sunt. Ego de urbe & his propriis ac vernaculis vitiis loquar, quae natos statim excipiunt, & per singulos aetatis gradus cumulantur, si prius de severitate ac disciplina majorum circa educandos formandosque liberos pauca praedixero. Jamprimum suus cuique filius ex casta parente natus, non in cella emptae nutricis, sed gremio ac sinu matris educabatur, cujus praecipua laus erat, tueri domum, & inservire liberis. Eligebatur autem aliqua major natu propinqua, cujus probatis spectatisque moribus, omnis cujusquam familiae subboles committeretur, coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur. Ac non studia modo curasque, sed remissiones etiam lususque puerorum, sanctitate quadam ac verecundia temperabat. Sic Corneliam Gracchorum, sic duretiam Caesaris: Sic Attiam Augusti matrem praefuisse educationibus, ac produxisse principes liberos accepimus, quae disciplina ac severitas eo pertinebat, ut sincera & integra & nullis pravitatibus detorta uniuscujusque natura, toto statim pectore arriperet artes honestas: & sive ad rem militarem, sive ad juris scientiam, sive ad eloquentiae studium inclinasset, id solum ageret, id universum hauriret.

XXIX. *At nunc natus infans delegatur Graeculae alicui ancillae, cui adjungitur unus aut alter ex omnibus servis plerumque vilissimus, nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus. Horum fabulis & erroribus teneri statim & rudes animi imbuuntur. Nec quisquam in tota domo pensi habet, quid coram infante domino, aut dicat, aut faciat: Quando etiam ipsi parentes nec probitati neque modestiae parvulos assuefaciunt, sed lasciviae & libertati, per quae paullatim imprudentia irrepit, & sui alienique contemptus. Jam vero propria & peculiaria hujus urbis vitia poene in utero matris concipi mihi videntur, histrionalis favor, & gladiatorum equorumque studia. Quibus occupatus & obsessus animus quantulum loci bonis artibus relinquit. Quotum quemque invenies qui domi quidquam aliud loquatur? Quos alios adolescentulorum sermones excipimus, si quando auditoria intravimus? Nec praeceptores quidem ullas crebriores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent. Colligunt enim discipulos non severitate disciplinae, nec ingenii experimento, sed ambitione salutantium, & illecebris adulationis. Transeo prima discentium elementa, in quibus & ipsis parum elaboratur. Nec in auctoribus cognoscendis, nec in evolvenda antiquitate, nec in notitia vel rerum, vel hominum, vel temporum satis operae insumitur, sed expetuntur quos Rhetoras vocant: Quorum professio quando primum in hanc urbem introducta sit, quamque nullam apud majores nostros auctoritatem habuit, statim docuero.*

Which may be engliſhed, or paraphraſed thus:

Chap. XXVIII. Meſſalla. Altho' you have put upon me the taſk of explaining the reaſons of that which we are all agreed in, yet, my Maternus, you do not deſire that I ſhould give any hidden cauſes, but ſuch only as are known to you, to Secundus, and to Aper; for who does not know, that eloquence and the other arts have fallen from their antient glory, not thro' any defect in mankind, but thro' the lazineſs of our youth, the negligence of parents, the ignorance of ſchoolmaſters, and a total neglect of the antient method of education; which evils firſt aroſe in this city, ſpread preſently through Italy, and are now flowing through all our provinces. But thoſe of our own growth are beſt known to us. I ſhall ſpeak of thoſe which are peculiar to, and natives of this city, which catch the children as ſoon as born, and through every ſtage of life are heaped upon them; but I muſt firſt premiſe a few words relative to the diſcipline and ſeverity of our anceſtors in educating and forming the minds of their children. Firſt then, no man's ſon, born of a chaſte and frugal mother, was committed to the cottage of an hired nurſe, but was brought up under the eye and in the boſom of the mother, whoſe chief glory was to manage her houſe, and to overſee the education of her children. However, ſome antient female relation of known and approved manners was often choſen, to whom was committed the care of the offſpring of the family; and before her, no one was allowed to make uſe of any low or ſcandalous word in their diſcourſe, much leſs to be guilty of any indecent action in their behaviour. She took care to intermix a ſort of ſanctity, and modeſty, not only in the ſtudies and exerciſes of the children, but even in their vacations and diverſions. Such we have heard was the education of the Gracchi under Cornelia, and of Julius Cæſar under Aurelia; and ſuch was that of Auguſtus under his mother Attia. By this their children became eminent in their country; and the effect of this diſcipline and ſeverity in education was, that every one's nature thus remaining pure and entire, and without being warped by any bad habits, they applied themſelves early and heartily to the liberal arts; and whether they turned their minds towards the military, the law, or the ſtudy of eloquence, they applied themſelves wholly to that, and made themſelves compleat maſters of whatever they aimed at.

Chap.

Chap. XXIX. But now the child as soon as born is committed to the care of some little French woman, to whom is added a servant or two, of the very lowest in the family, and such as are never employed, or fit to be employed in any business of consequence. With the idle tales and vulgar errors of these, the raw and tender minds of the children are first imbrued; nor is there any one in the family that minds what he either does or says before his young master; whilst even the parents themselves accustom their little ones neither to probity nor modesty, but to liberty and licentiousness; from whence impudence, and a contempt of their parents, as well as all others, creep by little and little into their minds. Now indeed, the proper and peculiar vices of this city, seem to me to be conceived with the children, even in the womb of the mother. That respect for stage-players and rope-dancers, and that fondness for conversing with horse-courters, huntsmen, and bruisers, of which the minds of young gentlemen are fully possessed, what room can it leave for any of the liberal arts or sciences? Where shall you find one who at home ever speaks of any thing else? Go into any of the little assemblies of young gentlemen among us, what other conversation shall you hear? Even our schoolmasters have no sort of discourse more frequently with their pupils; for they do not now endeavour to get scholars by the severity of their discipline, or the brightness of their parts, but by attending levies, and by the allurements of flattery. I pass over the first elements of learning, in which the scholars themselves take but very little pains. They do not take time enough to make themselves acquainted with the best authors, or to enquire into antiquity, or into the knowledge of things, men, and times; but presently apply to those we call lecture-readers, the first introduction of whose profession, and what little regard it met with from our ancestors, I shall presently shew.

Upon this dialogue I shall make but one remark, which is, That even in the degenerate age of Quintilian, common bawdy-houses and common prostitutes made, it seems, no part of the conversation among the young gentlemen of Rome, tho' among the young gentlemen of this country, it is too often the chief topick of conversation; but the young Romans, it seems, were not so ridiculously vain, as to talk of their amours with common prostitutes, nor so abandoned as to frequent their common brothels, which they called *fornices*, from whence came the Latin words *fornicare* and *fornicatio*, and from thence our English word fornication. I am, &c.

Jan. 15, 1759.

Statutes and Rules relating to the Inspection and Use of the BRITISH MUSEUM, *lately published by Order of the Trustees.*

THE first statute directs the times when the Museum is to be kept open, as follows:

1. That the Museum be kept open at the hours mentioned below, every day throughout the year, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewise except Christmas-day and one week after; one week after Easter day and Whitsunday respectively; Good-Friday, and all days, which are now, or shall hereafter be specially appointed for thanksgivings or fasts by publick authority.

2. That between the months of September and April inclusive, from Monday to Friday inclusive, the Museum be opened, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon; and likewise at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in May, June, July, and August; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during those four months, except at the times above excepted.

The second directs the manner of admission to view the Museum, as follows:

1. That such studious and curious persons, as are desirous to see the Museum, shall make their application to the porter, in writing; which application shall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted; and shall be delivered to him before nine in the morning, or between four and eight in the evening, on some preceding day: And that the said names, together with the respective additions, shall be entered in a register to be kept by the porter. And the porter shall, and is hereby required, to lay such register every night before the principal librarian; or, in his absence, before the under librarian, who shall officiate as secretary for the time being, or in his absence, before one of the other under librarians; to the end that the principal, or such under librarian, may be informed, whether the persons so applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made, or to be made, by the trustees for that purpose. And if he shall judge them proper, he shall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their request, on their applying a second time for the said tickets.

2. That

2. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out, for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the reſpective perſons therein named, are to be ſhewn to the porter; who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till their hour of ſeeing the Muſeum be come; at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the firſt department: And that five of the perſons, producing ſuch tickets, be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the aſſiſtant, in each department.

3. That the ſaid number of tickets be delivered for the admiſſion of company at the hours of nine, ten, eleven, or twelve reſpectively, in the morning; and at the hours of four or five, in the afternoon of thoſe days, in which the Muſeum is to be open at that time: And that, if application be made by a greater number of perſons than can be accommodated on that day and hour, which they had named; the perſons laſt applying have tickets granted them for ſuch other day and hour, as will be moſt convenient for them; provided it be within ſeven days; a ſufficient number of tickets being ordered to be left in the hands of the porter, for that purpoſe.

4. That if the number of perſons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be deſired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or aſſiſtant, as ſhall be agreed on between them.

5. That if any perſons having obtained tickets, be prevented from making uſe of them, they be deſired to ſend them back to the porter in time; that other perſons wanting to ſee the Muſeum may not be excluded.

6. That the ſpectators may view the whole Muſeum in a regular order, they are firſt to be conducted through the department of manuſcripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department of printed books, by the particular officers aſſigned to each department.

7. That one hour only be allowed to the ſeveral companies, for gratifying their curioſity in viewing each department, ſo that the whole inſpection for each company may be finiſhed in three hours; and that each company keep together in that room, in which the officer who attends them, ſhall then be.

8. That a catalogue of the reſpective printed books, manuſcripts, and other parts of the collection, diſtinguiſhed by numbers, be depoſited in ſome one room of each department, to which the ſame ſhall reſpectively belong, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared.

9. That written numbers, anſwering to thoſe in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books, and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

10. That in paſſing through the rooms, if any of the ſpectators deſire to ſee any book, or other part of the collection, it be handed to them by the officer, as far as is conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the collection, to be judged of by the ſaid officer; who is to reſtore it to its place, before they leave the room: That no more than one ſuch book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time to the ſame company: And that the officer do give the company any information they ſhall deſire, relating to that part of the collection which is under his care.

11. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice be given of it by ringing a bell; at which time the ſeveral companies ſhall remove out of the department in which they then are, to make room for freſh companies.

12. That the coins and medals, except ſuch as the ſtanding committee ſhall order, from time to time, to be placed in glaſs caſes, be not expoſed to view, but by leave of the truſtees, in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee, or of the principal librarian: That they be ſhewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, by one of the officers, who have the cuſtody of them: That no more than two perſons be admitted into the room to ſee them at the ſame time, unleſs by particular leave of the principal librarian; who in ſuch caſe is required to attend, together with the ſaid officer, the whole time: And that but one thing be taken, or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who ſhall replace it, before any perſon preſent goes out of the room.

13. That if any of the perſons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the ſaid tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the ſame hour, on their removing into another department, in order to ſee the remaining part of the collection, if they deſire it.

14. That

14. That the Museum be constantly shut up at all other times, but those above-mentioned.

15. That if any persons are desirous of visiting the Museum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they please: Provided that no one person has tickets at the same time for more days than one.

16. That no children be admitted into the Museum.

17. That no officer, or servant, take any fee, reward, or gratuity, of any person whatsoever, except in such cases as are herein after-mentioned, under the penalty of immediate dismission.

The third directs the manner of admitting persons, who desire to make use of the Museum for study, or shall have occasion to consult the same for evidence, or information: But as every such person will certainly provide himself with the book itself, we shall not spare room for it.

And at the end there is an order, as follows:

Although it may be presumed, that persons who shall be admitted to see the Museum, will in general conform themselves to the rules and orders above-mentioned; yet as it may happen, that these rules may not always be duly observed: The trustees think it necessary, for the safety and preservation of the Museum, and do hereby order, That in case any persons shall behave in an improper manner, and contrary to the said rules, and shall continue such misbehaviour, after having been admonished by one of the officers; such persons shall be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum; and their names shall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter: Who is hereby ordered, not to deliver tickets to them for their admission for the future, without a special direction from the trustees in a general meeting.

As we had not Room in our last Volume, p. 552, for a longer Account of Frontenac, *of which Fort and Bay we there gave an elegant Plan, we shall here give our Readers one somewhat more particular, as also of the Lake* Ontario, *referring them, at the same Time, to our Map of the Five Great Lakes, in our Vol. for* 1755. *p.* 432.

"FRONTENAC, called by the natives Cadaraqui, is a fort advantageously situated for a trade with the Iroquese, or Five Nations; for their villages lie in the neighbourhood of the lake which bears the same name, and on which it is built, and by whose means they may transport their furs in canoes, with more ease than they can carry them over land to New York. It was built to suppress the ravages of these Indians, into the heart of whose country they can thence make excursions in twenty-four hours; but they demolished it in 1688, before which time it was a square, consisting of large curtains, flanked with four little bastions; these flanks had but two battlements, and the walls so low, that one might easily climb over them without a ladder; and all of it but indifferently fenced with mud banks and pallisades. It stands near the junction of lake Ontario with the great river St. Lawrence. It was here that the famous M. de la Sale built two barks, both which lie at this day sunk near the cattle. It is about 150 miles S. W. from Montreal; and 100 leagues above Quebec. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec, and the soil so well cultivated, as to yield all sorts of European and Indian corn, and other fruits.

When his majesty's forces under colonel Bradstreet took this important place, it was surrounded with walls, bastions, and other fortifications of square stone, which are found in great plenty, and ready cut and polished by the beating of the waves of the lake above-mentioned, on the north side of which it is built, on a peninsula, and near which is a good haven for all sorts of vessels to ride in safety. It mounted sixty pieces of cannon, and is situated in lat. 44°, 20'.

Some of the colonies that came hither, brought with them several sorts of horned cattle, fowl, and other useful creatures; so that there seldom or never was a want of any thing in it. When we took it there were vast magazines of all sorts of provision and ammunition in it, which it will be very difficult for the French to re-establish.

The only natural misfortune attending this place is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, because the river of the Iroquois is full of rocks, cataracts, and may be easily obstructed by the ambushes of that wild people, who lie on each side.

This fort was one of the principal marts the French had in North America, for a trade with the Indians; which took off a great quantity of coarse woollen goods, such as strouds and duffils, and with these, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder and shot; besides shirts,

cloaths ready made, iron and braſs work, and trinkets of all ſorts, with ſeveral other articles, in exchange for all ſorts of furs. The Indians come to this mart from all parts of North-America, even from the diſtance of a thouſand miles. The trade now is wholly confined to fort Frontenac and Montreal; for tho' many, if not moſt of the Indians, actually paſs by our ſettlement of Albany in New-York, where they may have the goods they want cheaper conſiderably than at either Montreal or Fortenac; yet they travel on many miles further to buy the ſame commodities at ſecond-hand, and enhanced by the expence of ſo long a land carriage, at the French marts. For the French find it cheaper to buy our goods from the New-York merchants, than to have them from their own, after ſo bad and ſo tedious a paſſage as it is from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to Frontenac; ſo much do the French exceed us in induſtry, oeconomy, and the arts of conciliating the affections of mankind; things that even ballance all the diſadvantages they naturally labour under in this country."

"The lake Ontario is near 280 leagues in circumference; its figure is oval, and its depth runs between twenty and twenty-five fathom. On the north ſide are ſeveral little gulphs. There is a communication between this lake and that of the Hurons, by the river Tanaouate; from whence you have a land-carriage of ſix or eight leagues to the river Toronto, which falls into it. The French have two forts of conſequence on this lake. Frontenac, which commands the river St. Lawrence, where the lake communicates with it. And Niagara, which commands the communication between lake Ontario and Erie: The Iroqueſe blocked up and ſtarved the garriſon of this fort, ſome time ago; but the French wheedled the Indians, by their prieſts, to let them erect the fort again, under the notion of ſtore-houſes.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of this lake ſtood our fort of Oſwego, an infant ſettlement, made by the province of New York, with the noble view of gaining to the crown of Great Britain the command of the Five Lakes, and the dependence of the Indians in the neighbourhood; and to its ſubjects the benefit of trade carried on by the Indians, both upon the lakes and the rivers which flow into them. On the point formed by the entrance of the river, ſtood the fort, or trading caſtle. It was a ſtrong houſe, encompaſſed with a ſtone wall near twenty feet high, and one hundred and twenty paces around, built of large ſquare ſtones, very curious both for their ſoftneſs and durability." (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 14—17.)

Dr. HILL *has juſt publiſhed* A Method of producing double Flowers from ſingle, by a regular Courſe of Culture. *Which he has exemplified in ſix Copper-Plates of the different States of the Tulip, and one of the Veronica. As on theſe Plates depends the Demonſtration, we cannot well make an abſtract of his whole Performance; which, by the bye, is moſt incorrectly printed; but at the Cloſe he tells us:*

"THE attempt to effect theſe changes by a regular culture muſt be thus: The roots muſt be new planted every autumn, and marle added to the mould. We find this encreaſes that part of the timber of trees, which forms the filaments in flowers. Every plant muſt have a yard ſquare of ground, whereon nothing elſe grows; and the ſtalks muſt be annually cut down as ſoon as they begin to flower; watering the root daily for a month after. This fills the bud for the ſucceeding year with the fit nouriſhment."

"As a peculiar degree and kind of nouriſhment given to the roots in a particular manner, has ſwelled and expanded the fleſhy ſubſtances of the ſtalk, and made it, in theſe inſtances, luxuriant in the filaments, the conſequence of neglect will be a degradation of the flower, as regular as was the riſe to this kind of excellence.

When a tulip has, from favouring circumſtances, in the courſe of four, or, with interruptions, in five, ſix, or more years, been paſſing the ſeveral ſtages to perfect doubleneſs, the filament firſt expanding ſimple, then dividing, the anthera being obliterated in the third ſtage, and the body of the filament ſplit flatwiſe in the fourth; ſo in the ſame courſe of years, or perhaps fewer, with neglect, it will deſcend to its original ſimplicity again; unleſs the ſame good management, which favoured the encreaſe of the petals, continue, and preſerve it."

"In the veronica it is the ſame. Let a plant of it in the beſt ſtate of doubleneſs we know, be left in an undug border; the ſecond year ſhall ſhew the form of an imperfect anthera upon a pale and ſomewhat narrow inner petal. The third ſeaſon the anthera will ſhew its proper form, and the filament will become narrow and be but little coloured; and the fourth ſummer ſhall produce a common ſingle flower."

A ſhort Account of the Light Ruſſian *Troops.*

THERE are three corps of them; 1. Coſſacks, who are of a middling ſtature,

ſtature, but robuſt, and of a very fierce aſpect; they may be ſaid to kill with their looks; and, accordingly, are ſtrangers to mildneſs and compaſſion. Their uniform is a blue jacket, with very wide breeches of the ſame colour, reaching down to their half boots; a red Poliſh coat with open ſleeves; and on their heads, which are always ſhaved, a ſmall red cap. Their arms are a ſort of ſpear, 15 feet long, ſupported within a leather caſe on the right boot; two piſtols at their belt, and a third at their back; a muſquetoon; a large ſabre; and, on the left ſide of the ſaddle, a knife of about ten inches in the blade; and the *Kautſchuh*. Theſe are the Coſſacks of Don, who form a corps of ten thouſand men, are regulars, and have a particular commander in chief. The irregulars differ from them only in this, that their uniform is all blue.

2. Calmucks, who wear all blue, and their arms are only the bow and arrow; but ſuch is their dexterity, that they hit to a hair's breadth at two hundred paces diſtance. Theſe are much more brutal than the former, not having ſo much as a ſpark of their ſavage courteſy. They are eaſily known by their monſtrous thick lips, flat noſes, and ſmall dripping eyes.

3. Carcolpacks are likewiſe a frightful tribe. Their uniform is all grey; ſhirts they wear none; they are very ſavage, and their arms are like thoſe of the Coſſacks: Their look is enough to frighten one, their whole faces being hairy. Some with beards near a foot long. Theſe are all cavalry, and are as ſwift as eagles; the private men live by plunder, receiving no pay. (See our laſt Vol. p. 508, 509.)

To the MONITOR.

I Preſent you with a new-year's gift. It contains a brief account of the memorable year 1758, in which we have ſeen the Britiſh flag reſtored to its ancient dignity, and our enemies obliged to yield up the dominion of the ſeas to the ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy.

A year, which will for ever record the wiſdom of our national counſels; the conduct of our officers, and the bravery of our men employed in the publick ſervice, both by ſea and land; and the chearfulneſs with which all ranks of people contributed towards their ſupport.

A year, which will be moſt ſeverely felt by all thoſe that directly or indirectly ventured to diſturb the peace, and interrupt the trade of the Britiſh dominions, or to carry on a clandeſtine commerce with the enemies of Great-Britain.

A year, which has demonſtrated, by the great increaſe of its commerce, that the ſtrength and riches of the nation depend upon thoſe meaſures, which have been taken to protect our navigation, and to beat all oppoſition out of the ſeas.

The plan, laid down by the miniſtry for the operations of that year, was to ſecure this iſland from an invaſion, and to defeat the ſchemes for ruining our colonies in America, in preference to any intereſt of our allies on the continent; though not without paying a due regard to thoſe treaties, and that intereſt, which require the aid of Britain in defence of the liberties of Europe in general, and of the proteſtant intereſt in particular.

For this purpoſe, they did not apply to Hanover, Heſſe, nor to Holland, for a military aid, to be tranſported into Britain at a moſt extraordinary expence, to guard our coaſt againſt a French invaſion: A meaſure by which former miniſters had laviſhed away the riches of the nation, expoſed the Britiſh courage to the ridicule and contempt of the enemy, encouraged them to hector over a diſarmed people, terrified by every report of their motions towards the coaſt of the channel, and endangered the common liberty of theſe kingdoms, by placing our privileges, property, and lives, under the protection of a foreign army: But,

They provided for the internal ſecurity, by conſtituting a regular and well diſciplined militia, whoſe expence does not amount to a tenth part of the charge of ten thouſand foreign troops imported; and whoſe ſtrength is ten times more to be relied on. The hireling will flee in time of danger; he who takes up a weapon for ſelf-defence, will die, rather than be made a ſlave.

Our fleets were not locked up in the ports of England, to wait the motions of the French armaments and preparations to waft their armies into this iſland in flat-bottomed boats; neither was our army augmented to conſume the national treaſure in idleneſs at home, and in unprofitable expenſive encampments and parade.

The Britiſh navy was permitted to carry its power into the ocean, and the army to enter into actual ſervice. The happy fruits of which councils have been gathered in the conqueſt of Senegal; the acquiſitions in North America; and in the damages done to the enemy on the coaſt of France, excluſive of the deſtruction

ſtruction of the French navy, and the total ſtop put to their trade, both in their own and neutral bottoms. Yet theſe great and glorious advantages are no more than an earneſt of the ſucceſs expected from the vigorous meaſures already taken, in purſuance of the ſame plan of operations.

Till then the Britiſh lion was not at liberty to make uſe of his natural weapons, to exert his ſtrength; nor in a ſituation to prove his conduct and courage. A long ſeries of pacifick meaſures had almoſt worn out the veterans, and the fleet and army were too much under the command of fine gentlemen, whoſe gaieties, pleaſures, ſelf-indulgence, and connections with men in power, who preferred any meaſures to a neceſſary war, were bad incitements to military glory. Yet that innate courage, which will always diſcover itſelf in the Engliſh when let to action, was no ſooner delivered from the toils which had for many years kept them in a ſtate of inactivity, but we ſaw them brave all dangers: St. Maloes and Cherburgh have felt the power of their arms: St. Cas is a monument of their intrepidity; and the undaunted reſolution with which the landing was made at Gabarus Bay, in the face of an enemy deeply and ſtrongly entrenched and fortified, ſhews that our ſeamen and ſoldiers only want an opportunity to convince the world, that they are the deſcendants of thoſe heroes, who conquered France, and for many years maintained the dominion of the ſeas.

How far theſe meaſures tended to compoſe all murmurings at home, and to influence foreign ſtates in our favour, is readily ſeen in the uniting of parties for the promoting the national intereſt, and in that weight which our advantages have amongſt ſome perſons abroad, who might otherwiſe be induced by family attachments and Gallic intrigue, to join our enemies.

By theſe meaſures, our enemies are deprived of thoſe means, without which it will be impoſſible to continue a war, which they began to ruin their neighbours. Their navigation is entirely ruined, and their device to avail themſelves of the friendſhip of Dutch carriers has turned out, not only to their greater loſs, but alſo has given England an opportunity to convince a treacherous ally, that whoever, under the cover of a neutrality, take upon them to counſel, aid, or ſupport the enemies of Great-Britain, muſt expect to be treated as her profeſſed enemies, when taken in the act of covering the enemy's property.

Their diſtreſs in France is not to be deſcribed: The new manner of attacking them has thrown their miniſters into confuſion; their councils always depend on a land war; their ſyſtem was to divert England from her natural advantages at ſea, by drawing her into continental operations. There they had nothing to fear, every rupture was ſure to turn to their advantage at a general peace; and during the war, they could increaſe our fears and expences by diſturbing our internal peace, either by actual invaſions or fomenting rebellions.

But the moment this ſyſtem was broke through by our miniſtry, who could not as uſual be drawn into a continental war, as principals; and the French were made to feel all the weight of our ſtrength, where nature enables us to maintain a ſuperiority; their councils, which have been cried up ſo much for unanimity and conſiſtency, were divided, confuſed, and rendered uncapable of doing any thing effectually, either for invading us, or defending their own trade and dominions. Nothing has proſpered in their cabinet; nothing ſucceeded in their operations, either by ſea or land, during the whole year. Their merchants are no longer able to ſupport their credit, their manufactures are at a ſtand, and their whole land mourns at the ravages made by the diſtreſſes of an inglorious, bloody, and ruinous war.

From this time we have not been terrified with reports of a French army to invade us and to cut our throats. We have had no heart-burnings at home about raiſing of money to carry on a war for the ſole advantage of ſome petty ally, neither have our trade and commerce been expoſed to the force of our enemies, nor to the intrigues of our falſe friends.

The flouriſhing ſtate of our colonies, of our iſlands, of all our ſettlements, and kingdoms, both for their imports and exports, in the courſe of the year paſt, has never been equalled. Our merchants and manufacturers, our planters and our navigators, were never in ſo fair a way to ſerve themſelves and their country. Both riches and ſeamen increaſe under the protection of a well-regulated and appointed navy. The nation that can beſt protect their trade will always be moſt capable of finding the ſinews of war; and the moſt extenſive navigation is moſt likely to turn out the greateſt number of able-

bodied

bodied seamen, without whom a maritime nation cannot subsist.

Therefore we have nothing to fear, either in regard to the success of the war, or to the goodness of a peace, if we persevere in the councils and measures that have put us into such an advantageous situation. An unchangeable resolution to pursue the war on the plan it is now carried on must baffle all the attempts of a confused, enfeebled enemy. But if we give up, or neglect our interest at this time, not only France, but Spain, and every little republick, will insult our merchants, interrupt our navigation, and despise our flag.

What has exalted Britain to its present power and glory? Its naval strength duly employed. What has humbled France? The British power by sea, levelled against her shipping, her coasts, and her settlements, What has made this nation respectable to the rest of Europe? Her formidable fleets, and wise ministry. What multiplies our riches at home? The care that is taken of our navigation.

Should our expectations be crowned with success from the same measures, which are now taken to compleat the pulling down of French ambition: Should we live to hear of the repeated stroke of the expedition against the French settlements on the coast of Africa, and in North and South-America: Should we repeat those descents made on their coasts last year, and extend them to the south of France, at the same time we might land a sufficient body of troops on the western coast to maintain their ground for one campaign: Versailles would tremble; our friends in Germany would be permitted to pursue their particular interests against their oppressors, and Britain would be able to prescribe such a peace, as would put it out of the power of a popish combination, ever after to disturb the tranquillity of the protestant states, or of the united force of France, Spain, and Holland, to contend with Britain for the dominion of the seas.

Z.

From the IDLER.

WE often look with indifference on the successive parts of that, which, if the whole were seen together, would shake us with emotion. A debtor is dragged to prison, pitied for a moment, and then forgotten; another follows him, and is lost alike in the caverns of oblivion; but when the whole mass of calamity rises up at once, when twenty thousand reasonable beings are heard all groaning in unnecessary misery, not by the infirmity of nature, but the mistake or negligence of policy, who can forbear to pity and lament, to wonder and abhor? (See our last Vol. p. 649.)

There is no need of declamatory vehemence; we live in an age of commerce and computation; let us, therefore coolly enquire what is the sum of evil which the imprisonment of debtors brings upon our country.

It seems to be the opinion of the later computists, that the inhabitants of England do not exceed six millions, of which twenty thousand is the three-hundreth part. What shall we say of the humanity or the wisdom of a nation that voluntarily sacrifices one in every three-hundred to lingering destruction!

The misfortunes of an Individual do not extend their influence to many; yet, if we consider the relations and effects of consanguinity and friendship, and the general reciprocation of wants and benefits, which make one man dear or necessary to another, it may reasonably be supposed, that every man languishing in prison gives trouble of some kind to two others who love or need him. By this multiplication of misery we see distress extended to the hundredth part of the whole society.

If we estimate at a shilling a day what is lost by the inaction, and consumed in the support of each man thus chained down to involuntary idleness, the publick loss will rise in one year to three hundred thousand pounds; in ten years to more than a sixth part of our circulating coin.

I am afraid that those who are best acquainted with the state of our prisons, will confess that my conjecture is too near the truth, when I suppose that the corrosion of resentment, the heaviness of sorrow, the corruption of confined air, the want of exercise, and sometimes of food, the contagion of diseases from which there is no retreat, and the severity of tyrants against whom there can be no resistance, and all the complicated horrors of a prison, put an end every year to the life of one in four of those that are shut up from the common comforts of human life.

Thus perish yearly five thousand men, overborn with sorrow, consumed by famine, or putrified by filth; many of them in the most vigorous and useful part of life; for the thoughtless and imprudent are commonly young, and the active and busy are seldom old.

According to the rule generally received, which supposes that one in thirty dies yearly,

yearly, the race of man may be ſaid to be renewed at the end of thirty years. Who would have believed till now, that of every Engliſh generation an hundred and fifty thouſand periſh in our goals! That in every century, a nation eminent for ſcience, ſtudious of commerce, ambitious of empire, ſhould willingly loſe, in noiſome dungeons, five hundred thouſand of its inhabitants: A greater number than has ever been deſtroyed in the ſame time by the peſtilence and ſword!

A very late occurrence may ſhew us the value of the number which we thus condemn to be uſeleſs; in the re-eſtabliſhment of the trained bands, thirty thouſand are conſidered as a force ſufficient againſt all exigencies: While, therefore, we detain twenty thouſand in priſon, we ſhut up in darkneſs and uſeleſſneſs two thirds of an army which ourſelves judge equal to the defence of our country.

The monaſtic inſtitutions have been often blamed as tending to retard the increaſe of mankind. And perhaps retirement ought rarely to be permitted, except to thoſe whoſe employment is conſiſtent with abſtraction, and who tho' ſolitary, will not be idle; to thoſe whom infirmity makes uſeleſs to others, or to thoſe who have paid their due proportion to ſociety, and who, having lived for others, may be honourably diſmiſſed to live for themſelves. But whatever be the evil or the folly of theſe retreats, thoſe have no right to cenſure them whoſe priſons contain greater numbers than the monaſteries of other countries. It is, ſurely, leſs fooliſh and leſs criminal to permit inaction than compel it, to comply with, doubtful opinions of happineſs, than condemn to certain and apparent miſery; to indulge the extravagancies of erroneous piety, than to multiply and enforce temptations to wickedneſs.

The miſery of gaols is not half their evil, they are filled with every corruption which poverty and wickedneſs can generate between them; with all the ſhameleſs and profligate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of want, and the malignity of deſpair. In a priſon the awe of the publick eye is loſt, and the power of the law is ſpent; there are few fears, there are no bluſhes. The lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious. Every one fortifies himſelf as he can againſt his own ſenſibility, endeavours to practice on others the arts which are practiſed on himſelf, and gains the kindneſs of his aſſociates by ſimilitude of manners.

Thus ſome ſink amidſt their miſery, and others ſurvive only to propagate villainy. It may be hoped that our lawgivers will ſome time take away from us this power of ſtarving and depraving one another: But, if there be any reaſon why this inveterate evil ſhould not be removed in this age, which true policy has enlightened beyond any former time, let thoſe, whoſe writings form the opinions and the modes of their contemporaries, endeavour to transfer the infamy of ſuch impriſonment from the debtor to the creditor, till univerſal infamy ſhall purſue the wretch, whoſe wantonneſs of power, or revenge of diſappointment, condemns another to torture and to ruin, till he ſhall be hunted thro' the world as an enemy to man, and find in riches no ſhelter from contempt.

Surely, he whoſe debtor periſhed in priſon, tho' he may acquit himſelf of deliberate murder, muſt at leaſt have his mind clouded with diſcontent, when he conſiders how much another has ſuffered from him; when he thinks on the wife bewailing her huſband, or the children begging the bread which their father would have earned. If there are any made ſo obdurate by avarice or cruelty, as to revolve theſe conſequences without dread or pity, I muſt leave them to be awakened by ſome other power, for I write only to human beings.

To the above, we ſhall ſubjoin ſome very pertinent reflections on the ſame ſubject, of one of the authors of the Critical Review.

"It is but too common a ſaying with creditors, where they expect no benefit or intereſt from throwing their unhappy fellow-creature into a jail, "that they do it by way of puniſhment, and that they will at leaſt have that ſatisfaction." In too many caſes they have indeed a right to be exaſperated at ſome particular circumſtances that may have attended the incurrence of the debt, on the part of the debtors. But the law, which never attends to the vindictiveneſs of private parties, beyond what is neceſſary for the good of ſociety, might ſurely interpoſe, without injuſtice to them, and oftner to their *advantage*, to limit the extent and duration of that puniſhment, which, as things ſtand, is now arbitrarily left to the creditors, who, blinded themſelves by a reſentment, not ſeldom the greater in proportion to its injuſtice, will ſuffer their debtors to languiſh out their lives in a jail, whilſt every day's confinement leſſens the proſpect of their payment, by increaſing their diſability. And what is worſe is, that this rigour of the law generally falls on the moſt innocent and the moſt deſerving

of commiseration: Whilst the unfair debtors, those who have meditated their fraud, are always those who are the least liable to the sufferings the others undergo, in a greater degree for want of having deserved them.

A fraudulent debtor, who is in course prepared for an arrest by his justly incensed creditor, commonly takes his measures so well, that when the circumstance of confinement falls upon him, he has already secreted wherewithal to make his imprisonment easy to himself, and to nose his creditors with his riot at their expence, whilst he looks on himself as in some sort acquitted to them, by the satisfaction the loss of his liberty is supposed to give them. If the sense of that loss has sometimes engaged some such debtors (and they are the less apt to be engaged to it from their anticipation of that case) to pay their debts, in whole or in part, according as they might be able; by much the greater number, having already lost their reputation, even by the manner in which it becomes known their debts were contracted; to say nothing of their being exposed by the bare arrest, or circumstance of being carried to a jail, reserve what they have got by their unfair dealings, to sweeten the horrors of one, and to secure a support, at least for some time, without thinking themselves obliged to consult the interest of those creditors especially who shall not have spared them, and whose sufferings they look on as compensated in some measure by their own. Whereas, was the law, which with so much propriety and justice grants to the injured creditors the attachment and imprisonment of their persons, to compel from them a most exact and rigorous account of what they should have at that time in possession, to be immediately secured for the benefit of the creditors, with such reparation and farther security to them, as the nature of the debtor's circumstances should admit; how many creditors would have reason to bless such a disposition? And the same law determining the duration of a debtor's imprisonment, according to the dictates of reason and humanity, after his making all the satisfaction in his power (and what more ought to be required?) would not only favour the creditor's greatest interest, but restore to the uses of civil life, numbers of debtors, reformed, if susceptible of reformation, by such a reasonable temporary punishment, and, at the worst, rendered by the loss of credit, more incapable of hurting others, whom such a circumstance must naturally put on their guard.

But, if even the case of fraudulent or ill-designing debtors claims the emendation of the law for the sake of their creditors, how much more does that of only unfortunate ones deserve it for their own? And for the honour of human kind, it is to be hoped, they are infinitely the greater number of the two, and whom it would be consequently the greatest injustice, as well as cruelty, to sacrifice to any considerations of the other; even if those considerations did not favour the creditors themselves, or that tenderness for liberty, which characterises our nation, did not so strongly recommend it.

Copy of a Letter from the Mate of an East-India *Ship, to his Wife in* Cartsdyke, *near* Grenock, *in* Scotland.

[*This Letter we will not pretend to comment upon; there are some Improbabilities and some Absurdities in it; but it seems, from* T. B's *Letter, that many of our Readers have been* surprized *into a liking of it, and, at their Request, we record it.*]

My DEAR,

THIS is to acquaint you that I am yet living; and I do think there is not on earth, a more remarkable instance of the great mercy and goodness of God, than has been shewn in my preservation. I arrived in India, August 15, 1753, and agreed to go mate along with capt. Hugh Kennedy, an old comrade of mine in Virginia. I will be particular in my first voyage; and I hope you will cause what follows to be put in the news-papers, that all concerned may have a true and impartial account of the fate of their friends and relations.

Our ship was about 900 tons burthen, manned with 100 Lascars, or black sailors, and navigated by a captain, four mates, and a gunner, Europeans. We took on board 500 merchants and other passengers, going to pay their yearly devotions at Mahomet's tomb at Mecca, and sailed from Surat in India, April 10, 1754, with a cargo on board valued at 200,000l. sterl. for Mocha and Jodda, in the Red Sea, with a good wind, and, on the 18th, at noon, we found ourselves in the latitude of 15 north, and nine degrees of longitude to the westward of Surat. At one afternoon (may God preserve me from the like fight for ever!) we observed a smoke coming up thro' the deck in the galley or forecastle. We immediately got the forehatches off to see where the fire was; but the flame having vent, burst out with such rage, that it burnt both the second mate's shirt and trowsers, and mine; and

and having got hold of the main ſtay ſail, in five minutes communicated itſelf to the rigging and all the ſails in the ſhip. Our boats were all on board but the long-boat, and our rigging being on fire, we could make no uſe of our tackles to hoiſt them out. The Laſcars all ran aft from the flames, and aſſiſtance we had none. I went down to the powder-room, which was be aft, with the gunner, to heave the powder overboard, and whilſt we are throwing it out, I obſerved the long boat cut adrift by the ſailors, which was the only proſpect we had of life; on which account I went up to the deck, and told the captain, that, as the fire was ſo violent, they had but two choices, to burn or drown. He, with his uſual calmneſs, told me, he had ſeen me ſwim farther in Virginia than to the long-boat, and as it was death to ſtay on board, I might yet reach her, and ſave him and the reſt of the Europeans. I took a cutlaſs in my mouth, and directly jumped overboard (at that time the fire had got to the quarter deck with ſuch violence that nobody durſt go nigh it.) I had ſo far to ſwim, I was obliged to quit the cutlaſs, and ſwim for my life.

At laſt I reached the long-boat; and going to uſe my authority, tho' I was beloved by the ſailors, they ſoon let me know it was at an end, and told me, "Did I not ſee 3 or 400 people ſwimming towards the long-boat? That already ſhe was full; that they left their own fathers and brothers to periſh, and could I think they would return to take in five infidels, on whoſe account Mahomet had burnt the ſhip? And tho' they ſhould, would not every one ſtrive to get in his own relations, by which they would all periſh." I told them we had neither water nor proviſions of any kind on board, nor a compaſs to ſteer by; that we were 200 leagues from the neareſt land, part of the coaſt of Malabar; but my remonſtrance ſignified nothing, they were reſolved to purſue for it with oars, being 96 ſouls on board, of which eight were Black Roman-Catholicks. The ſhip blew up about eight at night, with a noiſe like thunder, and every ſoul on board periſhed. Hugh Kennedy, the captain, was brother to a gentleman cloſe by Air. John Short ſecond mate, was ſome time a commander in Minorca. John Richardſon, the third mate, was a Yorkſhire man. William Campbell, the fourth mate, was brother's ſon to Dr. Campbell in Air, and brother to Dr. Campbell, cloſe by Air. The gunner was named Hamilton, a Scots gentleman's ſon.

We rowed 24 hours towards the coaſt of Malabar, and then gave over. I deſired them to take their turbands, being Moors, and ſtitch them with ſome rope yarn, out of the long-boat's cable, for ſails, and laſh the oars together for maſts; which they did with all expedition; and being a ſide wind, and fair weather, we always went two ar three knots; but from the want of ſleep (conducting the boat by the ſun in the day, and the ſtars in the night) I envied the death of my ſhipmates who were burnt or drowned. We were never hungry, but our thirſt was extreme: The ſeventh day our throats and tongues ſwelled ſo that we ſpoke by ſigns; on that day fourteen died, and almoſt the whole company became ſilly, and began to die laughing. I petitioned God earneſtly to continue my ſenſes to the end, which he was pleaſed to do, being the only perſon the eighth day that had them. On that day twenty more died, and on the ninth I ſpied land, which ſight overcame my ſenſes, and I fell in a ſwoon with thankfulneſs and joy. When I recovered, I took the helm, and ſteered in for the land, and ran into a bay between two rocks about eleven o'clock in the morning, ten leagues to the ſouthward of Goa, a Portugueze ſettlement on the coaſt of Malabar. The natives are Gentoos, or Pagans, who uſed us very civilly. They took all the black people out of the boat firſt that were alive; and when I looked round, ten lay dead in the boat. Fifty got alive to ſhore, of which I was one; twenty died in two days more, and only thirty of us got to Bombay, having 550 miles to travel, naked, in the heat of the ſun. I was taken care of in Bombay by the Engliſh government, who allowed me 50 rupees (which is 6l. 5s.) per month for my ſubſiſtance, being juſt enough to live on there.

I recovered in about ſix months, and went mate to another ſhip, to Africa and Ethiopia, and returned to Bombay without any accident. I went again in the ſame ſhip to the Straits of Molucca, where the Malayans cut off the moſt part of our crew in the night; however, the captain and I were ſaved, and with the remainder of the black ſailors, we got the ſhip home to Bombay.

I went the next voyage, with the ſame captain, to Bengal, and arrived there juſt as the Moors came to beſiege it. We fought the ſhip till we could fight no longer, the captain being killed, myſelf and the reſt of the mates wounded in many places. We had on board twenty-ſix

Euro-

European ladies, that fled to our ship for protection when the town was taken by the Moors. You have heard, I suppose, of the cruel massacre of those that remained in the town. I cut my cable and run down the river, having three Mooriſh forts to paſs. The ladies were in the hold in ſafety; but the moſt of my Laſcars, or black ſailors, were killed, and I received a ſhot, which took me in the head and ſhattered my ſkull; but blood and bones I tied up all together, having a Bengal doctor on board, one Gray, a Scotſman; and having paſſed all the forts to the mouth of the river, my wounds threw me into a fever, and then I made this will and power which I here incloſe you. When I recovered I returned to Bombay, and continued in the command of the ſhip, and have made ſeveral ſucceſsful voyages ſince; but finding my health declining, I propoſe to return home in the ſummer, 1759, though I need never want a command in India, through the intereſt of the Bengal ladies whoſe lives I ſaved. JOHN IVER.

Dr. LANGRISH, *to the Second Edition of his* Plain Directions in regard to the Small Pox, *has added an Abſtract of a Letter to a young Surgeon, concerning Mortifications; which ſeems to be very worthy of Notice: It is as follows.*

AS mortifications proceed from very different cauſes; ſo the method of cure depends upon very oppoſite remedies. When a mortification ariſes merely from too great a preſſure, or ſtricture on any part of the body, and is attended with inflammation, a high, full, quick pulſe, and where the craſis of the blood is too thick and ſizey, and the fibres are too tenſe; *bleeding, purging, and a cooling regimen*, are indicated by all the ſymptoms.

Scarifications may be neceſſary to releaſe ſome of the confined fluids, and thereby to abate the tenſion round the mortified part. *Emollient fomentations* are proper to relax the fibres, and to promote a diapho-reſis around the parts they are applied to; but then great care is to be taken that they are never applied too hot; they ſhould be no warmer than what will produce an agreeable ſenſation: For whenever they ſcald, or heat too much, they brace up the fibres, and inraſſate the ſtagnant fluids, whereby the complaints are rather aggravated than relieved. In fine, whatever is poignant, acrid, and ſtimulating, ſeems to be wrong in ſuch a ſtate of the blood and fibres; and therefore even the *cataplaſms* and *digeſtives*, outwardly applied, ſhould be of the ſofteſt kind.

January, 1759.

Thus it ſtands as long as the fibres continue too tenſe, the motion of the blood is too impetuous, and the humours are thick and ſizey; but, on the other ſide of the queſtion, when the fibres are grown lax and ſpongey, when the craſis of the blood is diſſolving, when the circulation is too weak, and ſome putrid malignity is in the humours, you very well know that our chief dependance is upon the *Peruvian bark*, which, without doubt, is the beſt antiſeptic, the beſt reſtorer of ſtrength to the fibres, and what recovers the natural craſis of the blood, beyond any other medicine.

The *regimen* now ſhould be warm, ſpicy, ſubaſtringent, ſubacid, and antiſeptic in every reſpect. Your outward applications alſo ſhould be of the ſame nature, the *ſtrong-beer pultice*, London *treacle*, *camphorated ſpirit of wine*, *oil of turpentine*, *tincture of myrrh*, and ſuch like, are proper: But how often have I ſeen volatile ſalt of hartſhorn added to ſome of theſe dreſſings? Nay, I have frequently known it given inwardly along with the bark; but ſurely nothing can be more wrong than ſuch practice, as it melts down the blood-globules, and diſpoſes the fleſhy fibres to putrify ſooner than almoſt any other thing in the whole materia medica: In ſhort, all volatile alkalious ſubſtances act here as poiſons; as you may ſee by conſulting Dr. Pringle's ingenious experiments upon ſeptic and antiſeptic medicines.

I do not approve of ſcarifications in this caſe, becauſe I have ſo often obſerved the mortification to ſpread among them, much ſooner than I think would have happened otherwiſe; and indeed, where the fibres and blood are in ſo weak a ſtate, nothing elſe can be expected. If you are ſo happy as to ſtop the progreſs of the diſeaſe, digeſtion will ſoon appear round the edges of the mortified part, without their being ſcarified.

If you conſider the nature of ſuch a mortification, as I have laſt deſcribed, you will early perceive what a tendency towards putrification there muſt be, at this time, in the blood and humours; for which reaſon all your applications, both inwardly and outwardly, ſhould be of the antiſeptic ſort. *Warm, ſpicy, fotuſſes*, with a good deal of *ſtrong, diſtilled vinegar* in them, are proper; and I have often thought that if the mortified part was to be waſhed with warm vinegar at every dreſſing, it would be highly uſeful, as being antiputreſcent, attenuating, and diſcuſſing in a very great degree. But above all let your chief dependance be upon a

liberal uſe of the *bark*, keeping up the ſpirits with good old port wine, either by itſelf, or mixed with water; but be ſure to avoid ſpirit of hartſhorn, ſal volatile, or any ſuch kindof alkalious fiery cordials.

Thus, Sir, you ſee what a nice diſtinction is neceſſary to be made between a mortification proceeding merely from preſſure, or ſtricture upon the part, whether by contuſion, by any extraneous body, or from inflammation; and a mortification proceeding from great debility in the ſolids, and a melting down of the blood-globules, either from exceſſive weakneſs, or from a putrid malignity in the blood and humours.

How often do we meet with a mortification from the ſlighteſt ſcratch upon the ſkin; or from cutting a corn? In all which caſes, there muſt be a very great tendency towards putrifaction in the blood and humours, previous to the injury received; indeed ſuch conſequences moſt commonly happen in old age, which further confirms what has been ſaid.

An Idea of a National Aſſembly *of* French-men, *extracted from* Sully's Memoirs.

AMIDST the contentions between the council of finances and the baron de Roſny (afterwards created duke de Sully) who was detecting their knavery, came the day appointed (in 1596) for the meeting of the ſtates of the kingdom, or rather of the aſſembly of *notables*; that is, of perſons of conſideration; for ſo they were called. The reaſon of adopting this name, inſtead of that of the ſtates of the kingdom, which ſhould naturally have been uſed, aroſe wholly from the lawyers and financiers, who, perceiving that at this time they had riches and influence to give them ſuch a ſuperiority over the other claſſes, as they were unwilling any but the clergy ſhould ſhare with them, diſdained to ſee themſelves levelled with the people by one common denomination; which yet muſt have been the caſe, if the forms uſed in theſe aſſemblies, and particularly the diſtinction of the three orders, had been preſerved. They, indeed, made their appearance with magnificence and ſplendor, which ſunk the nobility, the ſoldiers, and other members of the ſtate, below conſideration, ſince they were not able to dazzle the eyes with ſplendid equipages, the glitter of gold, nor a long train of attendants; things which will always draw the envy, the reverence, and the worſhip of the people, or more truly, will always ſhew our depravity and folly.

Such, in general, is the notion that ought to be formed of theſe great, theſe auguſt aſſemblies; thoſe men of whom one imagines, that they muſt come thither with minds full of wiſdom and publick ſpirit, warm with all the zeal that animated the ancient legiſlators, commonly think of no other buſineſs than how to make a ridiculous diſplay of their pomp, and ſhew their effeminacy to moſt advantage; and whoſe appearance would ſink them into contempt, if they were beheld without prejudice. To complete the notion, we muſt take in the diſcord of the ſeveral bodies which compoſe theſe aſſemblies, their contrarieties of intereſt, their oppoſition of opinion, the deſire of each to over-reach another, their intrigues and their confuſion; all which, together with that meanneſs diſcovered in the proſtitution of eloquence, have their original from the ſame hateful cauſe: For by ſome fatality it comes to paſs, that thoſe improvements which an age makes in knowledge, above preceding times, are not applied to the advancement of virtue, nor ſerve any other purpoſe, than to refine wickedneſs. It is true, that in theſe aſſemblies there may be found a ſmall number of men of great abilities and great virtues, men whoſe qualities nobody diſputes: But, inſtead of being forced into publick notice, they are treated with an affectation of negligence and contempt, which ſink them into ſilence, and with them ſuppreſs the voice of the publick good. Thus long experience has ſhewn, that an aſſembly of theſe ſtates rarely produces the good expected from it: For that ſuch might be its effect, the members ought to be equally inſtructed in true and honeſt policy; at leaſt ignorance and knavery ſhould ſit dumb in the preſence of men of knowledge and integrity: But ſuch is always the character of multitudes, that for one wiſe man there are many fools, and preſumption is the conſtant attendant on folly; and it is here more than in any place, that great virtues, inſtead of exciting reſpect and emulation, provoke hatred and envy.

Some Experiments made with the ENGLISH AGARIC, *in ſtopping* arterial Hæmorrhages.

MR. Broſſard, a French ſurgeon, was the firſt that made uſe of agaric of the oak, as a ſtyptick for ſtopping the blood after amputations of the larger limbs; by making ſome ſucceſsful trials, he obtained a premium of the king of France; ſince which many experiments have

have been made of the foreign agaric in England.

Happening to find a piece of agaric of the oak, put me upon trying, if it may be depended on in ſtopping arterial hæmorrhages; not thoſe in amputations of the larger limbs, but thoſe of leſſer diameters.

I cannot ſee why ſurgeons ſhould look out for any other method to ſtop a flux of blood from ſuch large arteries, when they have one ſo certain as the ligature; it is true, the pain is exceſſive in making it; that is but momentary, as to the ſymptoms which are ſaid to ariſe from it, viz. ſpaſms, convulſions, &c. I declare I never ſaw ſuch conſequences enſue.

The firſt caſe that offered was June 6, 1758. A man, aged 35 years, with a caries in the firſt joint of the great toe, and its metatarſal bone; in taking off that part of the foot, three arteries were divided; the two ſmalleſt I tied; to the largeſt, a piece of Engliſh agaric was applied, and kept too, by a preſſure upon the veſſel, about two minutes; upon which ſome dry lint, and a bandage over all, not tighter than common, by which it was effectually ſtopped.

Caſe II. June 23. A boy, fourteen years old, with a ſtone in his bladder, in operating two arteries were divided; a piece of agaric was applied to each, which anſwered its intended end.

Caſe III. Auguſt 17. Was a man, aged 35 years, with a ſtone in his bladder alſo, which weighed three ounces, five drachms: In the operation, three arteries were cut, one ſo large, that had my dependance been upon a ligature, and foiled in tying the veſſel, I greatly queſtion but the hæmorrhage had been fatal; theſe alſo were effectually ſtopped by the ſame.

Caſe IV. October 23, was another calculous caſe. A man, aged 23 years, was cut for the ſtone; I divided one conſiderable veſſel, which hæmorrhage was ſtopped as the others were, by the Engliſh agaric. The fungus came away the ſecond or third dreſſing, in each of my patients (the fourth caſe excepted, in which it was not diſcharged before the ſixth dreſſing). The day following a ſtrong thrombus was diſcharged, which induces me to believe, that it acts by coagulating the blood only, and with this happy circumſtance, that it gives no pain: The preference of this application to thoſe called ſtypticks (or rather eſcaroticks) muſt be obvious; and in the operation of lithotomy, in particular, as the parts wounded are very liable to inflammation, and when inflamed to mortify; ſhould a man be foiled in tying his veſſel (which may be the caſe) might not one conclude, without ſaying too much in praiſe of this fungus, that in ſuch caſes ſome lives may be ſaved by its uſe, in place of the aqua vitrioli, or ſuch like application.

Caſe V. Was a man, aged 64, with a reputed carcinomatous ulcer of his lower lip for ſome years; to the touch it ſeemed to have the true ſchirrous hardneſs, with the colliflower fungus ſprouting from it, diſcharging an ichor only, attended with great itching and tingling, as if nettled, and bled frequently *, yet wanted the criterion which characteriſes the true cancer, ſharp, poignant pain: The diſeaſe was local; he obtained his cure by exciſion; two ſmall arteries were divided, yet not ſo inconſiderable, but that, without this fungus to apply, I ſhould have made a ligature on each; they were ſtopped by applying a piece of agaric, as a ſurgeon would a pledget of lint, with a ſlip of linen rag over it, and pinned to his night-cap.

In cancerous caſes, where the coats of the arteries are eat through by the acrimony of the cancerous ichor, this fungus muſt be excellent: The induration in ſuch caſes, is ſo great, that the veſſel cannot be compreſſed by a ligature; for what will compreſs the mouth of a veſſel in ſoft parts not indurated, will cut its way through in theſe caſes, and conſequently be ineffectual; moreover, the pain that attends a ligature, in cancerous caſes, undoubtedly muſt be very great; the conſequence of irritation muſt be obvious to every ſurgeon. To expect any fungus to have the power of reſtraining the blood of the large veſſels, in amputations of the larger limbs, is expecting too much; to expel it wholly as a ſtyptick, is certainly doing it great injuſtice.

Theſe experiments were made in the publick hoſpital in Shrewſbury (the fifth caſe excepted, which was a private patient) in the preſence of many who can atteſt the truth of them, as well as the patients themſelves, living witneſſes alſo, ſhould my veracity be queſtioned.

Salop, Jan. 14, 1759. RICHARD PRYCE.

A NEW book has been lately publiſhed, under the title of, *Chronographia Aſiaticæ et Ægyptiaca Specimen*, or a Specimen of the Aſiatic and Egyptian Chronology. This is deſigned only as a preliminary to a much larger work, which the author deſigns to publiſh if he meets with encou-

* *Callous ulcers of the lips, have generally a calloſity round their circumference, indented, or hollow in the middle; this caſe as above deſcribed.*

encouragement; and therefore he has added a short view of the contents of the work he designs to publish. As the book is wrote in Latin, we shall not give our readers any extract from it; but we shall observe, that the author solves two very great difficulties in the antient chronology: One is, that which arises from the difference between the Septuagint and the Hebrew text of the holy scriptures; for the Septuagint reckons 2256 years from the creation to the flood, and 1072 from the flood to the birth of Abraham; in all 3328: Whereas the Hebrew text reckons but 1656 years from the creation to the flood, and but 292 from the flood to the birth of Abraham; in all 1948. This difficulty he solves, by supposing that the Jews had two methods of computing time; one supernatural and mystical, the other natural and historical; and that the former is the method made use of in the Hebrew text of the holy scriptures, as it related to their religion; but that the other method is made use in the Septuagint translation, as it was designed for the use of strangers. And this supposition, he says, is founded upon some of the oldest Hebrew antiquities still to be met with, and upon some other arguments he mentions.

The other difficulty is, that which arises from the chronology of the Egyptians, who computed, that the world was 33,984, or, according to others, 36,525 years old when their monarchy was founded. This difficulty he solves, by supposing that these years are lunar months and not solar years; because upon such a supposition the lesser number exactly corresponds with the time, when, according to the Septuagint, mankind were dispersed by the confusion of languages, and consequently the greater number must relate to the time when Thebes in upper Egypt was built by Menis, whom he supposes to have been a different person from Mesraim, the first founder of the Egyptian monarchy.

To this we must add, that this supposition is really founded upon the nature of things; for in a country where there is no very remarkable difference between summer and winter, or between the length of days and the length of nights, throughout the year, it is highly probable that mankind would first begin, and for many ages continue, to compute time by the moon, that is to say, by lunar periods, and not by the sun, or solar periods.

In a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, Reflections on the Law, Lawyers, &c. *The Author, who seems to be a good Man, as well as a good Lawyer, relates a Case, wherein a poor Plaintiff had a Judgment, which he had obtained at a great Expence, set aside upon a meer Law Quibble; after which he adds as follows:*

"THIS particular case is here set down, because it is so fresh in memory; but if any one will give himself the trouble to look into two or three modern books of practice, he will meet with many hundreds of similar cases, or more properly quibbles, which could happen but very seldom (if at all) were there any certainty or stability in the rules of practice; but, with great deference, so long as acts of parliament, making alterations in the law, are continually passing, and the courts themselves make rule upon rule, and order upon order, to change and vary the law and practice thereof, we must not wonder, that, after serving a clerkship, or ten times as long, an attorney for ever remains ignorant of his business.

The monstrous increase of the expence of law suits, arising from the extravagant fees of counsel, officers, stamp duties, &c. &c. as well as for many other causes which have been already hinted at, and many others that might be mentioned, have very nearly destroyed the law, and deprived the subject of his most valuable birthright; for it is the same thing to the subject whether right be denied him, or so high a price be set upon it, that he is unable to purchase it. These evils are daily before our eyes, yet is there no man to be found who will lend the assistance of his little finger to remove them. The above few hints, which are most certainly true, and not in the least exaggerated, are therefore most earnestly recommended to the consideration of those, who have power to correct the mischiefs and inconveniencies, so loudly, at this time, complained of."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will please to publish in your next, the following answer to the remarks, in your October Magazine, 1758, p. 523, touching my solution to the law question proposed in that for June, 1758. p. 303, and answered by me in September, p. 474.

Mr. Eagland (the remarker) says I am wrong upon my own assumption, and tells the world I said the nephew must have one sixth of the whole at all events; whereas, I said he *was* to have one sixth, not *must*.

Mr.

Mr. Eagland further says I have divided the estate into 44 equal parts; this remark is also a mistake. Therefore I let him know I divide the whole bequests into 36 parts, of which 18 are due to the son, the mother has the same right to 12, the daughter to 8, and the nephew to 6; and if these selected numbers be added together, their sum is 44, and answers to my first term in proportion (see my Solution, p. 474.) and 18, 12, 8 and 6, must be third terms, which will give each party's just share, as expressed by will.

It is plain Mr. P. P. as well as his adherent, deviates from truth, or they would not have said (as in effect they have) that he that has but a groat must raise as large a sum towards a contribution, as he does that has a shilling, which is precisely the case between the son and nephew; a strange method to distinguish truth from falshood.

For a further demonstration, I look upon the son and nephew (and in fact all of the claimants) as partners in trade; now if, as Mr. Eagland says, the son (who was to have 1000l.) must yet have 857l. $\frac{3}{21}$ it is plain his stock is diminished 142l. $\frac{18}{21}$ only: Then as the nephew was to have 333l. 6s. 8d. he must, according to the rules of partnership, lose $\frac{1}{3}$ of as much as the son lost, and then his remaining stock will be much greater than I, or any other, have allowed it to be, or even than equity itself will allow.

But, if as my answer allows, the son is to have yet 818l. 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$, he has sunk 181l. 16s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Now say, as son's share 1000l. : his loss 181l. 16s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$: : nephew's share 333l. 6s. 8d. : 60 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, for the nephew's abatement, which is a self-evident proof.

I am Sir,

Tollerton, Your humble Servant,
Dec. 22, 1758. J. HOOLEY.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following answer to your question in the London Magazine, for June, 1758, p. 305, being sent me by an ingenious correspondent of mine, I beg you will insert it in your next Magazine, and you'll oblige, your humble servant,

J. C.

It seems highly probably, that the deceased intended his widow should have one third of the whole at all events, since he leaves her that, even if she should have a son, and the law has determined that proportion in her favour. 6661. 13s. 4d. then, being deducted for the widow, the remainder being 13331. 6s. 8d. is to be properly divided between the son, the daughter, and the nephew. Now it appears by the will that the nephew is to have half as much as the daughter, and one third as much as the son; and consequently, the daughter is to have two-thirds of what the son is to have; so that their proper shares will stand thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the widow —	666	13	4
To the son ——	666	13	4
To the daughter —	444	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
To the nephew —	222	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
	2000	0	0

But if it should be judged reasonable that the widow should contribute proportionably out of her third part toward the daughter's portion, &c. then the account will stand as follows:

To the son —	705	17	7 $\frac{13}{17}$
To the widow —	588	4	8 $\frac{8}{17}$
To the daughter —	470	11	9 $\frac{5}{17}$
To the nephew ——	235	5	10 $\frac{10}{17}$
	2000	0	0

Here the whole sum is supposed to be divided into 17 equal parts; of which

The son has — —	6
The widow — —	5
The daughter — —	4
The nephew — —	2
	17

The son has half as much again as the daughter; and the daughter as much again as the nephew; and the widow half as much as the son and daughter together, which is entirely agreeable to the testator's intention; for she (the widow) was to have had just as much less than the son had (had there been only a son) as more than the daughter (had there been only a daughter) but as there was both a son and daughter, equity requires she should have half as much as they both.

It may be objected to Mr. Chapman's solution in July, 1758, p. 353, that it was not the testator's intention that the daughter should have but half as much as the son; she was to have two-thirds; nor does it appear the son was to have a sixth part of the whole, more than the widow; unless there had been no daughter. It is clearly the testator's intention that the daughter's portion should be two-thirds, of what the son was to have, if there should be a son. Mr. Cunningham I think deviates further from the truth, and does the nephew great injustice.

Nov. 27. To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT was obſerved by the late duke of Argyle, about the latter end of queen Anne's war, that, in travelling through France, tho' it was a moſt delightful country, yet there were evident marks in it of general devaſtation; that he had gone forty miles together in it, without meeting a man fit to bear arms; that the bulk of the people were in the utmoſt miſery and want; and that nothing was more viſible than an univerſal dejection through all parts wherever he paſſed.

It will ſcarce ever be forgotten, with what zeal the treaty of Utrecht (which followed ſoon after this obſervation was made) was oppoſed by the allies, who foreſaw, tha France would again, in a very ſhort time, recover from the then wretched ſituation, to which ſhe was reduced, unleſs the advantages they had already gained were improved, and a blow given that ſhould put an end to her ambition, by reducing her power. What was ſo clearly foreſeen, ſoon came to paſs: Her reſtleſs diſpoſition increaſed in proportion as ſhe gathered ſtrength; and Europe has ſince been involved in three bloody wars through her means, in leſs than half a century. Paſt miſcarriages are uſeful leſſons to ſtateſmen, if properly attended to. We ſee France again in the like, or worſe circumſtances, than at the end of the queen's war, and ourſelves and allies in much better; and we hear of overtures of peace now, as we did then, from more quarters than one. Peace to a trading nation is, indeed, a deſirable bleſſing; but a temporary peace, to give a feeble enemy time to recover ſtrength, is a great ſcourge, as it is only laying the foundation of a future war. Now, therefore, is the time to ſtrike the blow, that may give reſt to Europe for many years to come.

The whole navy of France, to all human appearance, is in our power; her trade at our mercy; her colonies upon the brink of ruin, and her Indian allies ready to riſe againſt her on the firſt reverſe of fortune: Nay, they have already abandoned them to their fate, according to our advices from the Ohio. In this critical conjuncture, unanimity in council, and in action, will beſpeak the favour of Providence. When a nation has been devoted, the men in power have generally done more by their animoſities to haſten its deſtruction than the enemy. No man deſerves the name of patriot, who prefers his own private concern to the great concern of his country; no man deſerves the higheſt command who would not do his duty in a ſubordinate ſtation. Let no man be employed in a great enterprize, who is already known to diſlike the ſervice; for it is odds but his backwardneſs will have an evil influence in time of action: Cowards will avail themſelves of his example; diſgrace inſtead of victory will naturally enſue, and the blood and treaſure of the nation be waſted. I am, &c.

We have had lately tranſlated and publiſhed here, A Letter from M. Rouſſeau, of Geneva, to M. d'Alembert, of Paris, concerning the Effects of theatrical Entertainments on the Manners of Mankind; *and as M.* Rouſſeau *has, by his Writings, gained a great Character Abroad, our Readers muſt be pleaſed to ſee ſomething of what he has ſaid upon ſuch a curious Subject; therefore we ſhall give them the firſt Argument he makes uſe of againſt ſuch Entertainments in general, which is as follows:*

"TO aſk whether publick entertainments are good or bad in themſelves, is too vague a queſtion; it is examining a relation before we have aſcertained the terms. Publick entertainments are made for the people, and it is only by their effects on them that we can determine their abſolute qualities. There may be an infinite variety of theſe entertainments *, as there is an infinite variety

* "*There may be publick entertainments that are bad in themſelves, as thoſe which are cruel, indecent, or licentious: Such were ſome of the games of the Pagans. But there are others indifferent in their nature, and which become vicious only by the abuſe made of them. For inſtance, plays have nothing bad in themſelves, ſo far as they repreſent the different characters and actions of mankind; they might even be rendered not only agreeable, but inſtructive to people of all conditions: Yet if they contain a corrupt morality, if the perſons who exerciſe this profeſſion lead a debauched life, and contribute to debauch others; if ſuch entertainments encourage vanity, idleneſs, luxury, incontinency, it is plain then that they tend to a bad purpoſe, and that unleſs we can find a way to correct or to guard againſt this abuſe, we had better renounce ſuch kind of entertainment.*" Chriſt. Inſtruct. t. 3. l. 3. c. 16.

Here

riety of manners, conſtitutions, and characters in different nations. Nature is the ſame I allow; but nature, modified by religion, government, law, cuſtoms, prejudices, and climates, becomes ſo different from itſelf, that we muſt no longer enquire for what is ſuitable to man in general, but what is proper for him in ſuch a place or country. Hence Menander's plays, which had been written for the Athenian ſtage, did not at all ſuit that of Rome; hence the ſhews of gladiators, which in the times of the republick uſed to inſpire the Romans with courage, had no other effect, under the emperors, than to make thoſe very Romans ferocious and cruel: From the ſame ſpectacle, exhibited at different times, the people learned at firſt to undervalue their own lives, and afterwards to ſport with thoſe of others.

With regard to the ſpecies of publick entertainments, this muſt be determined by the pleaſure they afford, and not by their utility. If there is any utility to be obtained by them, well and good: But the chief intent is to pleaſe; and provided the people are amuſed, this view is fulfilled. This alone will ever hinder theſe inſtitutions from having all the advantages of which they are ſuſceptible; and they muſt be greatly miſtaken, who form an idea of perfection, which cannot be reduced to practice, without offending thoſe whom we would willingly inſtruct. Hence ariſeth the difference of entertainments, according to the different character of nations. A people of an intrepid ſpirit, but determined and cruel, will have ſpectacles full of danger, where valour and reſolution are moſt conſpicuous. A hot fiery people are for bloodſhed, for battles, for the indulging of ſanguinary paſſions. A voluptuous nation wants muſick and dancing. A polite people require love and gallantry. A trifling people are for mirth and ridicule: *Trahit ſua quemque voluptas.* To pleaſe all theſe, the entertainments muſt encourage, whereas in right reaſon they ought to moderate their affections.

The ſtage in general is a picture of the human paſſions, the original of which is imprinted in every heart: But if the painter did not take care to flatter theſe paſſions, the ſpectators would ſoon be offended, not chuſing to ſee their faces in ſuch a light as muſt render them contemptible to themſelves. And if he draws ſome in odious colours, it is only ſuch as cannot be called general, and are naturally hated. Thus the author ſo far, does no more than follow the opinion of the publick; and then theſe odious paſſions are always employed to ſet off others, though not more lawful, yet more agreeable to the ſpectators. Reaſon alone is of no uſe upon the ſtage. A man without paſſions, or that has them abſolutely under his command, would engage nobody in his favour; and it has been obſerved, that the character of a ſtoick in tragedy would be intolerable; in comedy, at the moſt would make you laugh.

Let us not then attribute to the ſtage a power of changing opinions or manners, when it has only that of following or heightening them. An author, who offends the general taſte, may as well ceaſe to write, for nobody will read his works. When Moliere reformed the ſtage, he attacked modes and ridiculous cuſtoms; but he did not affront the publick taſte*, he either followed or explained it, as Corneille did alſo on his part. It was the ancient French theatre that began to offend this taſte; for though the age improved in politeneſs, the ſtage ſtill preſerved its primitive rudeneſs. Hence the general taſte having changed ſince thoſe two authors, if both their maſter-pieces were ſtill to make their firſt appearance, they would certainly be damned. Nor does it ſignify that they are yet admired by connoiſſeurs; if the publick ſtill admires them, it is rather through ſhame of retracting, than from any real ſenſe of their

Here we ſee the right ſtate of the queſtion. The point is to know whether the morality of the ſtage is neceſſarily corrupted; whether the abuſes are inevitable; whether the inconveniencies ariſe from the nature of the thing, or from cauſes which it is poſſible to remove.

* *Had Moliere appeared a little earlier, even this great poet would have found it very difficult to maintain his ground; the compleateſt of all his works died at its very birth, becauſe it was acted too ſoon, and the publick were not yet ripe for the Miſanthrope.*

The whole of this is founded on an evident maxim, namely, that a nation frequently followeth cuſtoms which it deſpiſes, or is ready to deſpiſe, as ſoon as a perſon ſtarts up that has the courage to ſet the example. When the folly of the Puntins was acted in my time, the comedians did no more than expreſs on the ſtage, what they themſelves thought, who ſpent the whole day in this fooliſh amuſement: But the ſettled inclinations, cuſtoms, and prejudices of a nation, ought always to be reſpected on the ſtage. Never did any poet find his account in violating this law.

their beauties. It is said that a good play will never miscarry; indeed I believe it: And this is because a good play never runs counter to the manners * of the present time. Who can have the least doubt, but that the very best tragedy of Sophocles would be hissed off our modern stage? We cannot put ourselves in the place of people with whom we have not the least resemblance.

Every author who attempts to represent foreign manners, takes great care however to accommodate himself to ours. Without this precaution it is impossible for him to succeed; and even the success of such as have used it, depends frequently on causes different from those supposed by a superficial observer. When *Harlequin Sauvage* meets with so favourable a reception, is it to be imagined that this proceeds from the liking which the spectators have for the simplicity of his character, or that any one of them all would be glad to resemble him? Far from it; the reason is, because this play humours their turn of mind, which is to be fond of novelties. Now there are no greater novelties to them, than those of nature. It is the very aversion they have to things common and usual, that sometimes makes them return to things the most simple.

From the first of these observations it follows, that the general effect of a play, is to heighten the national character, to strengthen the natural inclinations, and to give a new vigour to the passions. In this sense one would imagine, that as this effect consists in heightening, and not in changing the established manners, the comic Muse would have a good effect upon the good, and an ill one upon the vicious. Even in the first case the point would still be to know, whether when the passions are too much irritated, they do not degenerate into vices. I am not ignorant that the poetick art, so far as it regards the theatre, pretends to a contrary effect; and to purge while it excites the passions: But I have great difficulty to understand this rule. Is it that to grow temperate and wise, we should begin with being intemperate and mad?

"Not at all! it is not that, say the defenders of the stage. Tragedy indeed pretends, that the several passions should move us; but it does not always require, that we should have the same feeling, as a man really tormented by a passion. On the contrary, its aim more frequently is to excite quite different sentiments from those with which it inspires its heroes." They tell us further, that if poets abuse the power of moving the passions, in order to engage us in favour of a bad character, this mistake ought to be attributed to ignorance, or to the depravity of the artist, not to the art. They tell us, lastly, that a faithful representation of the passions, and of the anxieties attending them, is alone sufficient to make us avoid this rock with all possible care.

To be convinced of the insincerity of these answers, we need only to consult our own breasts at the end of a tragedy. Can the concern, the pain, the pity we feel during the play, and which continue some time after it is over, can these be said to be the forerunners of a disposition to regulate and subdue our passions? Those lively impressions, which by frequent repetition must needs grow habitual, are they proper to moderate our affections? Why should the idea of pain arising from the passions, efface the remembrance of joys which also flow from the same source, and which the poet takes care to represent in lively colours, in order to embellish his play? Is it not well known that all the passions are sisters, that one only is sufficient to excite a thousand, and that to combat one by means of another, is the way to render the heart more sensible to them all? The instrument that serves to purge them is reason; and reason, I have already taken notice, has no effect upon the stage. It is true, we are not equally affected with all the characters: For as their interests are opposite, the poet must make us prefer some particular one to another, otherwise we should not be affected at all: But to attain this end, he is far from chusing the passion he likes himself; he is rather obliged to chuse that which is our favourite. What has been said of the species of plays, ought also to be understood of the interest by which they engage the audience. At London a lady interests the spectators in her favour, by making them hate the French; at Tunis the favourite passion would be piracy; at Messina, deep revenge; at Goa, the honour of committing Jews to the flames. Should

* *I make use of the words* taste *or* manners *indifferently: For though these are not the same things, yet they have ever a common original, and are subject to the same revolutions. This by no means imports, that good taste and good manners obtain always at the same time a proposition which merits some discussion; but that a certain degree of taste always corresponds to a certain degree of manners, which is inconteſtable.*

Should an author * offend againſt theſe prejudices, he might write a very fine play, which nobody would go to ſee acted; and then he would be taxed with ignorance, for having failed in the firſt rule of his art, the baſis and foundation of all the reſt, which is to ſucceed. Thus the ſtage purges thoſe paſſions we have not, and foments thoſe we have. Is not this a fine way to adminiſter a remedy?

As we gave in our Hiſtory of Parliament for the laſt Year, p. 331, ſome Account of the Proceedings, on the Diſputes between the Governor and People of Jamaica, *it will not be improper to inſert the following Addreſs.*

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lieutenant-governor, council and aſſembly, of this your majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, beg leave, in all humility, to return your majeſty our moſt hearty, ſincere and unfeigned thanks, for the many and repeated acts of grace and favour, which your majeſty has been pleaſed to confer upon your ſubjects of this iſland; and, in particular, for the late gracious inſtance of your majeſty's paternal care and affection, manifeſted in rejecting the act for removing the ſeveral laws, records, books, papers, and writings, belonging to the ſeveral offices of ſecretary of this iſland, clerk of the ſupreme court of judicature, clerk of the crown, clerk of the patents and regiſter in chancery, and provoſt-marſhal, from the town of St. Jago de la Vega, to the town of Kingſton, and to oblige the ſeveral officers of the ſaid ſeveral offices, to hold and keep their reſpective offices, with the reſpective records and papers in the ſame town of Kingſton; and alſo for holding the ſupreme court of judicature in the ſaid town of Kingſton for the future. The act appointing commiſſioners to enquire, and ſtate what loſſes ſome of the freeholders of meſſuages and tenements, in the town of St. Jago de la Vega, and the leſſees of ſuch freeholders may ſuſtain in the value of their ſaid freeholds, or leaſed premiſes, by the removal of the ſupreme court of judicature, and of the publick records, from the ſaid town to the town of Kingſton. The act to enlarge the juriſdiction of the ſeveral inferior courts of common pleas: And the act to appoint commiſſioners to erect and build a houſe and offices in the town of Kingſton, for the reſidence of the governor of this iſland, and to impower the juſtices and veſtry, to aſſeſs and levy a tax upon the proprietors of houſes and lands, inhabitants and traders in the ſaid town: As alſo, for your majeſty's having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint Kingſton, Savannah la Mer, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio, ports of entry and clearance, for the eaſe and benefit of the trade and inhabitants of this iſland.

From this your majeſty's royal determination, diſcord muſt ceaſe, and peace and union, which have been ſtrangers amongſt us, effectually be reſtored. The joy that has already pervaded the hearts, and diffuſed itſelf over the countenances of the people, that have been ſo greatly diſtreſſed, is ſuch, as no language can expreſs, and can be exceeded by nothing but their zeal for your majeſty's ſervice, and their earneſt prayers to Almighty God, for your majeſty's health and proſperity.

Senſible of the duty we owe to your majeſty, and your people, we will, with the utmoſt alacrity, make proviſion for their further eaſe and convenience, by a diviſion of the iſland into proper diſtricts, and the eſtabliſhment of courts therein, for the better and more effectual adminiſtration of juſtice.

That your majeſty may long continue to reign over us, to the happineſs and emolument of your people; and that there may never be wanting a prince of your illuſtrious race, to perpetuate the bleſſings of your majeſty's government, ſo lateſt poſterity, are the moſt fervent prayers of your majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and grateful ſubjects,

The council and aſſembly of your iſland of Jamaica.

January, 1759.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Jan. 20. Yeſterday a mail arrived from New-York, which brings an account of the ſucceſs of

* *For inſtance, let him repreſent upon the French ſtage, a man who is honeſt, but withal a ſimple clown, void of love and gallantry, and incapable of making fine ſpeeches; let him repreſent likewiſe a philoſopher, free from prejudice, who after receiving an affront from a bully, does not think proper to have his throat cut by the offender; then let him exhauſt the whole theatrical art to render theſe characters as intereſting to the French nation as the Cid; I am much miſtaken if he ſucceeds.*

of his majeſty's arms on the river Ohio; and the following extract of a letter from brigadier-general Forbes to the commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in North-America, dated from Fort Du Queſne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only particulars as yet received of that important event.

"I have the pleaſure of acquainting you with the ſignal ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn, and abandon their Fort Du Queſne, which they effectuated upon the 24th inſtant, and of which I took poſſeſſion, with my light troops, the ſame evening, and with my little army the next day. The enemy made their eſcape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, to their forts and ſettlements upon the Miſſiſſippi, having been abandoned, or, at leaſt, not ſeconded by their friends the Indians, whom we had previouſly engaged to act a neutral part, after thoroughly convincing them, in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, that all their attempts upon our advanced poſts, in order to cut off our communication, were vain, and to no purpoſe; ſo they now ſeem all willing, and well diſpoſed to embrace his majeſty's moſt gracious protection.

Give me leave, therefore, to congratulate you upon this important event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Queſne, and this prodigious track of fine, rich country; and of having, in a manner, reconciled the various tribes, and nations of Indians, inhabiting it, to his majeſty's government.

So far I had wrote you the 26th; but being ſeized with an inflammation in my ſtomach and liver, the ſharpeſt and moſt ſevere of all diſtempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a thouſand things to ſay, have ordered major Halkett down the country, in order to explain the motives upon which I proceeded, and the various, and almoſt inſurmountable difficulties I had to grapple with.

I ſhall leave this as ſoon as I am able to ſtand; but God knows when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

I expect the heads of all the Indians in here to-morrow, when I hope very ſoon to finiſh with them."

Major Halkett, who has been diſpatched, on this occaſion, by brigadier-general Forbes, is not yet arrived from New-York.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, Jan. 16. On Friday the 12th inſtant, late at night, died here, greatly lamented, her royal highneſs Anne, princeſs royal of England, princeſs dowager of Orange and Naſſau, and governante of the United Provinces, in the minority of the preſent ſtadtholder.

The morning after her royal highneſs's deceaſe, the ſtates general and the ſtates of Holland were extraordinarily aſſembled, and, upon the notification of this event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the regulations that had been made for the minority of the ſtadtholder; and his highneſs prince Lewis of Brunſwick was invited to aſſiſt in the aſſembly of Holland, where he was received and ſeated with all the reſpect poſſible, and took the oaths, as repreſenting the captain-general of the Union. After which, his highneſs communicated to the aſſembly, the act of her royal highneſs, by which he was appointed guardian of her children; and that, in conſequence of it, he had taken care of their perſons, and would provide for every thing belonging to them. This ceremony being over, prince Lewis was likewiſe invited to the aſſembly of the ſtates general. A reſolution was prepared and taken by their high mightineſſes, whereby they acknowledge and agree to the reſolution of Holland, relative to prince Lewis's repreſenting the captain-general. Every thing paſſed with great order and tranquillity, and to the ſatisfaction of the people.

In the evening, the different colleges of the government made formal deputations to the prince of Orange and princeſs Caroline, who were aſſiſted by prince Lewis as their guardian and repreſentative, and who anſwered in their preſence for them both. [His preſent ſerene highneſs, William V. prince of Orange and Naſſau, &c. was born, March 8, 1748, and his ſiſter the princeſs Caroline, was born, Feb. 28, 1743.]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from our laſt Vol. p.* 686.

A Dutch ſnow, from Marſeilles, for St. Vallery.
A privateer of 36 guns and 300 men.
Furien, from Cape François, for Rochelle.
A ſhip with 350 hhds. of ſugar, and 50 caſks of indigo.
A Dutch ſhip with naval ſtores.
A letter of marque, from Curaſſao, for Martinico.
Le Ferne, privateer of eight guns.
Grand Champs, a privateer of 12 guns and 80 men.
A privateer of 16 guns.
A ſhip from Cork, with 1100 barrels of beef.
Nine French ſhips from St. Domingo, for France, by the Auguſta. (See our laſt Vol. p. 99, 329.)
A large ſhip from St. Domingo.

The

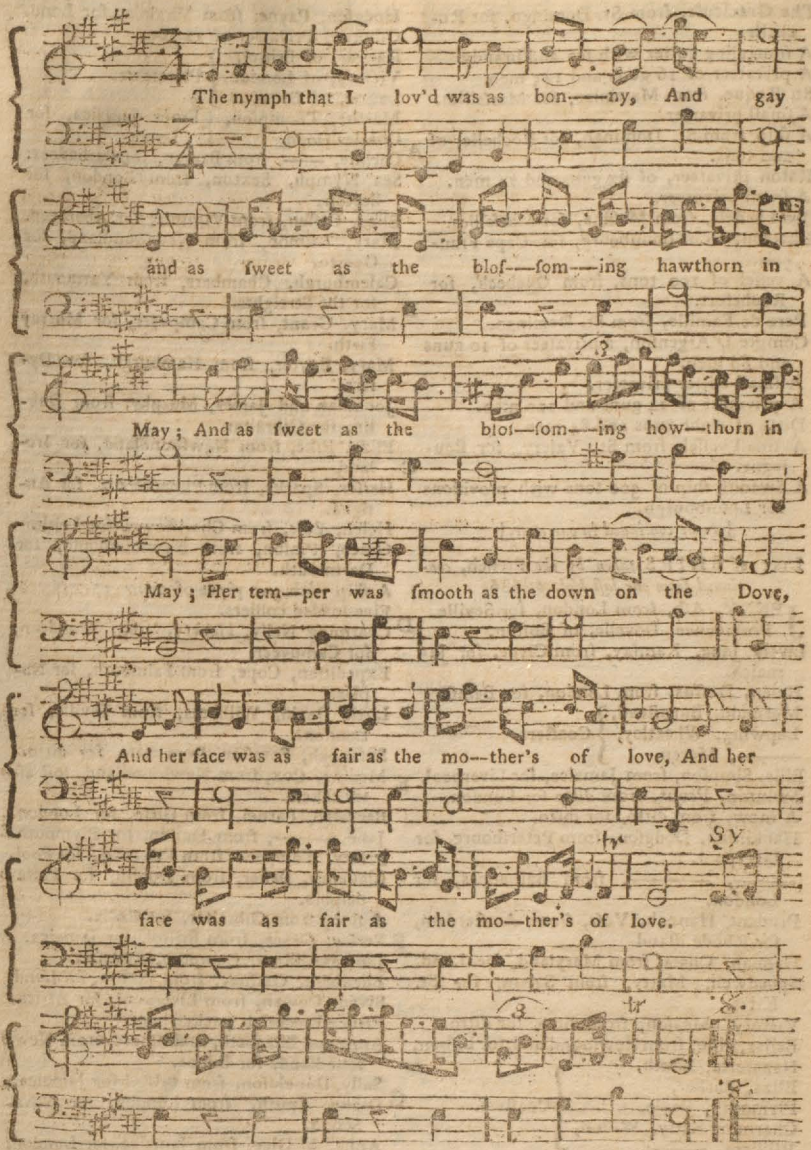
The Gracieuſe, from St. Domingo, for Rochelle.
A ſmuggling cutter with tea and brandy.
A privateer of 16 guns and 145 men.
St. Roque, from Martinico, for Marſeilles.
A ſmall privateer.
A ſhip from St. Domingo, for Rochelle, of 200 tons.
Raton privateer, of ſix guns and 24 men.
A ſmall privateer.
Two veſſels, from Meſſina, for Marſeilles.
Phaeton, from Louiſbourg, for Cape François.
A veſſel of 100 tons, from Quebeck, for Rochefort.
Pere de Famille, from St. Domingo.
Compte D'Argenſon, a privateer of 10 guns and 80 men.
A ſmall cutter privateer.
A privateer of 14 guns and 120 men.
Ditto of eight guns and 84 men.
A ſmall veſſel, from St. Valery, for Boulogne.
A Swediſh ſhip of 300 tons with proviſions for Louiſbourgh.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from our laſt Vol. p.* 686.

JENNY, Aſh, from London, for Seville.
Providence, Dovelle, of Boſton.
Lively Jane, Ramſay, from Clyde, for Jamaica.
Helen, Duffus, from London, for Bamff.
Mermaid, Burnſtead, } Coaſters.
Lapwing, Wheatley, }
——, Meren, }
Ellis, Simpſon, from Jamaica, for Liverpool.
Swinton, Prout, from ditto for London.
A ſnow, from ditto, for ditto.
Hankinſon, Dodgſon, from Peterſbourg, for Liverpool.
——, ——, from Barbadoes, for London.
Prudent Hannah, Voſs, from Amſterdam, for Rhode iſland.
Hannah, Coats, from Maryland, for Lond.
Speedwell, Matty, from Salem, for St. Kitts.
Victory, Meaſon, from ditto, for ditto.
Bellas, Pike, from Newfoundland, for Liſbon.
Nazaretta, Lamb, } Coaſters.
Eliza, Parker, }
Plymouth, Payle, }
Charming Kitty, Wilſon, }
William, ——, }
Cambridge, Young, } Scotch ſhips.
Exchange, Craig, }
Barbara, Bread. }
Iſabel and Janet, Read, }
Hammoze, Jones, }
——, ——, from Newfoundland, for Oporto.
Charming Molly, M'Keane, from Barbadoes, for New-England.
A brigantine, from London, for Helvoetſluys.
Humber, Hill, from Virginia, for London.
John and Robert, Burges, from Oporto, for Plymouth.
Hodgſon, Payne, from Virginia, for Lond.
Oſborne, Privateer of 12 guns.
Ranger, of Briſtol, }
Victory, of London, } Privateers.
Laurel, of Ditto, }
Martha, Thompſon, } From Jamaica, for
Charles Dodd, } London.
A Carliſle, ——, from Bergen, for Barbadoes.
Sea Nymph, Sexton, from London, for Boſton.
Eliza, Caſſen, from Virginia, for Aberdeen.
Mary, Salmon, from Newfoundland, for Oporto.
Calemburgh, Chambers, from Yarmouth, for the Streights.
B Mary, Grant, from Campveer, for Murray Firth.
Mary, Boyter, from Hamburgh, for Dyſert.
Jonathan and James, Murphy, from Dublin, for Gibraltar.
Eliza, Pike, from Newfoundland, for Ireland.
C Heſter, Sparks, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.
Helen, Edie, from Charlſtown, for Leith.
Grace, Pinſon, from Newfoundland, for Dartmouth.
A ſhip with 300 pipes of oil.
Five loaded colliers.
D Charming Nelly, Harvey, from Aberdeen, for Campveer.
Expedition, Cope, from Falmouth, for Naples.
Little David, Williams, from Seville, for London.
Suſannah, Foreſter, from ditto, for ditto.
E Medina, Cox, from Newfoundland, loſt after taken.
Baccalao, Parnel, from Ditto, for London.
Jane, ——, from Dublin, for Plymouth.
Priory, Towgood, from Placentia, for Pool.
Blakeney, Baker, from Dublin, for Philadelphia.
A ſloop from Gibraltar, for Cadiz.
F Betſey, Grace, from Briſtol, for Jamaica.
Jane and Mary, Compton, a coaſter.
Elizabeth, Gaffney, from Boſton, for Lond.
Swan, Cowan, from Liverpool, for Africa.
Prince Frederick packet-boat.
Anne and Elizabeth, Stainſmore, from Newfoundland, for Bilboa.
Sally, Donaldſon, from Briſtol for Jamaica.
G Drake, Smith, from London, for Nova-Scotia.
Anne, M'Glee, from Jamaica, for London.
A brig, a ſchooner, and a ſloop, taken on the coaſt of Africa.
Hannah, Piercy, from Port-Royal, for London.
H Mercury, Strahan, from Dundee, for Carolina.
Margaret, Browne, from Yarmouth, for Alicant.
Mary, Bell, from Saltcombe, for Guernſey.
Molly, Boyd, from Boſton, for Barbadoes.

[*To be continued in our next.*]



2.

Tho' mild as the pleaſanteſt Zephyr that ſheds,
And receives gentle odours from violet beds,
Yet warm in affection as Phœbus at noon,
And as chaſte as the ſilver-white beams of the moon.

3.
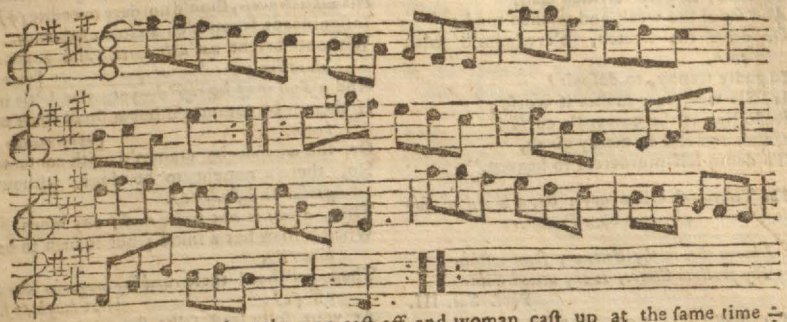
Her mind was unſully'd as new fallen ſnow,
Yet as lively as tints of young Iris's bow;
As clear as the ſpring, and as deep as the flood;
She, tho' witty, was wife, and tho' beauti-[ful, good.

4.

The ſweets that each virtue or grace had in ſtore,
She cull'd, as the bee does the bloom of each flow'r;
Which treaſur'd for me, O how happy was I,
For tho' her's to collect, it was mine to enjoy.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The PRUSSIAN CAMP.



Caſt off one couple ÷ then the man caſt off and woman caſt up at the ſame time ÷, foot three and three a-breaſt top and bottom ÷ the ſame ſideways ÷, ſwing right hands ÷ caſt off to the bottom ÷ fix hands round ÷ lead to the top, and caſt off ÷.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JANUARY, 1759.

The MUSE *debauched by ſuperſtitious* FANCY.

From Epiſtles Philoſophical and Moral.

"WITH idle fears the world t' abuſe,
Aſſiſtant the inventive Muſe;
The tale of wonder early taught,
When playful, young, and void of thought,
By ſtroling fancy led aſtray,
The vagrant troul'd the jovial lay.
Alas of mirth and pleaſure cur'd,
To horrour's browneſt ſhade inur'd:
By love of wonder ſince betray'd,
To lend fantaſtick ſpleen her aid:
From whom her numbers, ſad and ſlow,
In diſmal melancholy flow;
Condemn'd to murmur all the day,
To ſigh and groan the midnight lay;
The ſkull, the ſpade, the ſhroud, the herſe,
The doleful implements of verſe;
Or doom'd prepoſt'rous tales to tell,
By brain-ſick fiction brought from hell.
For know th' unwary Muſe was caught,
While fiction yet her friend was thought;
A hag, by ignorance badly nurs'd,
With craving appetite accurs'd,
To ſpleen's embrace, while yet a maid,
The dire chloroſis had betray'd.
Since when, the wretch has roam'd abroad,
Her ſullen tyrant's willing bawd:
A vile procureſs, to ſupply
The love of wonder with a lie.
Hence bards, that reaſon leſs than rail,
Affect to tell the woful tale;
Or vent their moralizing rage;
As bugbears of a fearful age;
To truth pretending to be led
By megrims in the ſick-man's head;
As if with zeal prophetick burn'd
The wretch whoſe bliſter'd head was turn'd;
The fitteſt thoſe the truth to teach,
By fevers half-depriv'd of ſpeech;
Whoſe fault'ring tongues moſt loud complain,
When death or doctors ſhake the brain.

Nor ſeldom, by tranſition led
From dying moraliſts to dead,
Triſtful, in Hypocondres vex'd,
The muſing parſon chews his text:
Some ſolemn ſcene of dullneſs ſought,
To aid his rectitude of thought;
The murky vaults, the haunted cells,
Where moping melancholy dwells,
And fear, that kneels in piteous plight,
Her ſtraggling hair all bolt upright.
Fit comrades theſe as e'er could chuſe
The ſplenetick or maudlin Muſe;
Her doleful ditties proud to ſing,
Where ſadneſs ſpreads her duſky wing,
Where croaks the Syren of the lake,
The light of heart from eaſe to wake;
And ſolemn owls, in concert grave,
Join hoot the worldly-wiſe to ſave.
'Twas thus enthuſiaſtick Young;
'Twas thus affected Hervey ſung;
Whoſe motley Muſe, in florid ſtrain,
With owls did to the moon complain:
Clear'd at the morn her raven throat,
To ſound the glibber magpye's note.
Mean-while religion gravely ſmil'd
To ſee grown piety a child;
In leading-ſtrings to find her led,
By thoſe her foſt'ring hand had bred.
For why confin'd the moral Muſe,
To blaſted oaks or baleful yews:
O'er graves to make fantaſtick moan,
And deepen horrour's diſmal groan?
Say, hath alone the mould'ring tomb
For pious meditation room?
Ah! wont with meek-ey'd peace to rove
Thro' church-way path or ſilent grove;
Her grateful influence round her ſhed,
Where groan the ſick, or ſleep the dead;
With truth and ſoberneſs ſerene,
Enliv'ning ev'ry ſolemn ſcene;
Diſarming terror of its pow'r,
To wander at the midnight hour;

Sweet

Sweet Philomel, harmonious ſpright,
The only ſpectre of the night.
Can love of truth impoſe the taſk,
To lurk beneath a gorgon maſk;
To ſtalk, in garb terrifick clad,
And ſcoul the weak and wicked mad;
Or drive the wretch, o'erwhelm'd with care,
In godly frenzy, to deſpair?
Is folly vice, fear makes it worſe;
Reflection is the coward's curſe:
Unleſs remorſe in mercy given,
To damn ſelf-murderers to heaven."

The Thorough Diſcovery: *Or, a Word of Advice to a vain Poetaſter.*

I know thee to thy Bottom; from within
Thy ſhallow Centre, to thy utmoſt Skin.
Perſ. *Sat.* III.

But, ſhall I ſpeak? Thy Verſe is wretched Rhyme,
And all thy Labours are but Loſs of Time.
Id. *Sat.* I.

FRIEND JINGLE!—on proudly uſurping the pen, [AGAIN *(a)*.
You leave us to GUESS—e'en AGAIN, and
If a man find you out, yet there needs not to follow,
(Forſooth!)—*et eris mihi magnus Apollo:*
For, before to the end of your labours we're got, [Sir—*a rat!*
With what wonderful eaſe may we *ſmell*,
But, perhaps, *by yourſelf*—(ſince you make ſuch a pother) [by another.
You had better be *known*, than found out
For which purpoſe, ſuppoſe—as your front's made of braſs, [*glaſs*;
I awhile condeſcend here to hold you the
So that thus you may ſee, upon ſerious inſpection, [*reflection*.
What room in your *rhymes* may be found for
And, firſt you'll obſerve, what an odd ſort of figure, [pig are)
(In a garden, unwrung, you that ſo like a
A creature, quite *out of his element* got,
Muſt make, that (it ſeems) has himſelf overſhot. [*water*,
On this footing you'll find, that *a fiſh out of*
(To make up our meals, tho' ſuch multitudes caught are)
No *diverſion* affords;—being entirely unable
T' *entertain* us, except—when it comes to *the table*.
And, *a butler* (you've ſhewn) an impertinent aſs is, [*glaſſes*.
Unleſs, when he waits, with—his *bottles* and

A fine *ſilken purſe* is not *made*—(man! d'ye hear?)
As the proverb aſſerts—*of a* ſilly *ſow's ear*.
And, a fellow, *true Engliſh* that hardly can write,
His *viſits* in *verſe*, ſhou'd not dare to endite *(b)*.
Inſignificant ſeems e'en a cloſe *application*,
Without bright *nat'ral parts*, and a good *education*; [vain,
And *a ſkull* may be *cuff'd*—yet, alas! 'tis in
If therein be compriz'd but a ſmall ſtock of *brain*, [very *muddy*:
Or, the *cranium* be cramm'd with contents
No, there's nought to be done, without *genius* and *ſtudy (c)*.
Thus, *a poet* is not to be *made*, any morn,
When a man has a mind; but is ſuch to be *born (d)*.
Then, pri'thee! theſe *rambling vagaries* leave off *(e)*; [but *laugh (f)*.
At your folly leaſt folks ſhou'd do nothing
Yet, your labours have met with applauſe, 'tis allow'd: [make you too proud *(g)*.
But ſuch compliments, ſure, ſhou'd not
Do you know, t'other day, what your *maſter decreed?*
I had it from very good hands, Sir—indeed!
"*Three poets*, ſaid he, *in this neighb'rhood now ſhine*; *of mine*—
"*My blackſmiths, forſooth!—and a* ſervant
And a certain, pragmatical, ſaucy divine."
Theſe words, more than once, at *the hall* have been ſpoke: [*joke*.
For *the maſter's* oft merry, and loves a good
There *juſtice* and *truth*, both alike, are rever'd,
Vile *ſlander* diſcourag'd, fair *innocence* clear'd *(h)*.
Yet, on proper occaſions, it muſt be confeſs'd,
In manner *genteel* that he knows how to *jeſt (i)*; [*ſhines*,
In his way too, himſelf, moſt remarkably
Making wonderful *free* with *unworthy divines (k)*. (above.
But, I'd have you to know, in the raill'ry
It cou'd not be *me*, that he meant to reprove,
Or deſign'd in ironical ſort to diſgrace;
For, he's always my very good friend—to *my face*: force *(l)*,
And needs not be told, with what wonderful
On each ſubject I'm able to *write*, or *diſcourſe (m)*; [down *the law (n)*,
And can *preach*, and *preſcribe*, Sir, and lay
And obſerve—in *my betters*, forſooth!—many *a flaw (o)*. [*parſon (p)*,
No; he meant to expoſe a ſtrange, petulant
Of *corruption* the ſcheme, that has oft turn'd his a—— on,

Rudely

(*i*) ——— *Ille profectò*
Reddere perſonæ ſcit convenientia cuique.
Hor.

(*k*) *Acer et indomitus, libertatiſque magiſter,*
Cretice, pelluces. Juv.

(*l*) *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magiſtri,*
Quo me cunque rapit tempeſtas, deferor hoſpes. Hor.

(*m*) *Quid dignum tanto feret hic promiſſor hiatu?* Hor.

(*n*) *Quemvis hominem ſecum attulit ad nos.* Juv.

(*o*) ——— *Egomet mi ignoſco, Mænius inquit.* Hor.

(*p*) *Qui didicit patriæ quid debeat.* Hor.

(*a*) *Ecce iterum Criſpinus!* Juv.

(*b*) *Qui neſcit, verſus tamen audet fingere.* Hor.

(*c*) *Naturâ fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,*
Quæſitum eſt: ego nec ſtudium ſine divite venâ,
Nec rude quid proſit video ingenium. Hor.

(*d*) *Poeta naſcitur, non fit.*

(*e*) *Tecum habita, et noris quàm ſit tibi curta ſupellex.* Perſ.

(*f*) *Nè ſpiſſæ riſum tollant impunè coronæ.* Hor.

(*g*) ——— *Si carmina condes,*
Nunquam te fallant animi ſub vulpe latentes. Hor.

(*h*) *Virtutis veræ cuſtos, rigidúſque ſatelles.* Hor.

Rudely treating those trusty, *well-principled* [*of bribes*;
tribes,
That were never much fam'd for rejecting
And foully traducing their faithful intentions,
Who piously long'd after *places* and *pensions*.
He has oft disapprov'd of the *Mammonite* mode,
And decry'd to *preferment* the principal *road*;—
Of *ministers* crafty lamented the *measures*,
Abhors the proud hoarders of *ill-gotten treasures*;—
Severely has rail'd in sarcastical rhymes,
At these *wonderful, precious, religious, pure* times;— [Sir)! to *lick up*
And has constantly scorn'd (what a fool
Court-slaver—for fear of the *heart-burn*, or *hick-up*. [ing at college;
The man may have pick'd up some learn-
But, alas! of *the world*, Sir, has gain'd little *knowledge*.
His *country* sincerely he loves (by profession;)
But has not imbib'd, sure, a drachm of *discretion*.
As *honour* and *conscience* are kick'd out o' doors,
(An event, the said *parson*, so deeply deplores)
And *integrity*'s found so unfruitful a scheme,
How absurd must it be not to *swim* with *the stream*! [wonder,
If *all's gone to wreck*, Sir, what wise man, I
Would not willingly wish for a share *in the plunder*? [the whole,
In a word, rhyming friend—with regard to
What *a madman* is he!—what *an obstinate soul*!
As for *Cb**dle*, the *blacksmith*—I never cou'd find, [his mind,
To the *ham'ring* of *verse* that he e'er gave
He to manage the *foot* of a horse understands,
And the right use of *feet* for the meas'ring of lands; [friends)
But, with *metrical* views (I believe amongst
Never *reckon'd* 'em *up*, at his *black fingers-ends*.
Of the said clever artist yet this I can tell;—
That he studies *the globes*, and has *read* a good deal: [embellish,
And *the master* might introduce *J**n* to
And give the said *superfine joke* a good relish.
As for *you*, Sir—*the great* whether bold to *bespatter*, *flatter*;
Or *the good*, for base purposes, forward to
'Tis plain—you *know nothing at all of the matter (q)*.
Insupportable *freedoms*!—I mortally hate 'em!
Sir! you'd like t' ha' been guilty of *scand'lum magnatum*: [paid ye,
And 'tis pity, a proper reward was not
For the *compliments* pass'd on my *l*rd* and my *l*dy (r)*; [bold bard!)
For whom, let me tell ye (presumptuous
I a long time have had a prodigious regard.

Shall *a servant* be saucy, and swell like a toad,
When admitted to wait on his *master* abroad?—
Or, *a glutton* display the *fore-part* of the *wallet (s)*, [over-nice *palate*?
When *the dishes* don't just suit his d—mn'd,
Or, if what he's so good as to *gorge* and *swill down*, [lapert clown,
In his stomach should *clash*?—what a ma-
And then, with respect to your *dawbings* and *soothings*, [*smooth* things;
And *sugar-plum* words, Sir—and other fine
Shall *a catch fart* (good Lord!) or a man in your station,
Thus familiarly boast of *a frank invitation*,
With *topping great folks*, as if rais'd to *a level (t)*? [of the *d-v-l*!
False, presumptuous pretence!—O the pride
Pri'thee!—(once more I beg) never hunt after fame, [*doggrel dead-lame*;
With your *harsh, rugged rhymes*, and your
Which are destitute quite of *poetical fire (u)*.
And which none, except *footmen* and *fools* can admire *(x)*. [*pour (y)*;
Proceed not in prodigal manner to *wa-*
And obtrude no more *trash*, in the *Birmingham paper*. [*text*,
For, behold!—if you do—I shall *follow my*
And perchance may be far more *severe*, in my next. [*cuff*.
For, who can forbear, friend, to give you *a*
Shou'd you *pester* the world with such *pitiful stuff*? [last,
And indeed, if your *itch* any longer shou'd
You'll deserve *to do penance* for all that is past *(z)*. [*address*,
To conclude, in a word, this my *candid*
Wherein so much favour is shewn (you'll confess)— [*der'd* to you,
These *rhymes* (I'm in hopes) have now *ren-*
(As in justice they ought)—MR. JINGLE, your DUE *(a)*. [too *warm*:
Perhaps, you may think, I've been rather
But my *bus'ness*, you know, is—the world to *reform*— [*way*
The *wand'ring* to *watch*, and to *point* out *the*
To such as are wont, Sir, to *err* and to *stray (b)*. [you're a part;
Of *my charge*, now and then ('tis well known)
And *your welfare*, of course, I shou'd have, sure, at *heart*.
But, if you're resolv'd to be *petulant* still,
(Vain, sturdy, presumptuous, wild, obstinate W*LL!) [*rude* rate,
And to keep *rambling* on thus, at such a
Your *back* shall be *flogg'd (c)*

By your friend,
Staffordshire,
Jan. 1, 1759. + E******* B****.

A

(q) *Nec satis apparet, cur versus factitet.* Hor.

(r) *Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus est*
Judiciumque. Hor.

(s) *Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo.* Pers.

(t) *Dicere res grandes nostræ dat musa poetæ.* Pers.

(u) ——— *Sectantem lævia nervi*
Deficiunt animique. Hor.

(x) ——— ——— *notante*
Judice, quem nosti, populo; qui stultus honores
Sæpè dat indignis. Hor.

(y) ——— *Professus grandia turget.* Hor.

(z) *Ut mala quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget,*
Aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana. Hor.

(a) *Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes,*
Culpabit duros. Hor.

(b) ——— *sublimes versus ructatur, et errat.* Hor.

(c) *Occupet extremum scabies!* Hor.

A Farewell to the WORLD. *By Mrs.* W——.

WHILE ſickneſs rends this tenement of clay,
Th' approaching change, with rapture I ſur-vey;
O'erjoy'd I've reach'd the goal with eager pace,
Ere tardy life has meaſur'd twice its race.
Nor ſhall I droop with ſad old age accurs'd,
Of all the plagues the heavieſt and the worſt;
Nor longer bear, man's wayward taſte to pleaſe,
The hard conſtraint of ſeeming much at eaſe;
Nor wear an outward ſmile and look ſerene,
While ruin, racks and tortures lurk within.
Nor let me, partial grown to fleſh and blood,
Record the evil and forget the good;
For both I'll humbleſt adoration pay,
And hail the power that gives and takes away.
Long ſhall my grateful memory retain,
And oft recall the intervals of pain:
Nay, to high heaven for greater gifts I bend;
Health I've enjoy'd, and I had once a friend.
When pleaſing toil amus'd the joyous day,
I join'd the fair, the witty, and the gay:
Our labour ſweet (if labour it might ſeem)
Admits the ſportive and inſtructive theme;
Yet here no lewd or uſeleſs wit was found;
We pois'd the wavering ſail with ballaſt ſound:
The ev'ning crown'd the day by happy choice,
When all the ſons of induſtry rejoice;
Wit, mirth, and muſick, ſciences and arts,
Improv'd and exercis'd our nobler parts.
There learning plac'd her richeſt ſtore in view,
Or, wing'd with love, the minutes gaily flew:
True merit might unequall'd luſtre wear,
For envious, baſe detraction came not there.
Nay, yet ſublimer joys our boſoms prov'd,
Divine benevolence by heaven belov'd!
Wan, meagre forms, torn from impending death,
Exulting bleſt us with reviving breath:
The ſhiv'ring wretch we cloath'd, the mourner chear'd;
And ſickneſs ceas'd to groan, when we approach'd.
Unaſk'd our care aſſiſts with tend'reſt art
Their bodies, nor neglects th' immortal part.
Sometimes, in ſhades, impierc'd by Cynthia's beams,
Whoſe brightneſs glimmer'd on the dimpled ſtreams,
We lead the ſprightly dance through Sylvan ſcenes,
And bound, like fairies, o'er the level greens:
To join the dance our blooming partners haſte,
With love for ever ſweet, for ever chaſte:
In ev'ry breaſt a gen'rous fervor glows,
Soft bliſs! which mutual love alone beſtows.
From fragrant herbage, gem'd with orient dews,
And flowrets of a thouſand various hues,
By waſting gales the mingling odors fly,
And round our heads in vernal breezes ſigh:
All nature ſeem'd to heighten and improve
The Halcyon hours of innocence and love:
Youth, wit, good nature, candour, ſenſe combin'd
To ſerve, delight, and civilize mankind:
In Sylvan ſcenes unrivall'd forms we ſhone,
And glory'd in a paradiſe our own.
In wiſdom's lore we ev'ry heart engage,
And triumph to reſtore the golden age.
Now cloſe the bliſsful theme, exhauſted Muſe,
The lateſt bliſsful theme that thou ſhalt chuſe!
Satiate with life, what joys for me remain,
Save one dear wiſh, to balance every pain?
My ills incurable, and hopeleſs all,
On ſpeedy fate with earneſt cries I call.
So peeviſh babes, whoſe waking hour is o'er,
When glitt'ring baubles can delight no more,
Recline the head, with ſullen grief oppreſt,
Till born by friendly arms to welcome reſt.

Written while a Lady's Picture was Drawing.

HAYMAN! the piece begins to ſtrike,
The noſe and brow I ſwear are like!
The lip ſo red, the hair ſo brown,
The face unfully'd with a frown!
But ſoftly, Hayman, have a care:—
The eyes—I fear thou'lt miſs it there;
The eyes I doubt are paſt thy ſkill:
It does—no faith—it never will.
Thy pencil drop—the fault I ſee
Is in the art, and not in thee.—

Occaſioned by a young Lady weeping on hearing the Author read Paradiſe Loſt.

CEASE to lament Eve's fall with tearful eyes,
Her fault ſhould make ſucceeding daughters wiſe;
Yet view the ſex, e'en now they thoughtleſs ſtray,
Where wild imprudence points the devious way,
Art's abject ſlaves, capricious faſhion's tools,
The dupes of gamblers and the ſport of fools!
Let conſcious virtue o'er your heart preſide,
Controul each thought, and ev'ry action guide;
Then, in your breaſt, ſhall Eden bloom anew,
And long loſt Paradiſe revive in you.

M. M.

REBUS.

HALF the name of a prophet to Iſrael ſent,
And a liquor which often to folly gives vent;
Diſcover a nymph both lovely and young,
The joy of my heart, and the theme of my tongue.

F. I.

EPITAPH *on* Robert Clavering, *M. B.*

OH! come, who know the childleſs parent's ſigh,
The bleeding boſom, and the ſtreaming eye:
Who feel the wounds a dying friend imparts,
When the laſt pang divides two ſocial hearts!
This weeping marble claims the gen'rous tear,
Here lies the friend, the ſon, and all that's dear?
He fell full bloſſom'd in the pride of youth,
The nobler pride of ſcience, worth, and truth.
Firm and ſerene he view'd his mould'ring clay,
Nor fear'd to go, nor fondly wiſh'd to ſtay:
And when the king of terrors he deſcry'd,
Kiſs'd the ſtern mandate, bow'd his head, and dy'd.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

SEVERAL houſes were conſumed by fire at Limehouſe.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The upper part of a houſe, in Dog and Bear-Yard, Southwark, was blown down, by which accident one man was killed, and another wounded.

THURSDAY, 4.

Several old houſes were blown down at Salt-Petre Bank, and an old woman killed in one of them.

FRIDAY, 5.

Alexander Stephenſon, a waterman, about five o'clock in the morning, as he was croſſing the river from Elephant-ſtairs to Execution-dock, was boarded by two men with oars, on pretence of ſearching for uncuſtomed goods, who ſaid they were cuſtom-houſe officers; but finding no ſuch thing in his boat, took him and his boat down to Hanover-hole, and took out of his pocket two guineas, and nine ſhillings in ſilver, and ſaid if he ſpoke one word, they would heave him over-board, which obliged him to ſubmit.

SUNDAY, 7.

A manſion-houſe, at Gloſter-hill, near Warkworth, in Northumberland, was conſumed by fire, and a maid ſervant loſt her life in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; (one of the lords of the Admiralty) ſet out for Harwich, to embark for Germany. He is gone to execute a new office, viz. that of ſuperintendant, or director of forage, proviſions, neceſſaries, and extraordinaries, for his majeſty's combined army under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. By the appointment of this place, a ſaving will be made to the nation far exceeding the amount of his ſalary (365ol. per ann. or 10l. per diem) the whole of which, if not more, he will be obliged to expend in keeping open table, paying clerks, &c. &c. But if there ſhould be no ſaving, the prevention of fraud muſt give pleaſure.

A barn was blown down at Cray, in Kent, and three poor people killed.

FRIDAY, 12.

The logwood-mill, and ſeveral adjacent houſes in Whitechapel, were conſumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 13.

A veſſel, laden with ordnance ſtores, was conſumed by fire, near Chatham; damage between 3 or 4000l.

MONDAY, 15.

Six pirates were brought from Suſſex and confined in the Marſhalſea, for plundering a Dutch ſhip, with the baggage of the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the court of Denmark, for the diſcovery of any perſon concerned wherein the lords of the Admiralty had proffered a reward of 500l.

TUESDAY, 16.

An order from the ſecretary's office was ſent down to all the ſea-ports in England, to examine all paſſengers that may arrive in any ſhip which comes from Portugal, on account of the late affair at Liſbon. (See p. 55.)

FRIDAY, 19.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, at which none were capitally convicted. Five received ſentence to be tranſported for 14 years, and 23 for ſeven years.

MONDAY, 22.

Lord chamberlain's-office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 28th inſtant, for her late royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Orange (ſee before, p. 42.) viz. The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muſlin or long-lawn, crape hoods, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, and crape fans. Undreſs, dark Norwich crape. The men to wear black without buttons at the ſleeves and pockets, plain muſlin or long-lawn cravats and weepers, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, crape hatbands and black ſwords and buckles. Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

The lord marſhal's order for a general mourning.

In purſuance of his majeſty's commands, theſe are to give publick notice, That it is expected all perſons do, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of her late royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange, put themſelves into the deepeſt mourning, long cloaks excepted: The ſaid mourning to begin upon Sunday next the 28th inſtant.

EFFINGHAM, *M.*

TUESDAY, 23.

Addreſſes of condolence were preſented to his majeſty, from both houſes of parliament.

At a court of common-council, it was agreed to petition the parliament for further aſſiſtance towards repairing London-bridge. (See our laſt Vol. p. 611.)

SATURDAY, 27.

Arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt's office, an expreſs from Commodore Keppel, of the taking of Goreé on the 29th of December, with little or no loſs; by which all the French ſettlements in Africa are now in our poſſeſſion. The garriſon conſiſted of 300 French (beſides a great number of ſlaves, &c. from Senegal) who were taken priſoners, together with about 100 pieces of cannon, ſeveral mortars, and a conſiderable quantity of warlike ſtores and proviſions. [We ſhall be enabled to give a more particular account of this important conqueſt hereafter.]

[The island of Goreé, called Goereé by the Dutch, or a good road of shipping, is W. lon. 17. 40. lat. 15. a small island near Cape Verd in Africa. It is all surrounded with rocks, and inaccessible every where, except at a little creek situated E. N. E. about 20 fathoms broad and 60 fathoms long, inclosed between two points of sand, one of which is pretty high, and called the point of the burying ground, the other is much lower, and before it lies a sand-bank, over which the sea beats with so much violence, that it may be perceived from a great distance. There is a very good anchoring all round this island, and particularly in the abovementioned creek; between it and the main land, the ships may ride secure from the greatest surges. It is a natural and most safe harbour. This island was yielded to the Dutch in the year 1617, by Biram, king of Cape Verd; and they built a fort, called Nassau on the hill, upon the north-west side of it, on a pretty high mountain, very steep on all sides. But that fort not being sufficient to prevent an enemy from landing in the creek, they built another, called fort Orange, to secure their warehouses. It was taken by the English in 1663, by commodore Holmes, and retaken by De Ruyter the Dutch admiral some time after; but they did not keep it long, for the French, under count d'Etreés, made themselves masters of it, in 1677, and demolished the forts, which they afterwards rebuilt, and continued in possession of the whole island until the arrival of Commodore Keppel, as abovementioned. It is but small and barren, without any wood or water but what the inhabitants preserve in cisterns: But its situation, harbour, and good anchoring all round, render it very considerable for those nations who have any settlements on that part of the African coast that lies near it.] (See our last Vol. p. 425.)

There was sold lately in Smithfield-market, a calf, only nineteen weeks old, for five pounds seven shillings and six-pence, and weighed 316 lb. This calf was bred by Mr. Sutton, of Downham, near Billericay, in Essex.

His majesty hath been pleased to order, that a form of thanksgiving for the ceasing of the distemper amongst the cattle be composed, and sent throughout the kingdom, to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday the 18th of February next.

An address from the borough of Leicester has been presented to his majesty, and most graciously received. (See our last Vol. p. 650.)

An ox was lately killed at Lowther-hall, belonging to Sir James Lowther, which weighed above 136 stone the four quarters; and had 19 stone of tallow taken out of him. And they intended to kill his fellow very soon.

Christenings, burials, and marriages at Liverpool, from the 24th of December, 1757, to the 25th of December, 1758. Males christened 375. Females 376. In all 751. Males buried 438. Females 430. In all 868. Marriages 336. Increased this year in christenings 73. In burials 42. In marriages 29.

As a singular instance of the exceeding great luxuriancy in vegetation of some plants this last wet summer, the following account of a radish now in the possession of Roger North, Esq; of Rougham, in Norfolk, may justly merit the attention of the publick. The diameter of the spread of the leaves cross the tuft or top, measured three feet eleven inches; the length of the root is two feet sixteen inches and a half; the girt, near the top of the root, twenty inches and a half; at the bottom ten inches; and the whole plant when fresh, weighed sixteen pounds four ounces. This grew in the garden of Mr. William Davy, of Inglethorp, in Norfolk.

A gentleman in the county of Galway, in Ireland, hath kept, at his own expence, for above thirty years past, eighteen poor children, whom he compleatly cloathes, and gives them their education in reading, writing, and arithmetick, at the expence of only twelve pounds a year, which is a less cost than a small pack of hounds.

As the importation of Irish provisions is continued by act of parliament, it may be useful to many poor families to know the method of making the salt butter palatable, by taking from it any rankness or disagreeable taste, it may acquire by long keeping. The quantity proposed to be made use of, either for toasts or melting, must be put into a bowl filled with boiling water, and when the butter is melted, skim it quite off; by this method it is so separated from any gross particles, that it may require a small addition of salt, which may be put into the cold water that is made use of in melting butter for sauce; and tho' the butter is oiled by hot water, it becomes a fine cream in the boiling for sauce.

A proclamation is issued by the governor of Hallifax, importing, That as by the late success of his majesty's arms in the reduction of Cape-Breton, and its dependencies, as also by the demolition and entire destruction of Gaspey, Meremichi, and other French settlements, situated on the gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's river, in the bay of Fundy, the enemy (who have formerly disturbed and harrassed the province of Nova-Scotia, and much obstructed it in its progress) having been compelled to retire and take refuge in Canada, and thereby left a favourable opportunity for the peopling and cultivating, as well the lands vacated by the French, as every other part of that valuable province: He therefore declares, that he will be ready to receive any proposals that may be hereafter made to him for effectually settling the said vacated or other lands in that province; one hundred thousand acres of which produce wheat,

rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. which never need manuring, as no part has failed of crops these hundred years. Another hundred thousand acres are cleared, and stocked with English grass, planted with orchards, gardens, &c. The timber on the whole is beech, black birch, ash, oak, pine, fir, &c. The lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionable quantity of plow-land, grass-land, and wood-land; and are all situated about the bay of Fundy, upon rivers navigable for ships of burthen.

The Enterprize, of 40 guns, with the transports having on board six captains, twelve lieutenants, twelve ensigns, and 600 men, are safely arrived at Jamaica. Only one soldier died in the passage.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel White, *Esq; the* British *Consul at* Vigo, Dec. 17.

"Four days ago came in here a French privateer called La Favorite, capt. Saurnel, who, on the 27th ult. between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre, fell in with an English brig, pink stern, about 100 tons burthen, boarded her, and found only two Genoese on board; and seeing the vessel all bloody on the deck, and in the cabin finding that all the papers had been thrown over board, directly suspected they had murdered the captain and crew; and taxing them with the fact, they confessed that they had killed the captain, his son, and every soul, being seven in all. The cruel way they perpetrated this massacre was as follows: Each of these villians was in different watches, one in the master's, the other in the mate's. He that was in the mate's watch went down with them to sleep, and waited till he found them all fast asleep, then cut all their throats, and stabbed them in several parts of the body, and left them all dead. The captain being on the deck, knew nothing of all this. This fellow then came upon deck, and told his comrade what he had done below: Upon which they both at once fell on the captain, and cleaved him down with a hatchet; being not quite dead, they finished him with a musket; and the man at the helm they cut in two; and so made an end of them all but the captain's son, who was left three days crying for his father. The third day they said, that as he squalled like a cat, they would dispatch him likewise; so they cut the child in two. The vessel is sent to Bayeux in France with these two villains in her. She was, they say, the Peggy, capt. Forman, was coming from Carolina to Lisbon, and had got within 60 leagues of the rock of Lisbon when this horrid barbarity was perpetrated. This is the captain of the aforesaid privateer's declaration to the consul at Vigo, and says it is what the villians confessed to him on board the brig."

Extract of a Letter from George Tatum, *Esq; dated* Messina, Nov. 14, 1758.

"The Swiftsure, capt. Stanhope, of 70 guns, the St. Albans of 60, and the Thetis of 50, sailed from hence the 24th ult. to intercept the French squadron from Malta to Toulon.— The Padrone of a Raguzian vessel reports, that he saw them engaged on the 28th, to the westward of Malta.— The French ships are the Triton of 64 guns, the Minerva and Oiseau of 26 (nine pounders) and the Tyger and Deal-Castle, which the French had manned and fitted out as men of war."

The number of burials in Amsterdam last year was 7189 (which is 900 less than the year before) christenings 4270, weddings 2417. vessels arrived in the Texel 1326.

There have died in the city and suburbs of Vienna, during the year 1758, 1554 men, 1551 women, 2004 male children, and 1685 female; in all 6798. The number of christenings amounts to 5267. So that the number of burials exceeds that of christenings by 1531: The number of burials in the year 1758 exceeds that in 1757 by 239; and that of the births is less by 117.

A certain artist at Vienna has constructed an Automaton, dressed in the habit of an Austrian gentleman, with a pen in one hand, and a standish in the other: After dipping the former in the latter, he strikes upon a sheet of paper a kind of spiral line, and in the spaces between appears the following inscription: *Augustæ domui Austriacæ et imperatori Deus nec metas nec finem ponit*: That is, "That God has not set either bounds or period to the august house of Austria, or to the emperor." His Imperial majesty has bought the piece, and settled a considerable pension on the inventor.

The number of burials last year in Paris was 21,120; christenings 19,369; marriages 4089; foundlings 4969.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. THOMAS Conolly, of Castletown, in the county of Kildare, Esq; was married to lady Louisa Lenox, third daughter of the late duke of Richmond, sister to the present duke and to the countess of Kildare.

Jan. 3. Perry Buckley, of Winkfield-place, in Berks, Esq; to Mrs. Bingham.

Sir Richard Adams, Knt. a baron of the Exchequer, to Miss Amyand, of Leicester-fields.

4. —— Colvil, Esq; to Miss Acton.

Thomas Truman, Esq; to Miss Polly Davis, of Red-Lion square.

6. Mr. George Talmash, an eminent attorney, of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, to Mrs Deborah Weldon, of Thames-street.

20. Rev. Mr. Franklin, to Miss Venables.

22. Rev. Mr. Smart, prebendary of Litchfield, to Miss Nelme, a fortune of 10,000l.

27. Hon. col. Robert Brudenel, to Miss Bishop.

Jan. 5. Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the duke of Athol, was delivered of a son.

13. Mrs. Borrett, of Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, of three sons.

18. Lady

18. Lady of William Duckett, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. SIR Rowland Alston, of Odel, in Bedfordshire, Bart. aged 80.

John Hope, Esq; an eminent brewer.

Mr. Payne, partner with the late Messrs. Hope and Stubbs, brewers, the latter of whom died also last month.

3. Sir John Buckworth, Bart. who was member for Weobly, in two parliaments. He is succeeded in title by his brother, now Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.

William Watson, Esq; late an eminent merchant.

Richard Brodribbe, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

4. Thomas Place, Esq; recorder of York, aged 70.

6. Mr. Thomas Trye, bookseller in Holborn.

Matthew Rolleston, Esq; lately chosen sheriff of this city, but who declined serving, aged 74.

Mrs. Noverley, of Bloomsbury-market, aged 100.

12. Joseph Phillips, Esq; a manager of the Sun-Fire office.

13. Thomas Morson, Esq; who had fined for sheriff of this city.

Mrs. Waldron, sister to the late admiral Sir John Norris.

John Knightley, of Offchurch, in Warwickshire, Esq;

Francis Treadagle, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Esq;

15. Right Hon. the countess dowager of Clencarty, relict of the late earl.

Mr. James Green, engraver to the university of Oxford.

17. Mr. Withers, an eminent bookseller, in Fleet-street.

Christopher Wilbram, of Nottingham, Esq;

20. Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, Bart.

Lady Harriot Vane, youngest daughter of the late earl of Darlington.

22. Arthur Trevor, of Knightsbridge, Esq;

Lady of the archbishop of York, aged 75.

Mr. Henry Freeman, 60 years a speaker amongst the Quakers.

25. Mr. Osborne, son of adm. Osborne, one of his majesty's pages.

James Murphy French, Esq; counseller at law, at Jamaica, on Nov. 7. ult.

Katherine Mackenzie, at Fowles-Castle, in Rossshire, aged 118, on Dec. 14.

Janet Blair, of Monimusk, in Aberdeenshire, aged 112.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. George Nelson was presented to the vicarage of Monkton-Wallop, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Harrison, to the rectory of Potterhanworth, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Wm. Thompson, to the rectory of Harleston, in Northamptonshire — Mr. Benjamin Morris, to the rectory of Bowerby, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Farneworth, to the vicarage of Rostherne, in Cheshire. — Mr. Waterhouse, to the rectory of Langley, in Kent. — Mr. Horwood, to the rectory of Ashbury, in Devonshire. — Mr. Harrison, to the united rectories of Colmer and Prior's Deane, in Hampshire. — Richard Thompson, LL. B. to the rectory of Ickworth, in Devonshire. — Mr. Taylor, to the vicarage of Holt, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Le Hunt, to the rectory of Radburne, in Derbyshire. — Mr. Buckeridge, to the rectory of Gresham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Raymond, to the rectory of Gessingthorpe, in Essex. — Mr. Fisher, to the rectory of Broadwater, in Suffolk. — Freeman Gage, LL. B. to the rectory of Mablethorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Thomas Lawson, LL. B. to the rectory of Shilstone, in Kent. — Walter Bagot, M. A. to the rectory of Bligh, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Aldrich, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable Francis Drake, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Seaton, the chapel of Beer, and the vicarage of Up-Lyme, in Devonshire. — To enable John Hill, M. A. to hold the rectories of Thorpe-Mansen and Kelmash, in Northamptonshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

RIGHT Hon. earl of Westmoreland elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the room of the earl of Arran, deceased. — Earl of Lincoln, high-steward of Westminster, in the room of the said nobleman. — Peter Johnson, jun. Esq; recorder of York, in the room of Mr. Place, deceased. — William Russel, Esq; secretary to the Turkey company. — Dr. Milner, physician to St. Thomas's hospital, in the room of Dr. Letherland, who resigned, and Dr. Akenside, assistant physician, in the room of Dr. Milner. — Mr. Whateley, rhetorick professor of Gresham college, in the room of the late Dr. Ward. — Mr. Ingram, surgeon to Christ's hospital, in the room of Mr. Wall, who resigned. — Dr. Bettesworth appointed chancellor of the diocese of London, in the room of Dr Simpson, promoted.

Eyre Coote, Esq; appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant, William Gordon, Esq; first major, and Robert Gordon, Esq; second major, of a battalion going to the East-Indies. — Capt. Milbank, major to the third regiment of dragoon guards. — John Kellett, Esq; major to the royal regiment of horse guards. — James Patterson, Esq; major to the royal regiment of artillery. — Alexander Fraser, Esq; to be captain of a new company to be raised for Fraser's second Highland battalion. — Major Alexander Murray, and major Farquhar, to take rank as lieutenant-colonels in America. — Mungo

Campbell,

Campbell, Esq; to be captain of a new company to be raised for the first Highland battalion.

Alterations *in the* List *of* Parliament.

Launceston. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. in the room of Sir Geo. Lee, deceased.
New Shoreham. Sir William Peere Williams, Bart. ——— Richard Stratton, Esq; dec.

B—KR—TS.

Benjamin Beckett, late of Hindon, in Wilts, baker.
James Filher, of Liverpool, merchant.
Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. of St. George, Hanover-square, in Middlesex, broker and chapman.
Fra. Fowler, of Mile-end Green, mariner and chapman.
Penyston Marshal, of Lime-street-square, merchant.
James Appleton, of Liverpool, merchant.
William Rowlandson, of the Old Jewry, warehouseman.
George Lardler, of London, merchant.
John Ecken, of Trippit, near Kingston upon Hull, grocer.
George Strutton, of St. Ann, Westminster, carpenter.
William Mixon, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, merchant.
Thomas Avard, of the Cliffe, in Suffex, distiller.
Edward Robinson, of Thames-street, slopseller.
Savage Leech, of Liverpool, grocer.
Nicholas Lilly, of Ashton under Line, and Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, of Stockport, copartners, dealers and chapmen.
Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, copartners and hat-makers.
Robert Dunbar, John Addison, and James Smith the younger, of London, merchants, and partners with Thomas Douglas, now in foreign parts.
George Squire, of Tyburn-road, dealer in coals.
Richard Ford, of Coalbrook-Dale, in Salop, iron master and grocer.
Thomas Francis, of Colchester, peruke-maker.
James Lynch, of Liverpool, woollen-draper.
Patrick Dowdall, of Liverpool, woollen-draper.
Joseph Sill, Thomas Bridges, and Roger Blount, of Kingston upon Hull, merchants.
Richard Barlow, of Standlane, in Lancashire, clothier.
Christopher Harrison, of Wincomeley, in Yorkshire, merchant.
Abraham Southgate, of Coddenham, in Suffolk, innholder.
James Clark, of Whitehaven, ship-carpenter and timber-merchant.
John Child, jun. of Kidderminster, hop-merchant.
Thomas Northall, of Bewdley, grocer.
Charles Pendlebury, of St. George's, Hanover-square, coach-maker.
William Calvert, of Thames-street, cheesemonger.
William White, of New Windsor, innholder.
John Brooks, of Gainsborough, grocer.
Henry Lightfoot and John Lightfoot, of Hallifax, merchants and partners.
Thomas Naish, of Bath, money-scrivener.
William Saul, jun. of Norwich, woolcomber.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

London, Saturday, January 27, 1759.

Amsterdam 34 11 2 ½ a 2 Usance.
Ditto at Sight 34 7.
Rotterdam 35 2 ½ a 2 Usance.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 35 10.
Paris 1 Day's Date 31 5-16.
Ditto, 2 Usance 31.
Bourdeaux, ditto 31.
Cadiz 40 ½.
Madrid 40 ½.
Bilboa 40 ½.
Leghorn 50.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 49.
Venice 51 ⅝.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. ½ 2 ⅝.
Porto 5s. 5d. ⅜.
Dublin 9 ½.

BILLS of Mortality, from Dec. 26, to Jan. 23.

Christened	Males 596		1183
	Females 587		
Buried	Males 807		1653
	Females 846		
Died under 2 Years old			518
Between 2 and 5	—		155
5 and 10	—		60
10 and 20	—		43
20 and 30	—		122
30 and 40	—		116
40 and 50	—		162
50 and 60	—		164
60 and 70	—		136
70 and 80	—		122
80 and 90	—		52
90 and 100	—		3
			1653
Buried Within the Walls	— —		158
Without the Walls	—		382
In Mid. and Surry	— —		750
City and Sub. Westminster			363
			1653
Weekly, Jan. 2	—		443
9	—		514
16	—		347
23	—		349
			1653

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 8d. ½.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* January, 1759.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. DR. Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, Volumes II. and III. Tonson.

2. Contemplations on the History of the New Testament. By Dr. Hall, Bishop of Norwich, pr. 6s. Davis and Reymers.

3. Remarks on several Passages of Scripture. By Mr. Pilkington, pr. 3s. Whiston.

4. A Synopsis of the Works of Plato, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

Philosophy, Mathematicks.

5. Sir Isaac Newton's Æther realized. By R. Lovett, pr. 1s. Sandby.

6. A Discourse of the residual Analysis. By John Landen, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.

7. A Treatise on Fluxions. By Israel Lyons, jun. pr. 7s. Millar.

Physical.

8. A Dissertation on the Gout. By R. Drake, pr. 5s. Wilkie.

History, Chronology.

9. The Modern Universal History, eight Volumes, 8vo, pr. 2l. in Boards; and three Volumes, Folio, pr. 4l. 4s. in Boards. Hitch and Hawes.

10. Bower's History of the Popes. Vol. IV. Sandby.

10. Bower's

11. A Specimen of a Work, entitled, Chronographia Aſiatica et Egyptiaca, &c. pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 35.)

POETRY *and* ENTERTAINMENT.

12. Ovid's Epiſtles, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe. By S. Barret, M. A. pr. 3s. 6d. Richardſon.

13. Spencer's Fairy Queen. By Mr. Upton, 2 Vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 1s. Tonſon.

14. Female Conduct: A poem, in two Books. By T. Marriott, Eſq; pr. 4s. 6d. Owen.

15. Bibliomaxia, or the Battle of the Books, pr. 1s. Hope.

16. Milton's poetical Works, printed by Baſkerville, 2 Vols. Dodſley.

17. The Beldames, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

18. The Hero's Philoſophy, pr. 6d. Cooper.

19. The Hiſtory of W. Sufanna Dormer, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

20. The Intriguing Coxcomb, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Scott.

21. The Campaign. A true Story, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Harriſon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. A Method of raiſing double Flowers from ſingle. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 26.)

23. A Letter from M. Rouſſeau to M. D'Alembert, concerning the Effects of theatrical Entertainments, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourſe. (See p. 38.)

24. An Eſſay to prove the Superiority of the preſent Age and Nation, pr. 6d. Hope.

25. A Collection of the yearly Bills of Mortality, from 1657, to 1758, pr. 9s. Millar.

26. Reflections or Hints touching the Law, Lawyers, &c. pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 36.)

27. Statutes and Rules for the Britiſh Muſeum, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 23.)

28. A Scrutiny: Or the Critick Criticis'd, pr. 1s. Wilcox.

29. An Anſwer to an anonymous Letter to Dr. Lowth, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

30. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. B——n, pr. 6d. Townſend.

31. A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, from Fort Frontenac, pr. 1s. Fleming. (See p. 25.)

32. A Letter to the Hon. Author of the Rout, pr. 1s. Thruſh.

33. A Collection of State Papers. By Mr. Murdin, pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. Whiſton.

34. Populouſneſs with OEconomy, the Wealth and Strength of a Kingdom, pr. 6d. Owen.

35. A Catalogue of the Harleian Collection of MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, 2 Vols. pr. 2l. 10s. in Sheets. Davis and Reymers.

36. The Works of Mr. Francis Barlow, N° I. pr. 1s. To be continued Monthly. Kirk.

SERMONS.

37. Aſſiſtance for Parents. By B. Dawſon, LL. D. pr. 6d. Henderſon.

38. Occaſioned by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Newman, pr. 6d. Noon.

39. Three, delivered in the Royal Navy. By Mr. Phillipps, pr. 6d. Townſend.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AS all the armies have been quiet in their winter quarters ever ſince our laſt, we have but little to communicate relating to the war, except from Pomerania, where ſeveral little ſkirmiſhes have happened between the Pruſſians, under count Dohna, and the Swedes, under their new general, Mr. Lantingſhauſen. The former, after making a circuit through part of the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, to collect proviſions, at laſt entered Swediſh Pomerania, about the beginning of this month, and in a few days made themſelves maſters of Damgarten, Tribeſes, Richtenberg, Grimme, and Gripſwalde, the garriſons of all which places retired upon the approach of the Pruſſians, except that at Damgarten, which made a ſhew of defending the place, but in a few hours were obliged to capitulate, upon condition of marching out with the honours of war, but not to ſerve againſt the king of Pruſſia, or his allies, for a year. In the mean time the Pruſſian troops, that were in the iſle of Uſedom, took the opportunity of the ice to paſs over, and make themſelves maſters of Wolgaſt; and another detachment of Pruſſians, under major-general de Platen, made themſelves maſters of Schlatkow, and a ſmall fort near Stolpe, at both which places they made about 90 officers and ſoldiers priſoners of war. And all this without ſuffering any loſs, as the Swediſh army was retired under the cannon of Stralſund.

Although the other armies remain quiet in their winter quarters, yet great preparations are making on all ſides for opening the campaign very early in the ſpring: Marſhal count Daun is already returned to Prague from Vienna, with more abſolute powers, it is thought, than he ever had before; and the king of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, is already gone upon ſome ſecret expedition from Breſlau, where he has been ever ſince the 24th ult. Prince Frederick of Brunſwick is likewiſe preparing every thing for being ready to take the field by the end of next month; and that the inhabitants of the three biſhopricks of Munſter, Paderborn, and Oſnabrug, may not attempt any thing in the abſence of his army, he has iſſued orders for them to bring in all their arms by a certain day, under the ſevereſt penalties. On the other ſide, the French are likewiſe making all poſſible preparations; but they have lately committed a fort of treachery that muſt render them odious to all true Germans, of which we have the following account.

Mentz, Jan. 4. They write from Frankfort, that on the 2d inſtant, at ten in the morning, the regiment of Naſſau preſenting themſelves as if they only wanted to paſs through the city, a detachment of the garriſon went to meet them, by way of ceremony, as is uſual, and conducted them as far as Saxenhauſen-gate; but inſtead of proceeding further, the ſaid regiment took

poſt

poſt there, ſeized the grand guard, and likewiſe maſtered the gunner's guard: Soon after, the regiments of Beauvoiſins, Rohan, Rochefort, Bentheim, and Royal-Deux-Ponts, came and occupied the principal places; and thus, while the inhabitants leaſt ſuſpected it, the French troops made that imperial city the head quarters of the prince of Soubize.

This treacherous incroachment upon the privileges of a free, imperial city, is highly reſented throughout Germany; and even the court of Vienna ſeems diſpleaſed at it, the empreſs having wrote in very ſtrong terms upon the ſubject, to the court of Verſailles; but as this city has always appeared favourable towards the king of Pruſſia, her imperial majeſty's ſincerity may be ſuſpected, eſpecially if the French ſhould hold the poſſeſſion they have thus taken.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 28. We had for ſome time flattered ourſelves, that the affair of the guardianſhip of the young duke of Saxe Weymar would have been ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all the parties concerned, but the Aulic council has juſt iſſued a new concluſum which cannot but be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences; inaſmuch as the emperor, notwithſtanding all the repreſentations that have been made to engage his imperial majeſty to cauſe the will of the late duke to be executed, has again appointed the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, to be guardian to the minor prince. The forces the king of Denmark is aſſembling afford matter of ſpeculation, and many will have it that this prince will join the king of Pruſſia, unleſs the emperor repeals the above decree.

Hague, Jan. 20. The day before the princeſs gouvernante died (ſee p. 42.) the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland paſſed a formal reſolution to fit out 25 men of war inſtead of 18, and orders were immediately diſpatched to the offices of admiralty to get them ready as faſt as poſſible.

Liſbon, Dec. 30. A moſt dangerous and wicked conſpiracy againſt the life of his moſt faithful majeſty, having been happily diſcovered, a number of perſons have been arreſted by the king's order, of whom the following are the principal, viz.

Duke de Aveiro, marquis of Tavora, father, marquis of Tavora, ſon, Joſeph Maria, ſon of the ſaid marquis, Joſeph Maria, brother to the ſaid marquis, the count de Attouguia, Manuel de Tavora, marquis de Alloria, Don Manuel de Souza, Nuno de Tavora, John de Tavora, with all their families.

A placart has been publiſhed, in which the king makes known his moſt providential eſcape on the third of September laſt, when he was attacked, at eleven o'clock at night, near the palace, by three of the conſpirators, armed with three blunderbuſſes, loaded with large ſhot; one of the blunderbuſſes miſſed fire, but the others made two large holes in the back of the carriage the king was in, and wounded him in the arm, of which his majeſty is now happily recovered, without the leaſt hurt remaining.

The ſame placart promiſes certain honours and rewards for the diſcovery of any of the criminals, with a pardon to any of the accomplices, except the principals.

His moſt faithful majeſty has reſumed the government of his kingdom.

And the following perſons have, we hear, been ſince taken up, viz. the count de Harlogie, the marquis de l'Orne, Don Emanuel de Souza-Caljary, and don Antonio da Coſta, grand juſticiary of the kingdom; together with ſome of the chief jeſuits.

The Extraordinary Gazette *was happily publiſhed Time enough to give it our Readers.* *(See before, p. 49.)*

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, January 29, 1759.

ON Saturday night laſt was received the following letter from the Hon. commodore Keppel, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Torbay in Goreé Bay, Jan. 3, 1759.

I ARRIVED here with the ſquadron under my command the 28th of December paſt, in the evening; and the next morning, agreeable to his majeſty's inſtructions, I attacked, with the ſhips, the forts and batteries on the iſland of Goreé, which were ſoon reduced to deſire to capitulate; and the governor's demands were, to be allowed to march the French troops out of the garriſon with the honours of war. His terms I abſolutely rejected, and began a freſh attack; it was, however, but of a very ſhort duration, when the iſland, forts, garriſon, &c. ſurrendered at diſcretion to his majeſty's ſquadron.

Lieutenant colonel Worge had his troops embarked in the flat bottomed boats, in good order and readineſs, at a proper diſtance, with the tranſports, to attempt a deſcent, when it ſhould be found practicable, or requiſite.

Two days after the ſurrender of the iſland, I ordered it to be delivered up, with the cannon, artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, &c. found in it, to the officer and troops lieutenant colonel Worge thought fit to garriſon the place with; and the colonel is taking all imaginable pains to ſettle and regulate the garriſon in the beſt manner, and as faſt as things will admit of.

The incloſed, Sir, is the ſtate of the iſland, with the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, found in the place, at its ſurrender.

State of the Iſland of Goreé, *as it ſurrendered to his Majeſty's Squadron the 29th of* December, 1758.

French, made priſoners of war, about 300.—Blacks in arms, a great number; but I am not well enough informed, as yet, to ſay preciſely.—The loſs the enemy ſuſtained, as to men, is ſo very differently ſtated to me, by thoſe that have been aſked, that

that I muſt defer ſaying the number till another opportunity. — Ordnance, of iron, 38 twenty-four pounders, and one broke; 43 eighteen pounders, and one broke; 4 twelve pounders. Of braſs, 1 twelve pounder. Of iron, 5 ſix pounders; 1 four pounder; 2 three pounders. In all 94.—Iron ſwivels mounted on carriages, 11.—Braſs mortars mounted on beds, 2 of thirteen inches, 1 of 10 inches, and 1 iron mortar of ten inches. In all 4 mortars.—Powder, in the magazine, 100 barrels.—Shells, filled and empty; ſhot of different ſizes; cannon cartridges filled, a great quantity.—Proviſions of all ſpecies, for 400 men, for four months.

Letter of the States-General *to the King of* Great-Britain, *on the Death of the Princeſs Gouvernante.* *(See p.* 42.*)*

SIRE,

"IT is with the deepeſt concern we find ourſelves under a neceſſity of informing your majeſty of the melancholy event that has juſt happened, by the death of her royal highneſs the princeſs gouvernante, whom it pleaſed God to take out of this world, in the night between the 12th and 13th inſtant.

We can too well conceive, by our own extreme affliction for the loſs of this great and excellent princeſs, the ſituation of your majeſty's paternal heart on this melancholy occaſion.

We feel it moſt ſenſibly, and wiſh that by mingling our tears with thoſe of your majeſty, we could in ſome meaſure leſſen its bitterneſs. We pray that the Almighty may be graciouſly pleaſed to ſupport your majeſty to the moſt advanced age, and bleſs the two illuſtrious branches that are left to us, and which we cheriſh with all poſſible tenderneſs.

We take the liberty to aſſure you, Sire, that we will employ all our care, and beſtow our whole attention, on what concerns the rights and intereſts of the young prince and madame the princeſs his ſiſter, whom we look upon as the children of the republick. At the ſame time we requeſt a continuance of your majeſty's good will towards this ſtate. We ſhall endeavour to deſerve it more than ever, by the zeal and devotion with which we ſhall ever be, Sire," &c. &c.



REFERENCES *to the above* SKETCH *of Fort* DU QUESNE, *now* PITTSBURGH, *with the adjacent Country.*

1. Mohongalo River.—2. Fort Du Queſne, or Pittſburgh.—3. The Small Fort.—4. Allegany River.—5. Allegany Indian Town.—6. Shanapins.—7. Yauyaugany River.—8. Ohio, or Allegany River.—9. Logs Town.—10. Beavor Creek.—11. Kuſkuſkies, the Chief Town of the Six Nations.—12. Shingoes Town.—13. Alleguippes.—14. Sennakaas. The Arrows ſhew the Courſe of the Rivers.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	S. SEA An. old 1st S	S. Sea old A. ad. S.	S. Sea An. New 1st S.	S. Sea An. New 2d S	Red. 3 ½ B. Annu.	3p. Cent. B conso.	S. S. An. 1751.	3p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ¼ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
30	116 ¼	133 ¼		89 ⅜		89		89 ⅝	88 ⅞	88 ⅛	88 ⅝	94		12s	1 17 6	S.	fair
31	116 ¼	133 ¼		90		89		89	88	88 ⅛	88 ⅝	94		12s	1 17 6	S. S. W.	fair, mist.
1	116 ¼	133 ½	100 ½	89 ⅛		89		89 ⅝	88 ⅞	88 ¼	88 ⅛	94		12s	1 17 6	S. W.	fine
2	116 ⅜	134	100 ½	90 ⅛		88 ⅞		89 ⅛	88	88 ¼	88 ⅛	94	88	11s	1 17 6	S. W.	fine
3	116 ⅜	134	100 ½	90		88 ⅞		89 ¼	88 ⅛	88 ½	88 ¼	95 ¼	88	10s	1 17 6	W. N. W.	fine
4	Sunday															N. W.	fine
5	116 ⅜	134		89 ⅞		88		89	88	88 ¼	88	93 ⅜	87 ⅝	9s	1 17 6	N. W.	dloudy
6	116 ⅜	134	98	89		88		88 ⅞	87 ⅞	87 ½	87 ½	93 ½	87 ½	6s	1 15 0	S. W.	fine
7	116	133 ½	98	88 ⅜		88		88 ⅛	86 ⅞	87	87	92 ¼	86 ½			W. N. W.	fine
8	116	134	98	89 ⅜		88		88 ⅛	86 ⅞	87 ¼	87 ¼	93	87 ¼	4s		N. W.	fine
9	116 ½	134	98	89 ⅜		88		89	88 ⅛	88	88	94	88	4s	1 10 0	W. N. W.	fine
10	116	134 ⅜	98	89 ⅜		88		88 ⅝	88	88	88	93 ½	87 ⅛	2s	1 15 0	W. by S.	fine
11	Sunday															W. by S.	fine
12	116 ⅛	134 ¾	98	89 ⅜		88 ⅛		88 ⅝	87 ⅞	88	88	93 ¼	87 ⅜	3s	1 15 0	S. W. b. W.	fine
13	116 ¼	134 ½		89 ⅛		88		90	88	88	88	93 ¼	87 ⅜	3s	1 15 0	S. S. W.	coludy
14	116 ½	135	98 ⅜			88		89	88	88 ¼	88 ¼	91 ⅛	88	6s	1 15 0	S. E.	fine
15	116 ⅛	135	98 ¾	90 ⅛		88 ¼		89 ⅛	88 ⅜	88 ¼	88 ½	94 ¼	88 ¼	9s	1 17 6	E.	froft, fine
16	117	134 ¾	98	90 ⅛		89		88 ⅜	88 ⅜	88	88 ⅛	94 ¼	88	8s	2 0 0	S. E.	fine
17	117	134 ¾	98	90 ¼		89		88 ¼	88 ⅜	88 ½	88 ⅛	94 ¼	88	8s	1 17 6	calm	fine
18	Sunday															S. E. by E.	froft
19	117	135	98 ¼	89 ¾		88 ⅜		88 ⅛	87 ⅜	88 ½	87 ⅞	94	87 ⅜	8s	2 0 0	N. by W.	fine
20	117	135 ½	98 ½	89		88 ⅜		88 ¼	87 ¼	88	87 ⅜	93 ¼	87 ⅜	8s	2 2 6	N. N. W.	fine
21	117	135 ½	98	89 ⅛		88		88 ⅜	87 ⅜	88	87 ⅜	94	87 ⅜	9s	2 2 6	E. by N.	fine
22	117	134 ½	97 ¾	89		88 ¼		88 ¼	87 ⅜	87 ⅞	87 ⅜	93 ⅝	87 ⅜	8s	2 2 6	E. N. E.	rain
23	116 ¾	134 ½	97 ¾	88 ⅞		88		88 ⅛	87 ⅜	87 ⅝	87	93 ⅜	87 ⅛	6s	1 17 6	E. N. E.	rain
24	166 ¼	135	97 ⅞	88 ½		87 ⅝		88	87 ⅜	87	86 ½	93 ¼	86 ½	6s	1 15 6	N. E.	fine
25	Sunday															N. E.	rain
26	116 ¼	135	97 ½	88 ½		87 ¾		88	87 ⅝	87	86 ¾	93 ¼	86 ½	6s	1 15 0	N. W.	rain
27	116 ½	135	97 ¼	88		87 ¼		87	86	86	86	93	86	5s	1 15 0	E. by S.	cloudy

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 22s to 29s qu	7l. os load	7l. os load	8l. 05s load	7l. 09s load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qu	30s to 41 qu	4s od buſhel	3s 8d buſhel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 14s to 18s	16s to 20 qr	13s to 21 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 21 qr	18s to 22 qr	21s to 24	15s to 19	2s ood	2s 4d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 12s od to 15s	14s to 15 od	14s to 18	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	14s to 18	1s 10d to 2s	1s 03d to 1s 6d	Coals 40s. per Chald
	Beans 20s to 22s od	25s to 31 od	23s to 30	36s to 40s	23s to 31 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	31s to 40	2s 6d to 4s	2s 10d to 4s 2d	

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For FEBRUARY, 1759.

Extracts from the Memoirs of ROBERT CARY, Earl of Monmouth, *lately published.*

IN the year 1591, queen Elizabeth sent a body of troops, under the command of the earl of Essex, to the assistance of king Henry IV. of France; and, in a few weeks after he had been there, she sent him an order to return home, and leave his command to another, the reason of which is, by our historians, generally ascribed to her politicks; but from the account given of this affair in these memoirs, it seems to have been rather owing to her love for that young nobleman. The account is as follows. (See our last Vol. p. 677.)

"The next journey I undertooke was into France with my lord of Essex. I was a captain of one hundred and fifty men. This journey was very chargeable to mee, for I carried with mee a waggon with five horses to draw it, I carried five * great horses over with mee, and one little ambling nagge, and I kept a table all the while I was there that cost me thirty pounds a weeke, which was from Midsummer to almost Christmasse; and yet God so blessed mee that I never wanted, but hee still sent mee means to supply my wants.

My lord [of Essex] had over with him two hundred horse, and foure thousand foote, besides voluntaryes which were many. After that my lord had stayed at † Arques ‡ beside Deep some three weeks, or more, and had commodiously lodged his army, he made a journey to Noyon, and passed still through the enemies country, without any let or interruption, and tooke only his two hundred horse for his guard. In three long dayes journey wee came to the king to § Noyon. There my lord stayed with the king four days, and then returned towards Arques again: But in the retourne wee might see many troopes of horse of the enemies approaching very neere us, but they never durst set upon us, so that we came in safety to ‖ Gisors, a garrison towne of the king's. The next day wee were to go to Arques, the way that wee came. Our carriages were loaden, and gon out of the ports of the towne, and my lord and his company were on horseback ready to follow; but there came a French gentleman in good time to the towne, and stayed our carriages, and came in great hast to my lord, and desired to speak with him in private: My lord alighted, and went into his lodging with him, and most of the company stayed on horseback expecting his retourne. When the Frenchman and my lord were together, he discovered to my lord that he was betrayed by the governour of the ** towne, and that by his intelligence †† Monsieur Villiers with

* By great horses *are meant, dressed, or managed horses.* † *A city in* Normandy, *distant about a league and a half from* Diepe. ‡ Beside Deep, *signifies near, or on the side of Diepe. A port town in Normandy.* § *A town in Picardy upon the river Oisa. The ancient Noviodunum, mentioned by Cæsar, as a fortification difficult to be taken.* ‖ *A town in Normandy, which owes its original to a castle built there in the year* 1097, *by William* II. [*Rufus*] *king of England, and duke of Normandy.* ** *Of Arques.* †† *The person mentioned here, is André de Brancas, Seigneur de Villars, one of the principal chiefs of the league.* Villars est celuy (*says a French historian*) qui defendit Roüen contre Henry IV. 1592, avec toute la bravoure et toute la conduite possible. *The ambush, though unsuccessful, was critically intended. Monsieur de Villars appears to have been a man of bravery*

above two thousand foote, and five hundred horse, were layed in a great wood, some three miles off o' the towne which we were to passe through, to cutt us all in pieces. This being made known to my lord, some few of my lord's friends were called to counsaile, and presently it was resolved that we should make no stay there, but tourne our course towards * Pont-large, so we marched a cleane contrary way to that we should have done, and some nine miles off of the towne, wee put over the river Seine, and lay on the other side of the river in the open field all that night. The next day we got betimes to Pont-large, where by the governour of the towne, my lord and all his troopes were very well entertained. By this means God so blessed us that we escaped this imminent danger. Being all safe at Pont-large, my lord sent to Arques for all his foote to come to him, which came in five or six dayes. After they had rested awhile, he tooke leave of the governour, and marched by small journeys towards Arques (for then wee feared no encounter of any enemy.) The second night wee lodged at a great village-towne called † Pavillie, where finding great store of victuall, and all things necessary for the relief of the souldiers, it was resolved that we should stay there four or five dayes. In which time, to shew Villiers how little we esteemed him and his forces, in a morning betimes both foote and horse marched some five miles off, onely in a bravado, to see whether Villiers, or any of his troopes in the towne durst come out and skirmish with us ‡: But there unfortunately we lost § Mr. Walter Devereux, my lord's only brother, with a shott in the head, and so wee retourned that night to Pavillie, the whole army being full of sorrow for the losse of so worthy a gentleman.

The next night after, the towne fell on fire, and in lesse than an hour it was all burnt to the ground, so that wee had much adoe to gett our troopes and carriages safe out of the towne.

In four days after wee came to Arques, where our horse and foote rested a good space and refreshed themselves, till it was resolved that my lord and his troopes only should go to besiege ‖ Gornye, which was some fortnight after. We had not stayed long at Arques, but the whole army removed from thence towards Gornye to beseige the towne. Wee lay before it some ten dayes, in which time there came letters out of England to my lord of Essex, to command him presently to repaire for England, and to leave his charge with Sir Thomas Layton. He presently dispatched Sir Thomas Darcy to desire longer stay; and to let the queene know that the ** king intended shortly to beseige Roan, and what a dishonour it would be for ever to him, if he should leave him at such a time. Here colonel Cromwell left the campe, and went for England, having such urgent occasions of businesse that he could stay no longer. My lord of Essex upon his departure gave me his regiment, and I made choice of my lord of Valentia to be my lieutenant colonel of my regiment, and gave my captainship to Sir Francis Rich, who was lieutenant of my company before. After we had battered the towne, and made a breach, in a morning betimes wee were ready to give an assault; but the chief commanders of the towne, fearing their own weakenesse, held out a white flagge to parley, and upon conference it was agreed, that the commanders and souldiers should in safety passe out of the towne, and that the towne should be delivered to my lord for the king's use. All which was performed that morning before twelve of the clock.

From this towne my lord sent me to court with the news of the yielding of the towne, and the manner of it. I made what haste I could to get over from Deepe, and within four dayes after I left my lord, I arrived at Oatlands betimes in the morning. Before I came Sir Thomas Darcy was sent back with a streight commaund for my lord to retourne, as he would answer it at his utmost perill, with commission for Sir Thomas Layton to execute the place. I spake with most of the counsaile before the queene was stirring,

bravery in the field, of judgment in the cabinet, and of conduct in both. He died admiral of France, in the year 1595. The family was originally Neapolitan, their name Brancario. * *Pont de l'Arche, a town in Normandy, upon the Seine. This town stands three leagues above Roan, and was the first place that surrendered to king Henry IV. upon his coming to the crown.* † *Pavilli, a town in Normandy, four leagues from Roan.* ‡ *The bravery of these times was even wanton and unnecessary.* § *Second son of Walter Devereux, the first earl of Essex, who in the year 1573, had leave from queen Elizabeth to go into Ireland to conquer the barony of Clandeboy at his own expence.* ‖ *Gournay, a large city in Normandy, situated upon the river Epte, ten leagues from Roan.* ** *Henry IV.*

ring, who assured mee that there was no removeing of her majestie from her resolution, and advised mee to take heed that I gave her no cause to be offended with mee, by perswading her for his stay, which they assured mee would do no good, but rather hurt. About ten of the clocke A she sent for mee. I delivered her my lord's letter. She presently burst out into a great rage against my lord, and vowed she would make him an example to all the world, if he presently left not his charge, and retourned upon Sir Francis Darcy's coming to him. I said nothing B to her till she had read his letter. She seemed to bee meanely * well contented with the succesſe at Gornye, and then I said to her,

"Madam, I know my lord's care is such to obey all your commands, as he will not make one hour's stay after Sir C Francis hath delivered him his fatall doome; but, madam, give me leave to let your majestie know before hand, what you shall truely find at his retourne, after he hath had the happinesse to see you, and kisse your hand. Hee doth so sensibly feele his disgrace, and however you D thinke it reason for this you have done, yet the world abroad who know not the cause of his so sodaine leaving his army to another, will esteem it a weakneſse in him, and a base cowardlineſse in him to leave the army, now, when hee should meete the king and his whole army for E the beseiging of Roan. You will be deceived, madam, if you think he will ever after this have to do with court or state affaires. I know his full resolution is to retire to some cell in the countrey, and to live there, as a man never desireous to looke a good man in the face againe. F And in good faith, madam, to deal truely with your majestie, I thinke you will not have him a long liv'd man after his retourne. The late losse of his brother, whom he loved so dearly, and this heavy doome that you have layd upon him, will in a short time breake his heart. Then G your majestie will have sufficient satisfaction for the offence he hath committed against you."

She seemed to be something offended at my discourse, and bade me go to dinner. I desired her that if she pleased to command mee any service, I might know her pleasure in the afternoone, for I meant with all the haste I could make to retourne to my charge. I had scarce made an end of my dinner, but I was sent for to come to her againe. She delivered me a letter, written with her own † hand to my lord, and bade mee tell him, that "if there were any thing in it that did please him, he should give mee thankes for it." I humbly kiss'd her hand, and said to her, "I hoped there was in it that which would make him of the most dejected man living, a new creature, rejoicing in nothing so much as that he had to serve so worthy and so gracious a mistresse."

After I had with all due respects taken my leave of her, I made no long stay, but that afternoon I tooke post horse, and made for France. Thus God blessed mee in this journey, that through my poore weakeneſse I procured that from her which all my lord's friends in court, nor all her counsaile could procure.

I made all the hast I could, but came too late, for that tide that I came to the haven to Deepe, my lord having received her streight command from Sir Francis Darcy, resigned his charge to Sir Thomas Layton, and put himselfe into a little skiffe in Deepe, and made all the haste he could for England. When I came to Deepe, they all wondered that I missed him, for they told mee it was not two hours since he set saile from thence. Missing him I went to my charge at Arques, and there stayed till my lord's retourne. At my lord's coming to court, whereas he expected nothing but her majestie's heavy displeasure, he found it cleane contrary, for she used him with that grace and favour, that he stayed a week with her, passing the time in jollity and feasting; and then with teares in her eyes, she shewed her affection to him, and for the repaire of his honour gave him leave to retourne to his charge againe ‡.

Hee made all the haste hee could to Deepe. I mett him there. As soon as he saw me he drew his rapier, and came running to me, and laid it on my shoulder, and streightly embraced mee, and said to mee, when he had need of one to plead for him, he would never use any other

* Greatly, *it should be wrote* mainly.

† *This is as strong an instance as possible of the queen's affection to lord Essex. It is evident her own heart, not the discourse of Mr. Cary, although proper and judicious, extorted from her that letter. She satisfied herself with the pleasure of writing to him, when his glory deferred the pleasure of her seeing him.*

‡ *The queen was naturally of a gay mirthfull temper. She could assume, indeed, all dispositions; but in this account of her gracious reception of Essex, and her apparent disturbance of mind in taking leave of him, she was certainly sincere.*

other oratour than myſelfe. I delivered him the queen's letter, then he ſaid, "Worthy couſin, I know by herſelfe how you prevailed with her, and what a true friend I had of you, which I ſhall never forgett."

In the appendix to theſe memoirs are two letters, which may ſerve to ſhew the character of queen Elizabeth and her court, therefore we ſhall give them to our readers.

Sir Robert Cary *to the Lord* Hunsden *his Father.*

"MAY it pleaſe your lordſhip t' underſtande, that yeſterday yn the afternoone, I ſtoode by her majeſtie, as ſhe was att cards yn the preſens chamber. She cawlde me too her, and aſket me, when you ment too go too Barwyke? I towlde hyr, that you determynde to begeyn your journey preſently after Whytſontyd, She grew yntoo a grate rage, byngynninge with *Gods Wonds*, that ſhe wolde ſett you by the ſeete, and ſende another yn your place, if you dalyed with her thus; for ſhe wolde nott be thus dalyed with all. I towlde her, that with as much poſſyble ſpeed as myght be, you wolde departe; and that your lyyng att London thys fortnyght was too no other ende but to make provyſion for your jorney. She anſeryd me, that you have byn goynge from Cryſtmas too Eſter, and from Eſter to Whytſonday; but if you differde the tyme any longer, ſhe wolde appoynt ſome uther yn your place; and thys meſſage ſhe commandyd me to ſende you.

Your lps humble and obedient ſunne,
R. CARY.

To the ryghte honorable my very goode lord and father, my lord of Hunſden.

Henry *Lord* Hunsdon *to Lord* Burghley, *Lord Treaſurer of* England.

My very goode Lord,

"HAVYNGE alwayſe founde your L. my goode L. and frende more than any uther, I am the bowlder too acquaynte your L. with a harde accydente too me, ſuch as I thynke your L. wolde as hardly beleve, as I dyd lyttell looke for ytt.

Thys day at dyner I recevyd a letter from my ſunn Robartt Carey, of ſuch ſpeechys as hyr majeſtie euſy'd unto hym upon Sunday towchynge me; which for brevyty ſake I ſende your L. the coppy of; wheryn I thynk my ſelfe ſo hardly delte with all by her majeſtie, as I cannott beyre it, nor obay itt yn ſuche ſort, as ſhe commands ytt.

My L. I have never refuſyd to ſerve hyr; howſoever ſhe commandyd me, ſo longe as I was able; and beynge now, by reaſon of the maryagys of my two dawters, and beſyds theyr maryage mony, was att as grete chargys with the tyme of theyr maryagys, as theyr maryage-mony came unto; beynge now commanded too repayre to Barwyke, I deſyerde only att hyr majeſtie's hands the lone of 1000l. too be payde upon my intertaynment of Barwyke and the wardenery, whereof too be repayde the one halfe at Mychalmas next, and the uther halfe at our Lady day, whyche to be borrowyde of a marchant, the intereſt comes nott too 100l. and trewly I wolde nott have made ſo ſymple a ſeute unto hyr, but thatt upon thes occaſyons aforeſayde I hade layde all my platte to gage, without which I cowlde nott with apy credytt go thyther; and hopynge, that ſhe wolde conſyder ſo farr of my nede, I have ſtayde herapon, the rather knowynge the matters both of Scottland and the bordars to be yn ſuche ſtate, as ther was no ſuche neceſſitye of my ſaid haſty goynge to Barwyke. But ſyns I fynde her majeſtie ſo ſmall care of my neceſſyte, and ſo redy to threten mee, not only with the placynge of ſumme uther yn my place, butt alſo too impryſon me; ſyns my ſuytt ys no better conſyderyd of by hyr, and that her majeſtie ys ſo reddy apon ſo ſmall cawſe too deale thus (nott hardly) but extremely with me, as I hade the offyce of Barwyke of her majeſtie ſpecyally, and only by your L. goode meanes agenſte the wylls of uthers, who ſought too putt me by ytt, too preferre uthers of theyr frends unto ytt; ſo am I moſt hartely too pray your L. that as you were the only brynger of me too that office, wheryn I hope I have performyd my dewty, bothe for her majeſtie's ſervys, and for the goode of the hole cuntrey, bothe too her majeſtie's honor, the benyfitt of the cuntrey, the commendacyon of your L. who preferde me unto yet, and too myne owne credytt, yn deſpight of myn ennymys wherſoever; ſo I humbly pray your L. thatt ſyns I ſee, that hyr majeſtie ys ſo reddy to place ſume uther yn ytt, that your L. wyl be a meanes, that I may with her favor departe withall, as I dyd with hyr goode favour receive ytt: For an offyce of that charge ys not to be govern'd by any, that hath no better credytt or countenance of hyr majeſtie's then I have; for I am nott ignorent, what qwarrels may be pykt too any mane, that hathe ſuch a charge, if the prynce ſhall be reddy, nott only too

heare

heare every complaynte, whyther ytt be falſe or trew; and ſo apon imagynacion too, condemn without cauſe. Well! my L. Gode ſende them joy, that ſhall ſuccede me; and too do her majeſtie no worſe ſervys theryn, then I have done; aſſurynge your L. that I will parte from ytt with a better wyll (fyndyng my ſelfe yn no better grace with hyr majeſtie than I do) then ever I was too receive ytt. I am the bowlder too trouble your L. thys muche, becauſe I doo by thys bearer wryght lyttles to hyr majeſtie: And for any impryſonment ſhe cane uſe too me, ytt ſhall redownde too hyr dyſhonor, bycauſe I neyther have nor wyll deſerve ytt, and therefore ytt ſhall nott troble me.

Thus havynge byn over tedyous too your L. I commytt your L. too the tuycion of th' almyghty. At Hunſdon this 8 of June 1584.

Your L. to commande,
HUNSDON.

To the ryght honorable, and my very goode L. my L. Burghley, L. hyghe treſurar of England."

Whether this ſpirited letter prevailed ſo far as to get my lord Hunſdon the loan of 1000l. is not ſaid, but it had this effect, that he continued warden of the eaſt march until his death; for queen Elizabeth, notwithſtanding the hereditary impetuoſity of her temper, was always ready to yield to the advice of a wiſe and faithful miniſter.

An Account of the fine PAINTING *in the* Eaſt *Window of St.* Margaret's *Church*, Weſtminſter.

THIS curious window (which has been the ſubject of much debate, as to the propriety of its ſituation) was purchaſed for 400 guineas, and was brought from a private chapel belonging to the ſeat of Mr. Conyers, of Copthall, near Epping.

The middle piece is the hiſtory of the crucifixion of our lord and ſaviour Jeſus Chriſt, between two thieves; the portraiture of their perſons is ſo extremely well done, that you may behold the extenſion of the muſcles of each limb, occaſioned by the different ways they are expanded on the croſſes. Round about the croſs are the Roman officers and ſoldiers attending the execution, accompanied with ſome of the chief rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the croſs, you behold the bleſſed virgin Mary, his mother's ſiſter, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalen, weeping and bewailing the loſs of their lord and ſaviour. On the right hand of the croſs, you behold the centurion, or Roman ſoldier, on horſeback, who with a lance pierces our Saviour's ſide; the horſe is worth remarking, being done with full ſpirit and vigour, agreeable to the nature of that martial animal.

A Behind the croſs, a little to the left, is a ſmall perſpective view of the city of Jeruſalem. Over the head of the thief, on the right hand of our Saviour, appears an angel, repreſented as conveying the ſoul of the thief to the manſions of the bleſſed; which alluſion refers to that part of St. B Luke's goſpel, where the evangeliſt relates the expreſſion of our Saviour to the penitent thief on the croſs, "This day thou ſhalt be with me in Paradiſe." Over the head of the other thief, who reviled our Saviour, is repreſented, in a different attitude, his conveyance into the C manſions of the wicked. On the ground-plot, which is diapered green, are ſtrewed ſkulls, ſhin-bones, and jaw-bones, as the emblems of the diſſolution of human nature; a fit alluſion to Golgotha, or the place of ſkulls, where the ſcene of our redemption was acted, for the propitiaD tion of the ſins of all mankind.

The firſt capital figure, on your right hand, ſtanding in a niche, as curiouſly decorated and ornamented as the imagination of the limner could laviſhly beſtow, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron ſaint of England, ſtanding comE pletely armed at all points, holding in his left hand, partly unfurled, a white banner, charged with a red croſs, and behind him lies at his foot a red dragon. He is ſaid to have ſuffered martyrdom in the 9th perſecution, under the emperor Dioclefian, about the year of our lord 290.

F The ſecond figure, on your left hand, ſtanding in a niche, like to that of St. George, is St. Catharine, the virgin and martyr of Alexandria, ſtanding in a contemplative poſture, holding in her right hand a book, and reſting her left hand on a ſword; her head incircled with a crown G of glory; and at her foot you behold part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her ſuffering martyrdom.

In the third figure, under that of St. George, you behold king Henry VII. at his devotions, attired in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling unH der a canopy of ſtate; his countenance expreſſes the devotion of his mind.

In the fourth figure, under that of St. Catharine, you behold his royal conſort, Elizabeth, arrayed in her royal robes, and at her devotions, under a canopy of ſtate;

in her countenance is lively expressed the devotion of her mind.

Lastly above, in a row of small panes, are placed some of the apostles and saints; on the right side of them is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify the union of the families of Lancaster and York, in the persons of Henry and Elizabeth, before spoken of. Opposite to the white and red rose united, is a pomegranate, to signify the houses of York and Lancaster's descent from the royal house of Spain; as John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley, duke of York, married Isabel, the youngest daughter and coheir of the aforesaid king.

The noble Persons already executed for the late Conspiracy (see p. 86.) in Portugal, *were the following*, viz.

DON Joseph Mascarenhas and Lencastre (or Lancaster) duke of Aveiro, marquis of Torres Novas and of Gouvea, and earl of Santa Cruz, hereditary lord steward of the king's household, which is the highest office in the palace, and president of the palace court, or last tribunal of appeal in the kingdom, which is the second state officer of the realm: He was related himself to the Tavoras, and married to a sister of the elder marquis of that title. He was in the 51st year of his age; of the lowest middle size, well made in his person, of an agreeable countenance and lively disposition.

Francisco de Assiz and Tavora (this family being above taking the title of don) marquis of Tavora and earl of Saint John and of Alvor, general of horse, &c. This nobleman was himself the eldest branch of the Alvor family, the third noble house of the Tavoras; and by marrying to his kinswoman, the heiress of the marquisate, became, in her right, earl of Saint John and marquis of Tavora. The family of Tavoras is the most illustrious of the kingdom, as well for the purity as antiquity of their descent; deriving their origin from the kings of Leon, and having ever preserved their dignity, by disdaining to make any other than the most noble alliances; insomuch that it has of late been the practice of the chief branches of this family to marry only among one another. The marquis was in the 56th year of his age, of the highest middle stature; a genteel person, comely countenance and grave deportment.

Donna Leonor de Tavora, marchioness of Tavora, in her own right, and wife to the above mentioned marquis, was in the 59th year of her age: She was of the lower middle size and thin, extremely genteel, and in her youth had been very beautiful.

Luis Bernardo de Tavora, younger marquis of that title, was the eldest son of the above-mentioned couple, and in the 36th year of his age. He was married, with a dispensation obtained for that purpose from the pope, to his father's youngest sister Donna Theresa de Tavora, and Lorena (or Lorain) who was twenty days elder than himself. The marquis was a little man and thin, well enough made, but not of a pleasing aspect, though with a considerable resemblance of his mother. He was neither deficient in wit or humour, but not amiable in his conduct, nor extremely correct in his morals.

Joseph Maria de Tavora, second and youngest son of the elder marquis and marchioness of Tavora, in the 23d year of his age; of a middle size, most beautiful face, genteel person, agreeable deportment and amiable disposition. There are said to have happened circumstances of fortitude and resolution in his prosecution that do him honour.

Don Jeronymo de Attaide, earl of Attougia, one of the oldest, if not the most ancient title of the kingdom. This nobleman was in the 38th year of his age, related himself to the Tavoras and married to the eldest daughter of the elder marquis and marchioness of Tavora; and sister to the young marquis and Joseph Maria of that name. He was of a middle stature, clumsy in his make, of a heavy aspect, ungraceful demeanour, and of slow parts, but in his general conduct an inoffensive man.

REFERENCES *to the annexed* PLATE.

1. The body of the marchioness of Tavora.—2. The body of her youngest son.—3. The count of Attouguia.—4. The young marquis of Tavora.—5. The body of Maravel Alvarez.—6. The body of Joas Miguel.—7. Braz Joze Romeiro.—8. The wheel on which the body of the marquis of Tavora was placed.—9. The wheel on which the body of the duke of Aveiro was placed.—10. The duke of Aveiro's bravo fixed to his stake.—11. The effigy of another of the duke's bravos, who had escaped.—A The marquis of Tavora, as fastened on the cross on which his limbs were broke alive.—B The instrument of iron with which the criminals limbs were broken.—CC The three executioners.—D The two friars, who attended.—E An officer of justice.

The

The manner of y^e^ Execution of y^e^ Conspirators at Lisbon Jan.^y^ 1759. Engrav'd from an Original D



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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 13.

FEBRUARY 9, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of George Amyand, and John Anthony Rucker, of London, merchants, agents for the Embden East India company; setting forth, that in the month of September then last, the prince Ferdinand of Prussia, one of the said company's ships, bound from China to Embden, arrived at Plymouth, where she was obliged to remain till she could be properly disposed of; Embden being in possession of an enemy, she could not proceed to her destined port, nor with safety into any other in his Prussian majesty's dominions; and that the directors of the said company finding their effects so circumstanced, were desirous of having the said cargo sold in England, and appointed the petitioners their agents for that purpose, who had contracted for it with our East-India company; but that the said contract could not be carried into execution, nor the necessary insurances upon the said ship and cargo made, as the laws then stood, without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration; and to give leave that a bill might be brought in to enable the petitioners to compleat the said contract, and to make the requisite insurances; and that our East-India company might import all, or any part of the said cargo, under the same duties and conditions in every respect, as the same several species of goods imported by them directly from the East-Indies, then paid and were subject to.

This petition was presently referred to a committee, from whom Mr. Oswald, on the 16th, reported, that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; and the report being read at the table, as also the deed of sale, or contract between the petitioners and our East-India company, it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in such a bill as the petitioners had prayed for; and that Mr. Oswald, Mr. Henry Fane, and Sir Richard Lloyd, should prepare and bring in the same. Which bill was accordingly, on the 23d, presented to the house by Mr. Oswald, afterwards passed both houses in common course, and received the royal assent by commission on March 23.

Although this was a private bill, and passed as such, yet I thought myself obliged to take notice of it, because it was not only a generous national proceeding, but shewed the great and just regard we have for the king of Prussia; and because this bill, or at least the regard we now have for the king of Prussia, was the cause of bringing in a publick bill for repealing an act passed in the 25th year of his present majesty's reign, for restraining the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the East-Indies; which act was chiefly designed against the East-India company then just established at Embden; but as circumstances are now altered, therefore on May 10, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for repealing the said act; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Amyand, and Mr. Alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was, on the 25th, presented by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed thro' both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; without any opposition being made to it even by our East-India company, who perhaps had now learned from experience, that our prohibition of insurances upon foreign East-India ships was of no service to them, and was a loss to the nation, by depriving our insurers of a profit they might otherwise make; for no man will insure unless he has a very considerable profit according to the common course of things, and where such a profit is to be made, insurers will be found in other countries as well as this, tho' the good faith of our insurers, and the justice of our courts, makes foreigners desirous to insure in this country rather than in any other.

February 13, a committee was appointed to consider of the importation and growth of madder in this kingdom, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house; to which committee was referred an account of the quantity of madder imported into England from Holland, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year, which account had been presented

to the houſe on May 3 laſt. Accordingly the committee took this affair into their conſideration, and after a full inquiry into the nature of it, Mr. Hanger, on the 27th, reported their reſolutions, which were as followeth, viz.

That it is the opinion of this committee,

1. That madder is an ingredient eſſentially neceſſary in dying and callico printing, and of great conſequence to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom.

2. That madder may be raiſed in this kingdom, equal in goodneſs, if not ſuperior to any foreign madder.

3. That encouraging the growth of madder in this kingdom, will be a ſaving of a very large ſum of money which is now paid for that commodity imported, duty free, from abroad.

4. That the encouraging the growth of madder in this kingdom, will be a means of employing great numbers of poor families in the winter months.

5. That the aſcertaining the tythe of madder, will be the greateſt means of encouraging the growth of that commodity in this kingdom.

And, 6. That the houſe be moved, that leave may be given to bring in a bill to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder in this kingdom.

The firſt five of theſe reſolutions being then read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the houſe; and after reading the ſeveral acts for the better aſcertaining the tythes of hemp and flax, viz. act 3 W. and M. chap. iii. act 11 and 12 W. III. chap. xvi. act 6 Anne, chap. xxviii. and act 1 Geo. I. chap. xxvi. It was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, as mentioned in the ſaid 6th reſolution; and that Mr. Hanger, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Roſe Fuller, Sir Francis Daſhwood, and Mr. Oſwald, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented to the houſe by Mr. Hanger, March 10, paſſed thro' both houſes in the uſual courſe, and received the royal aſſent, June 9

By this act it is enacted, that from and after Auguſt 1, 1758, all perſons, who ſhall plant or cultivate any madder in England, ſhall, before the ſame be carried off the ground where it grows, pay a tythe of 5s. an acre, and no more yearly, to the perſon having the right of tythes; and ſo proportionably for more or leſs ground ſo planted or cultivated; but this act not to extend to charge any lands diſcharged by any *modus decimandi*, ancient compoſition, or other diſcharge of tythes by law. And by the laſt clauſe it is provided, that the act ſhall continue in force for 14 years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, and no longer.

How this act came to be made temporary, or why it ſhould not have been made perpetual as well as the above-mentioned clauſe in another act *, I believe, every one who reads the account you have given of madder in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 577, will be at a loſs to aſſign a good reaſon. Surely, 5s. an acre for tythe is what may ſatisfy the moſt avaricious man in the kingdom who has a right to tythe; for in moſt of the lands in England, there is hardly any thing we can cultivate, that will produce ſo much, were the tithes to be taken in kind; and the making of this law temporary will diſcourage many from beginning to cultivate madder; becauſe by the time a man has brought his plantation to perfection, the 14 years will expire, and if it ſhould then appear, that the tythe of madder plantations, if taken in kind, would amount to a great deal more than 5s. an acre, every man muſt foreſee, that it would be very difficult to get this law continued for any longer time by a new law, and that this difficulty will increaſe in proportion as our madder plantations improve. This obſervation I muſt recommend to our ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. and, I hope, they will have intereſt enough to get this law made perpetual, before the difficulty becomes inſurmountable.

For we muſt not expect, that it will be as eaſy to get this law continued or made perpetual, as it was to get the law for aſcertaining the tythe of hemp and flax continued, and at laſt made perpetual; becauſe the tythe of madder may be much more eaſily taken in kind, and more eaſily managed or diſpoſed of, than the tythe of hemp or flax; and yet the continuing of that law met every time with great difficulty, and its being at laſt made perpetual, was owing to an opportunity's being taken of a time when thoſe who had an intereſt in oppoſing it, had very little influence at court. After it was firſt enacted, it expired before a law could be obtained for continuing it; and when it was continued, the tythe was raiſed from 4 to 5s. an acre: The next time it was continued, which was in the year 1708, happened to be a conjuncture very favourable for it; and when it was made perpetual, the conjuncture was ſtill more favourable, being the very firſt year after the acceſſion of his late majeſty king George the Firſt. And as an acre planted with madder, and properly cultivated, will

* *See Lond. Mag. for laſt year, p.* 611.

will produce a much larger ſum at market than an acre ſown with hemp or flax, it is to be feared, that the continuing or perpetuating of this act, will be found more difficult than it was found to continue or perpetuate the act for aſcertaining the tythe of hemp or flax; tho' this can be no good reaſon why the tythe of madder ſhould be higher, becauſe its cultivation will be much more troubleſome and expenſive than the cultivation of hemp or flax.

I believe there is no country in the world where there are ſo many laws made, or ſo much money raiſed, for providing for the poor, nor is there any country in the world where the poor are ſo much loaded with taxes, as in this country: Almoſt every ſeſſion produces ſome new law for one or other of theſe purpoſes. In this laſt ſeſſion, on Feb. 28, after reading the 8th ſection of an act paſſed in the third of William and Mary, entitled, *An Act for the better Explanation and ſupplying the Defects of the former Laws for the Settlement of the poor*, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the ſaid act, ſo far as the ſame related to apprentices gaining a ſettlement by indenture; and that Sir Edmund Iſham, Mr. Cartwright, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Whichcot, Mr. John Hervey, and Mr. Thurſby, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. March 3, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir Edmund Iſham, when it was read a firſt time, and, on the 7th, it was a read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. On the 14th, after reading the firſt ſection of an act paſſed the 20th of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An Act for the better adjuſting and more eaſy Recovery of the Wages of certain Servants; and for the better Regulation of ſuch Servants, and of certain Apprentices*; it was ordered, that it ſhould be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, to receive a clauſe or clauſes for amending and rendering more effectual the ſaid act, with reſpect to the time for which ſuch ſervants were to be hired: And the committee having accordingly, on the 17th, added a clauſe for this purpoſe, the bill afterwards paſſed both houſes in the uſual courſe, and received the royal aſſent on June 9.

From hence the reader will ſee, that this act conſiſts of two parts, by the firſt of which, after reciting, that by the ſaid act of the third of William and Mary, a perſon's being apprenticed by indenture, and inhabiting in any pariſh, ſhould be entitled to a ſettlement; but that great numbers of perſons had ſince been unwarily bound apprentices by deeds or contracts not indented, and conſequently were not only refuſed a ſettlement, but removed to the place of their laſt legal ſettlement, where they had no opportunity to gain a livelihood by their trade; therefore by this act it is enacted, that no perſon who ſhall have been bound, or ſhall afterwards be bound apprentice, by any deed or contract, being firſt legally ſtamped, tho' not indented, ſhall be removed from the place where ſuch perſon ſhall have been bound, and reſident 40 days; but no judgment, order, or decreee, made before May 1, 1758, to be by this act ſet aſide.

Then by the ſecond part it is recited, that by the ſaid act of the 20th of his preſent majeſty, all complaints, differences, and diſputes, between maſters or miſtreſſes, and ſervants in huſbandry, hired for one year or longer; or between maſters or miſtreſſes, and artificers, handicrafts-men, miners, colliers, keel-men, pit-men, glaſs-men, potters, and other labourers, employed for any certain time, or in any other manner, were to be determined by one or more juſtices for the place where the maſter or miſtreſs inhabit; but that doubts had ariſen, whether the words, any labourers employed for any certain time, or in any other manner, extended to ſervants in huſbandry hired for a leſs time than one year; therefore by this new act it is enacted, that the ſaid act of the 20th of his preſent majeſty ſhall, from and after May 1, 1758, be deemed to extend to all ſervants employed in huſbandry, tho' hired for a leſs time than one year.

The neceſſity of this new act plainly ſhews how careleſsly, or rather thoughtleſsly, the two acts thereby amended were drawn up; which unfortunately is the caſe with too many of our ſtatutes. In framing or drawing up our new laws, we often ſeem to have no forethought, nor any conſideration of the grievances or inconveniences that may afterwards enſue: We think only of the grievance or inconvenience then felt; and think we have done enough, if by a new law we have effectually guarded againſt that grievance or inconvenience for the future. This makes it ſo eaſy to evade our laws: This has ſwelled our ſtatute book to ſuch a monſtrous ſize. And even this new law may ſoon appear to ſtand in need of an additional amending law; for I doubt much if a juſtice would think himſelf im-

powered by the said act of the 20th of his present majesty, to determine any dispute between a country shopkeeper and his journeyman, or between the master of a family and his household or menial servant. But indeed there are two inconveniences, one of which we must submit to: Either our judges, inferior as well as superior, must be allowed the latitude to consider the spirit and intention of the law; or if so strictly tied down to the words that every new inconvenience, grievance, or crime must have a new law for its prevention or punishment, the multitude of our laws must become enormous; and which of these two inconveniencies may be of the most dangerous consequence to the security and happiness of the subject is not so easy to determine. Whilst we have a free and independent parliament, the former can never be attended with any danger; but if the court should ever be able in most questions to over awe or corrupt the parliament, it would be the most dangerous, as the subject might be cruelly oppressed under the form of law, which of all sorts of oppression is the most vexatious to a free and generous mind, and is that sort of oppression which the people will always find the most difficult to get rid of.

I now come to a bill, for which there would never have been any occasion, if some people at a late famous election, had not by bribery been tempted to be guilty of perjury: How their seducers can pretend to be men of honour or religion, let them answer; but to prevent for the future any such breach of the laws both human and divine, Sir John Philipps, on March 1, moved, that the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 9th sections of an act made in the 18th of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament, for England*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, he then moved, and it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill to obviate any doubts that may arise, concerning the electors of knights of the shire to serve in parliament, for England, and for further regulating the proceedings at the elections of such knights of the shire; and that he the said Sir John Philipps, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Cornwall, the lord North, and the lord Carysfort, should prepare and bring in the same.

On March 6, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Philipps, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 15th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and then, after reading the entry in the journal of the house of Nov. 22, 1680, of the proceedings of the house with relation to the bill for regulating elections of members to serve in the commons house of parliament, and to the bill to prevent the offences of bribery and debauchery in the election of members to serve in the commons house of parliament; and also the entry in the journal of the house of May 10, 1690, of the proceedings of the house with relation to the bill for the better securing the publick peace, and preventing the designs of papists, and other disaffected persons to their majesties government; it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, that they had power to turn the said bill into two bills, if they thought fit.

On the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as they did again on April 4, when Mr. Cornwall reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; which they did the next day, when the amendments were agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. And on the 10th, it was read a third time, passed, and Sir John Philipps ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which their lordships granted in the usual course, and having thereof acquainted the commons, by message, on the 18th, the bill received the royal assent on June 9, being now entitled, *An Act for further explaining the Laws touching the Electors of Knights of the Shire, to serve in Parliament, for that Part of Great-Britain, called England.*

The preamble of this act sets forth, That by an act of 18 Geo. II. entitled as above, no person might vote at the election of a knight or knights of a shire within England or Wales, without having a freehold estate in the county for which he votes, of the clear yearly value of 40s. over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same: But that notwithstanding the said act, certain persons who hold their estates by copy of court roll, pretend to have a right to vote, and have at certain times, taken upon them to vote at such elections, therefore it is enacted by

Clause 1. That from and after June 29, 1758, no person who holds his estate by

by copy of court roll, ſhall be entitled thereby to vote at the election of any knight or knights of a ſhire within England or Wales: But every ſuch vote ſhall be void, and the perſon ſo voting ſhall forfeit 50l. to any candidate for whom ſuch vote ſhall not have been given, and who ſhall firſt ſue for the ſame; to be recovered with full coſts of ſuit by action of debt, in any of, &c.

Clauſe 2. That the plaintiff in ſuch action may only ſet forth in the declaration or bill, that the defendant is indebted to him in the ſum of 50l. and alledge the offence for which the ſuit was brought, and that the defendant hath acted contrary to this act, without mentioning the writ of ſummons to parliament, or the return thereof; and upon trial of any iſſue, the plaintiff ſhall not be obliged to prove the writ of ſummons, or the return thereof, or any warrant or authority to the ſheriff upon any ſuch writ.

——— 3. Every ſuch action ſhall be commenced within nine months after the fact committed.

——— 4. All the ſtatutes of Jeofails, and amendments of the law, ſhall be conſtrued to extend to all the proceedings in any ſuch action.

——— 5. If the plaintiff ſhall diſcontinue his action, or be nonſuited, or judgment given againſt him, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts.

Thus we ſee, there is but a part of what was at firſt deſigned, provided againſt by this act; for it is plain from the title of the bill, as firſt moved for, and from the above-mentioned entries in the journals which were read on March 15, that ſome new regulations were intended for preventing bribery at all elections, and for putting an end to that drunkenneſs, feaſting, and rioting, ſo frequent at all our popular elections, which, if not prevented, muſt at laſt put an end to our conſtitution, as they did to the famous republican form of government at Rome; but, it ſeems, nothing practicable and effectual could be contrived for this purpoſe; and indeed, it is, I fear, impoſſible, without a thorough reform of our conſtitution. Upon this principle, I believe, an effectual and practicable ſcheme might be contrived, and ſuch a one as would ſecure our liberties even againſt the people themſelves; but for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſcheme we muſt have another Alfred, a Solon, or a Lycurgus. That is to ſay, we muſt have a man who not only is a great and diſintereſted lawgiver, but has authority enough among the people to get his ſcheme approved of without objection or amendment; for if it were to be carped at and amended by any ſort of popular aſſembly, they would certainly ſpoil it. Such a man would ſoon diſcover and ſelect the few who had intellectual eyes ſufficient for prying into futurity, hearts that could rejoice at nothing ſo much as at the happineſs of their country, and heads that could diſtinguiſh what would tend moſt to ſecure that happineſs for the future: With theſe he would privately conſult: With theſe he would re-examine every article of what he propoſed: But when he had with the advice of theſe few fully digeſted and ſettled his ſcheme, the buſineſs of the many would only be to approve, and it would be the duty of every man in his ſphere to contribute to the execution of the plan.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 16.

THE next iſland planted by us, is that which is now called Jamaica, and is the largeſt as well as the moſt beneficial iſland we have in the Weſt-Indies. This is the only poſſeſſion we have in America, which can properly be ſaid to have been got by conqueſt. It was firſt diſcovered by the famous Chriſtopher Columbus himſelf, who landed here in 1494; but no colony of Spaniards were ſettled here till the year 1509; ſoon after which Don Diego Columbus, the ſon of Chriſtopher, was made governor of the iſland, and by him was built the city of St. Jago de la Vega, which on account of his reſidence there, and alſo on account of the conveniency of its ſituation, and the excellency of the harbour of Port Royal in its neighbourhood, became the capital of the iſland, and has continued ſo ever ſince, under the ſame name in all publick records, but is otherwiſe by us often called Spaniſh town.

One of the firſt things the Spaniards did, was to maſſacre and deſtroy, in the moſt cruel manner, all the Indian inhabitants, to the number of at leaſt 60,000; and then they minded nothing of any ſort of induſtrious improvement, but juſt what was neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence, and for procuring them what neceſſaries they wanted from other parts of the world. However, they increaſed conſiderably in number, and having a conſtant intercourſe with the Spaniſh ſettlements upon the continent, they became tolerably rich, which was the cauſe of the iſland's being twice

twice invaded and plundered by our people, once, in 1596, by Sir Anthony Shirly, and again, in 1635, by col. Jackſon; and at laſt it was conquered by us rather by accident than deſign.

As ſoon as Oliver Cromwell had got himſelf appointed protector of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and had made an honourable peace with the Dutch, he began to think of eſtabliſhing his government by gaining the affections of the people. For this purpoſe nothing could be ſo effectual as adding ſomething by conqueſt to our trade and poſſeſſions in America; and having had a very particular and diſtinct account of the Spaniſh dominions in that part of the world, from one Gage, an Engliſhman, who had been a prieſt, and had reſided long in Hiſpaniola and other parts of thoſe dominions, he concluded, that nothing was better worth taking, or could be more eaſily conquered, than that iſland, as from experience, in Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, we had then found the advantage of ſugar plantations. Beſide this, he had other reaſons; for by a war with Spain he might find an opportunity to intercept and ſeize ſome of their galleons or flota, and thereby provide himſelf with money for ſupporting his army, without loading the people with heavy taxes; and another was to get rid of ſome regiments that had been in the ſervice of king Charles the Firſt, and had ſubmitted to, and been kept in pay by the commonwealth. It is true, the court of Spain had never given him or the commonwealth any juſt reaſon for attacking them; but juſtice and right he had never regarded, when they happened to be inconſiſtent with his intereſt, and accordingly he reſolved to begin the attack without any previous notice or declaration of war.

With this view, in the ſummer or autumn, 1654, he prepared two formidable ſquadrons with tranſports for 7 or 8000 men; and they ſailed all together from Portſmouth, Dec. 27, with ſealed orders, which they were to open at ſuch a latitude at ſea. By theſe orders, when opened, one of the ſquadrons, to be commanded by Blake, was to proceed directly to the Mediterranean, to correct the Algerines for ſome piracies they had committed; and the other, to be commanded by Pen, together with all the land forces, to be commanded by Venables, was to proceed directly to Barbadoes, and there open other ſealed orders incloſed. We may ſuppoſe, that other ſealed orders were likewiſe incloſed in admiral Blake's, which he was not to open till after his arrival in the Mediterranean, or till after his having brought the Algerines to reaſon; and that by theſe orders, when opened, he was directed to protect our trade in the Mediterranean, and to ſeize every Spaniſh ſhip he met with; for Cromwell never did things by halves, and upon this occaſion he was at ſuch pains to conceal his real intentions, that he cauſed a report to be induſtriouſly propagated here at home, of this great armament's being deſigned to attack and plunder the Holy Houſe and city of Loretto in Italy, which by the enthuſiaſts here was looked on as a moſt religious and meritorious deſign, for enthuſiaſm as well as ſuperſtition will juſtify the moſt wicked, the moſt cruel actions; and this report gained ſo much credit at Rome, where the effects of enthuſiaſm are well known, that the pope put himſelf to a conſiderable expence in repairing and ſtrengthening the fortifications of Loretto.

Now to return to the fleet under Pen and Venables, upon opening their ſealed orders at Barbadoes, where they arrived Jan. 28, they found themſelves impowered to order the governors of Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands to raiſe as many troops as poſſible in thoſe iſlands, which troops were to join thoſe they carried along with them, and with all together they were to proceed as ſoon as they could to attack the city of St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, and to reduce that whole iſland under the dominion of the commonwealth of England; for which purpoſe they were provided with very particular and circumſtantial inſtructions, containing an exact deſcription of all the fortifications and paſſes in the iſland, and the beſt methods for carrying on the attack. Accordingly they were joined by a good many troops from the ſaid iſlands, and the whole fleet ſailed from Barbadoes March 30, 1655. On April 13 they came in ſight of St. Domingo, and the appearance of ſuch a numerous fleet threw the inhabitants into ſuch a panick, that, it is thought, they might have landed with little or no oppoſition, had they attempted it directly; but that they might land the troops with the more ſafety, they proceeded along the coaſt, and landed them at ten leagues diſtance, tho' Cromwell's orders were expreſs to land the troops as near the town as poſſible. This gave the inhabitants time not only to recover from their fright, but to call to their aſſiſtance a great number of the Buccaneers who then lived in that

that island, chiefly by piracy even upon the Spaniards themselves, but were ready to fight for any one that would give them money. By this means they had drawn together a very considerable force into the town of St. Domingo, before our people could land and march up to it; and the soldiers were so fatigued with such a long march, in a climate much hotter than most of them had ever before been in, that they were repulsed with some loss. This so discouraged the commanders, that they despaired of being able to make themselves masters of the place; therefore without making a second attempt, they reimbarked the troops, but being ashamed to return home without doing any thing, a council of war was held on board, wherein it was resolved, to go and attack Jamaica, tho' they had no orders for such an attack, nor any instructions for directing their conduct.

In pursuance of this result, the whole fleet steered its course westward for Jamaica, where they arrived May 3. Here they resolved not to be guilty of the same faults they had committed at Hispaniola; for they landed the troops immediately in Port Royal harbour, within seven or eight miles of St. Jago, to which they directly marched, with a design to storm the place; but the Spaniards saved them the trouble, for they presently offered to capitulate, thinking it not possible to defend against such a force a place which, about twenty years before, had been stormed and taken by col. Jackson at the head of only a few privateers. However, they artfully protracted the treaty for some days, until they had removed their plate and all their valuable effects up to the mountains; and after having done so, away they marched, man, wife, and child, in the night time, after their effects, imagining that our people, as they had done before, would soon depart, and leave them in possession of the island. Next day our commanders hearing nothing about the treaty, ordered the troops to march into the city, where, to their surprize, they found nothing but desolate streets and empty houses. At this disappointment they were exceedingly enraged; but it was perhaps one of the motives for our making an acquisition of that beautiful and fruitful island; for upon this they resolved to hold the possession they had got, and to drive the Spaniards quite out of the island, in hopes of afterwards finding the treasures and valuable effects which they had carried to, and concealed in the mountains. Therefore they established themselves in the city of St. Jago and at Port Royal, threw up some intrenchments to prevent any surprize, and both officer and soldier went about manuring the ground, to provide for their future subsistence.

Soon after this their two commanders A Pen and Venables set out on their return for England, leaving the troops, at least most of those that had been brought from England, under the command of colonel Doyly, together with a squadron of 20 men of war under vice admiral Goodson, to prevent their being attacked by sea: In B September the two commanders arrived in England, and were both imprisoned for their misconduct by Cromwell's orders, who was heartily vexed at the disappointment with regard to Hispaniola, which would certainly have been a more valuable acquisition: However, he put the best C face he could upon his chagrin, than whom no man could put a better, and highly extolled the advantage that Jamaica would be of to England; therefore he soon after discharged the two commanders from prison, because, tho' they had misbehaved in the errand they were sent on, D yet they had added a precious jewel to the possessions of the commonwealth. But as all or most of the regiments left in Jamaica, had been in the service of king Charles the First, he did not like they should remain under the command of such a man as col. Doyly, who was of the same E complexion, he likewise having been an officer in the same service; therefore as soon as Venables arrived, he sent out a recruit of 1600 men under the command of major Sedgewick, to whom he gave a commission as governor of Jamaica, with a view probably to oblige Doyly to throw F up his commission, as he could not well serve under an inferior officer; but Sedgewick died soon after his arrival in Jamaica, and before he could take the government upon him; whereupon the Protector, as soon as he heard of it, sent orders to col. Brayne in Scotland, to ship G off 1000 men from Port Patrick, and to sail with them to Jamaica, of which he had appointed him governor, which Brayne accordingly did, and with this recruit arrived in Jamaica, but he likewise died soon after his arrival, and before another could be appointed the Protector himself H died, after whose death our government was so unsettled at home, that they had not time to settle it any where abroad.

Thus to the great good fortune of the colony, col. Doyly, in spite, I may say, of the Protector, continued to be its chief governor, from its first establishment until

til after the reſtoration; and notwithſtanding the difficulties he was left involved in by Pen and Venables, he had before that time, by his conduct and courage, overcome them all; for when they left the iſlands, the Spaniards with all their Blacks and Mulattos were ſtill in the mountains, and making daily incurſions upon our infant colony; but Doyly made the troops obſerve ſuch exact diſcipline, that very ſeldom any of them were ſurprized, and the Spaniards were always driven back to the mountains with great loſs.

At laſt col. Doyly, by giving liberty and good uſage to ſome of their blacks he had taken, diſcovered all their lurking places in the mountains, and the paſſes by which he could come at them; and then he harraſſed them ſo that they ſent expreſs after expreſs to the viceroy of Mexico for relief, or leave to abandon the iſland entirely, and retire to Cuba. The viceroy accordingly ſent them firſt 500 men, who fortified themſelves in a place called St. Chereras, on the north ſide of the iſland; after which he ſent a reinforcement of no leſs than 30 companies, not very numerous we may ſuppoſe; and then they collected their whole force together, and intrenched themſelves in the ſtrongeſt manner on Rio Novo in St. Mary's precinct, having had for that purpoſe a number of cannon and plenty of ammunition ſent them from Cuba. As ſoon as col. Doyly had got ſufficient information of their numbers, ſituation, and works, he marched with, it is ſaid, little more than half their number, attacked them in their camp, drove them from all their batteries, and after killing great numbers of them, made himſelf entirely maſter of their intrenchments, and all their cannon, ammunition, and baggage. The few that eſcaped from this engagement, ſeated themſelves at Point Pedro, where they were preſently again attacked and totally routed by the colonel; and not daring now to appear any where in a body, nor finding any ſecurity in the moſt ſecret or inacceſſible parts of the mountains, they deſpaired of being ever able to recover the iſland, therefore all the Spaniards got themſelves, by degrees, tranſported over to Cuba, leaving only their ſlaves and Mulattos in Jamaica, many of whom ſubmitted ſoon after, or were hunted out and killed by the parties which the colonel ſent out in ſearch of them; but a few remained ſtill in the mountains, and became a receptacle for all the runaway Negroes from the Engliſh inhabitants, by which, and by propagation, they became afterwards ſo numerous as to be, for a long time, a great plague to the iſland, and a great hindrance to its improvement.

From hence we may ſee, that tho' the iſland of Jamaica was conquered under the protectorſhip of Cromwell, yet its conqueſt, and the eſtabliſhment of the colony, were chiefly owing to the cavaliers; for moſt of the officers and ſoldiers ſent upon this ſervice, were ſuch as had been in the king's army againſt the parliament, having been ſent upon this ſervice in order to get rid of them; and our holding poſſeſſion, and eſtabliſhing the colony, was perhaps chiefly owing to this; becauſe tho' thoſe officers and ſoldiers were obliged to ſerve the commonwealth for ſubſiſtence, yet it is probable, that they choſe to ſerve any where rather than at home, and therefore they ſubmitted to all the fatigues, dangers, and difficulties of eſtabliſhing a new colony, rather than return home; whereas, it would not have been eaſy to perſuade any other ſort of troops to have remained in ſuch a troubleſome ſituation.

Even theſe troops were ſometimes apt to be a little mutinous, and ſome of the officers finding the troops at one time pretty generally in this humour, they entered into a conſpiracy to have col. Doyly murdered, and to take upon themſelves the command, but what they were to do next we have no account. However, as the colonel was well liked among the common ſoldiers, ſome of them with whom the conſpirators had been tampering, diſcovered to him the plot, whereupon he made a ſtrict enquiry, and having diſcovered the whole, he had col. Raymond and col. Tyſon, the two chief conſpirators, ſeized and tried by a court-martial, by which they were both condemned, and in purſuance of that ſentence ſoon after ſhot; and we may ſuppoſe the ſentence was agreeable to law, for as col. Doyly appears to have been no favourite of the Protector's, if any fault could have been found with the ſentence or execution, he would certainly have been ordered to be brought home in irons.

This put an end to all future conſpiracies, and the colony being now ſecure againſt any foreign danger, as well as in perfect concord among themſelves, it began to thrive apace, eſpecially by the aſſiſtance and advice of Sir Thomas Modiford, a rich planter of Barbadoes, who had very early removed and ſettled in Jamaica *. As he perfectly well underſtood the

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 236.

the culture of sugar canes, and the manufacture of sugar, as well as the distilling of rum, and was so generous as to communicate his knowledge to the young planters of Jamaica; by this, as well as by his example, he soon put many of them in a way of growing rich; for having had lands assigned him presently after his arrival, he began a large plantation and sugar work of his own. Beside this the colony had several other advantages; for being so near the Spanish Main, they soon fell into a very profitable smuggling trade with the inhabitants, which the Spanish government could not prevent upon such an extensive coast; and as this island lay so much in the way of the chief trade between Old Spain and their American dominions, it enabled the people to get a great deal by privateering, and it made the island soon become the chief resort of the buccaneers or pirates, as they were called, because they plundered the Spanish ships and coasts without any commission. These desperate adventurers generally repaired to Jamaica as soon as they had got any good prize, where they spent their money as idly as they had got it easily. And all these advantages made money more plenty in this island than in any of our other colonies, which encouraged many of the royalists who were uneasy at home, to resort to it, either for a subsistence or a settlement; so that before the restoration it was become a numerous and powerful colony.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Mr. D'Alembert, *in his* French Cyclopedia, *having charged the Clergy of* Geneva *with Socinianism, Mr.* Rousseau, *before he enters upon the Subject of his Letter before mentioned* *, *takes notice of this Charge; and as our Readers may be curious to see the Sentiments of so great a Man upon any Point relating to Religion, we shall give them an Extract of what he says upon this Subject, as follows.*

"ACcording to you, says Mr. Rousseau, many of the clergy of Geneva are downright Socinians. This you declare in the face of all Europe. But I should be glad to know where you got this intelligence? It must have been either from your own conjectures, or from the information of a third person, or from the confession of the very clergy in question. Now in matters of mere doctrine, and which are no way connected with morality, how is it possible to judge of another man's faith by conjecture? How is it possible even to judge of it from the declaration of a third, contrary to that of the person concerned? Who can tell better than myself, what I do or do not, believe? And who is to be depended upon in this matter more than myself? Should a fiery priest first draw sophistical and disavowed consequences from the discourses or writings of a worthy man, and afterwards persecute the author for those same consequences, the priest acts in character, and nobody is surprized: But are we to do honour to worthy men in the same manner as a knave persecutes them? And shall the philosopher imitate those captious arguments to which he has so often fallen a victim?

One would therefore think, that those clergy who, according to you, are Socinians, and reject the eternity of hell torments, had declared their opinions to you in confidence: But were these their opinions, and had they entrusted you with them, surely they would have done it privately, and with the freedom usual in philosophical conferences; they would have mentioned them to the philosopher, and not to the author. But they have mentioned no such thing; and of this your having published them, is an undeniable proof.

For am I, however, from pretending either to judge of or to blame the doctrine you impute to them: All I say is, that you have no right to charge them with it, unless they profess it themselves. I know not what Socinianism is, so that I can say neither good nor ill of it; though from some confused notions I have of that sect and its founder, I feel a greater aversion than liking to it: But upon the whole, I am a friend to every peaceable religion, in which the Supreme is served according to that portion of reason which he has given to his creatures. When a man cannot believe what he finds absurd, it is not his fault, but that of his reason or understanding †; and how can I conceive that God should punish him for not having

* *See before, p.* 39.

† *I think I have found a principle, which, if fully demonstrated, as it may be, would instantly disarm persecution and superstition, and assuage that fury for making proselytes, which seems to animate the ignorant. It is that human reason hath no common determinate measure, and that it is very wrong for any man to lay down his own sense of things as a rule for others.*

ing framed an understanding * for himself, contrary to that which he received from the Divine hands? Should a doctor come and command me in God's name to believe that the part is greater than the whole, what could I think within myself, but that this man wanted to make a fool of me? No doubt but the orthodox Christian, who sees no absurdity in the mysteries of religion, is obliged to believe them: But if the Socinian finds them to be nonsense, what can we say to him? Shall we attempt to convince him that they are not nonsense? He then will begin to demonstrate to you, that it is nonsense to reason on what we cannot understand. What then is to be done? Let him alone.

Neither am I more offended, that they who serve a merciful God, should reject the eternity of hell torments, if they find it inconsistent with his justice. In that case, let them interpret the passages contrary to their opinion, as well as they can, rather than give it up: For what else can they do? No man has a greater love and respect for the sublimest of all books than myself; it affords me daily comfort and instruction, when I have a dislike to other reading. Yet I maintain, that even if the Scriptures themselves were to give you an idea unworthy of the Divine Majesty, you ought to reject it in this particular, as in geometry you would reject demonstrations that conclude an absurdity: For whatever may be the authenticity of the sacred text, still it is more credible that the Bible should be corrupted, than that the Deity should be unjust or malevolent.

These, Sir, are the reasons which would hinder me from censuring any candid and modest divines for maintaining those opinions, if at the same time they professed the doctrine of obliging nobody to be of their way of thinking. I shall go further; sentiments so agreeable to a rational, but infirm creature, so worthy of a just and merciful Creator, in my apprehension appear far preferable to that stupid notion, which transforms man into a brute, and to that barbarous persecution,

Let us suppose the disputants to be sincere, otherwise all they say is idle prate. So far as a certain point there are common principles, and common evidence; and besides, each man has his own reason to determine him; therefore this opinion does not lead to Scepticism: But, on the other hand, as the general limits of reason are not fixed, and no man has a power or controul over the understanding of another person, the proud dogmatist must be stopped short. If ever peace could be established where interest, pride, and ambition reign at present, the quarrels of priests and philosophers would have an end. But perhaps neither party would find their account in this; there would be no more persecutions, no more disputes; the former would have nobody to torment, and the latter none to convince; so that their business would be worth nothing.

Suppose a person should ask me, Why do I dispute myself? My answer would be, that I am addressing my discourse to the publick, that I am explaining practical truths, that I build my notions on experience, that I fulfil my duty, and that after having said what I think, I do not find fault with any man for being of a different opinion.

** The reader must take notice, that here I am answering an author, who is not a protestant; and I think I answer him effectually, by shewing, that what he charges the ministers of our religion with doing, would be to no manner of purpose, and is what must be inadvertently done in several other religions.*

The intellectual world, not even excepting geometry, is full of incomprehensible, and yet undeniable truths; because tho' reason demonstrates their existence, yet it cannot penetrate beyond its boundaries (if so I may speak) to reach them, but can only perceive them at a distance. Such is the doctrine of the existence of a Deity; such are the mysteries admitted in protestant communions. Those mysteries which offend reason (to express myself in M. D'Alembert's terms) are quite a different thing. Even their contradiction brings them within reason's reach; we have all the foundation in the world to conclude that they do not exist; for though we cannot see an absurd thing, yet nothing is easier than to see an absurdity. This is the case whenever two contradictory propositions are maintained. If you tell me that an inch is as long as a foot, you do not tell me an obscure, incomprehensible mystery, but a palpable absurdity, a proposition evidently false. Let the proofs in its favour be what they will, they cannot be stronger than the demonstration brought against it, because this flows immediately from the original notions on which all human certainty is founded. Otherwise reason, deposing against itself, would oblige me to reject its authority, and far from making us believe this or that, it would prevent our believing any thing at all, because all principle of faith would be subverted. Every man therefore, of what religion soever, who says he believes in such mysteries, either imposes upon his hearers, or knows not what he says.

tion, which delights with torturing, even in this life, those whom it devotes to eternal torments in the next. In this sense, I return you thanks, in my country's name, for acknowledging that spirit of philosophy and toleration in her clergy, and for the justice you have done this venerable body: Upon this article I join issue with you. But from their being endued with this spirit of toleration * and philosophy, does it follow that her members are hereticks? In regard to the name of sectaries with which you distinguish them, and the doctrines which you lay to their charge, I can neither follow, nor approve of your opinion. Tho' there may be nothing in this system, but what does honour to such as adopt it, yet I shall take care not to attribute it to our clergy, by whom it has not been openly acknowledged; lest the eulogium I make them on this occasion, should furnish others with an opportunity of decrying them, and upon the whole prove detrimental to those whom I intended to commend. Why should I answer for other men's profession of faith? Have not I had experience enough to be afraid of these rash imputations? Are not there many, who have undertaken to answer for mine, by accusing me of irreligion, who surely never looked into my breast? I shall not recriminate upon them; for one of the duties of religion is to have a regard to the secrets of hearts. Let us judge only of the actions of men, but leave it to God to judge of their faith.

So much, and perhaps too much, concerning a point, the discussion of which does not belong to me, nor indeed is the subject of this letter. The ministers of Geneva do not stand in need of an able pen to defend their cause †; neither is it me they would chuse for their champion; besides, disquisitions of this kind are too remote from my studies, to pursue them with any pleasure: But as I had occasion to mention the same article, where you charge them with opinions, which we do not know they hold; to have been silent on this charge, would seem as if I gave credit to it, which I am far from doing. Sensible of our happiness in possessing a body of philosophick and peaceful divines, or rather a corps of officers of morality ‡ and ministers of virtue, I am shocked whenever there is an occasion for them to degrade themselves, so as to be nothing more than mere priests. It behoves us to preserve them in their present state. It behoves us to let them enjoy the peace they so strongly recommend to us, and to take care, that neither their repose nor ours be disturbed by odious disputes of divinity. It behoves us, in short, to learn always by their instruction and example, that moderation and humanity are also Christian virtues."

To this we shall add what he says upon Fanaticism, in his remarks upon the French Tragedy, called Mahomet, which is as follows.

"Another consideration, which tends to justify this performance, is, that the intent of the poet is not merely to expose criminal actions, but those which are the consequence of fanaticism in particular, to the end that the people may take care to distinguish and to guard against them. Unfortunately all crime of that kind is not only useless, but frequently dangerous. Fanaticism is not an error, but a blind, a senseless fury, which reason can never keep within bounds. The only way to hinder it from spreading, is to restrain those who broach it. In vain is it to demonstrate to madmen, that they are deceived by their leaders; still they will be

* *In regard to christian toleration, the reader may consult a chapter bearing this title, in the eleventh book of the Christian Doctrine, by professor Vernet. There he will see the reasons for which the church ought to act with greater caution in censuring errors against faith, than immorality, and how in framing this censure, christian moderation, philosophick reason, and pastoral zeal, may be all united.* † *This is what they have done, as I am informed, by a publick declaration. In my present retreat I have not as yet had a sight of it, but I hear that the publick received it with applause. So that I have not only the pleasure of being the first who paid them the honour they deserve, but moreover that of hearing an unanimous approbation of my opinion. I am sensible indeed, that this declaration renders my letter entirely superfluous, and perhaps in any other case it might be looked upon as indiscreet; but as I was going to suppress it, I found, that mentioning the article which gave occasion to it, the same reason still subsisted, and that my silence might be construed into a kind of consent. I have therefore suffered these reflections to stand, and so much the more willingly, as tho' they may seem unseasonable, the affair being happily terminated, still they contained nothing in the whole but what does honour to the church of Geneva, and may be of service to mankind in general.* ‡ *This is the name that the Abbé de St. Pierre always gave to the clergy, either to signify that they are really such, or that they ought to be such.*

as eager as ever to follow them. Wherever fanaticiſm has been introduced, I ſee but one way to ſtop its progreſs; and that is, to combat it with its own weapons. Little does it avail, either to reaſon or to convince; you muſt lay aſide philoſophy, ſhut your books, take up the ſword, and puniſh the knaves. Further, I am very much afraid, in regard to Mahomet, that his magnanimity will greatly diminiſh the atrociouſneſs of his crimes in the eye of the ſpectator; and that a play of this ſtamp, acted before perſons capable of chuſing for themſelves, would make more Mahomets than Zopirus's. This however is certain, that examples of this ſort are very little encouragement to virtue."

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

BY the ſpirited endeavours of the Marine Society, our vagrant boys are reſcued from want and the gallows. By the Aſylum, our deſerted girls are ſaved from infamy, diſeaſe, and proſtitution. By the Magdalen-houſe a retreat is offered to the moſt miſerable, the moſt forlorn of creatures, the repentant proſtitute, who may now know where to hide her wretched head.

Theſe great, theſe noble charities, have been very forcibly recommended to the attention of the publick. I beg your aſſiſtance to convey ſome hints on a ſubject I do not remember to have ſeen yet treated of, which, tho' it cannot be conſidered in the light of the above charities, is, nevertheleſs, of ſome conſequence. I mean the improper education given to a great number of the daughters of low tradeſmen, and mechanicks. Every village in the neighbourhood of this great city has one or two little boarding-ſchools, with an inſcription over the door, *Young Ladies boarded and educated.* The expence is ſmall, and hither the blackſmith, the alehouſe-keeper, the ſhoe maker, &c. ſends his daughter, who, from the moment ſhe enters theſe walls, becomes a young lady. The parent's intention is an honeſt one: His time is too much taken up, as well as his wife's, by the neceſſary duties of their profeſſion, to have any to beſtow on the education of their children; they are therefore obliged to ſend them from home. As this is the caſe, there ought certainly to be proper ſchools for their reception: But, ſurely, the plan of theſe ſchools ought to differ as much from that of the great ſchools, intended for the daughters of the nobility and gentry, as the ſtation in life of the ſcholars at the one, differs from thoſe at the other. This is however ſo far from being the caſe, that, the article of expence excepted, the plan is the ſame, and the daughter of the loweſt ſhopkeeper at one of theſe ſchools, is as much Miſs, and a young lady, as the daughter of the firſt viſcount in England, at one of the other. The miſtreſs of the ſchool is called governeſs, for the word *Miſtreſs* has a vulgar ſound with it: And Miſs, whoſe mamma ſells oyſters, tells Miſs, whoſe papa deals in ſmalcoal, that her governeſs ſhall know it, if ſhe ſpits in her face, or does any thing elſe unbecoming a young lady. Was a foreigner, acquainted with our language, to overhear a converſation of this kind, and ſome ſuch converſation is to be heard every day in ſome alley or other in this town, how would he be aſtoniſhed at the opulence of a country, where the meaneſt tradeſmen kept governeſſes for their daughters. French and dancing is alſo to be taught at theſe ſchools, neither of which can be of any uſe to young ladies of this ſort. The parents may imagine, the firſt may procure them a place; but in this, they may be greatly miſtaken; as, I believe, there is hardly a ſingle inſtance of a girl's having learnt that language, to any degree of perfection, at one of theſe ſchools. As to the laſt, I could give reaſons againſt that accompliſhment's making a part of their education, far too numerous to be inſerted. I ſhall only mention that it cannot poſſibly be of uſe to them, and that it would be of much more conſequence they ſhould be well inſtructed how to waſh the floor, than how to dance upon it. I am very certain there are ſeveral fathers of this rank, who have had cauſe to wiſh their daughters had loſt the uſe of their limbs, rather than been taught this pernicious uſe of them, by the dancing-maſter, the conſequence of which has often been, that, of inducing them to quit their parent's ſober dwelling, at a midnight hour, for the licentious liberties of a ball of 'prentices, where the young lady, no governeſs preſent, may be expoſed to great dangers, at a place where the ſcheme for the ruin of many an innocent girl has been formed and executed. The needlework taught at theſe ſchools is of a kind, much more likely to ſtrengthen the natural propenſity in all young minds, to ſhow and dreſs, than to anſwer any houſewiſely purpoſe. One of theſe young ladies, with the aſſiſtance of an ounce of coarſe thread, and a yard of catgut, dreſſes herſelf

herſelf up, in what has the appearance of point, or Bruſſels lace.

How diſappointed will the honeſt ſhop-keeper be, if, at an age when he thinks proper to take his daughter from ſchool, he ſhould expect any aſſiſtance from her. Can he ſuppoſe a young lady will weigh his ſoap for him? or perform any other office, the gentility of her education has exalted her ſo far above? Tho' ignorant of every thing elſe, ſhe will be ſo perfect in the leſſons of pride and vanity, that ſhe will deſpiſe him, and his naſty ſhop, and quit both, to go off with the firſt man who promiſes her a ſilk gown, and a blonde cap. In ſhort the plan of theſe ſchools, appears to me much better calculated to qualify the ſcholars to become, in a few years, proper inhabitants of the Magdalen houſe, than to make of them induſtrious frugal wives to honeſt tradeſmen, or ſober faithful ſervants; and I cannot ſuppoſe the ambition of any father of this rank, amongſt us, riſes higher, than to ſee his children in one or the other of theſe ſtations. That he may not be diſappointed in ſo laudable a view, I would propoſe that ſchools for the education of ſuch girls ſhould be kept by diſcreet women; thoſe who have been houſe-keepers in large families, would be the propereſt perſons for this purpoſe: That the young people ſhould be taught ſubmiſſion and humility to their ſuperiors, decency and modeſty in their own dreſs and behaviour. That they ſhould be very well inſtructed in all kinds of plain-work, reading, writing, accompts, paſtry, pickling, preſerving, and other branches of cookery; be taught to weave, and waſh lace, and other linen. Thus inſtructed, they may be of great comfort and aſſiſtance to their parents and huſbands; they may have a right to expect the kindeſt treatment from their miſtreſſes; they are ſure to be reſpected as uſeful members of ſociety; whereas, young ladies are the moſt uſeleſs of all God's creatures.

I am, SIR,
Your conſtant reader,
and obedient humble ſervant,
C. S.

FENCING EPITOMIZED: *Or, a compendious* SYSTEM *of all that can be properly performed by the ſmall Sword.*

Ferire vitalia ac tueri ſciat. Quintil.

THERE are *ſixteen parades* on the ſmall ſword.

You parry, with the point high, (1) Quart, (2) Tierce; with the hand turned or not; and (3) Second: with the point low, (4) Prime, and (5) Quint; with the point level, (6) Quart, and (7) Tierce. You may parry round, with the point high, (8) Quart, and (9) Tierce; with the point low, (10) Quart, (11) Tierce, and (12) Second. You may alſo parry with (13) the left hand. You may parry (14) by ſtriking your adverſary's ſword up or down. Retiring out of (15) diſtance is equal to a parade; ſo is (16) getting out of the line.

There are *ſix thruſts* with the ſmall ſword.

With the point level you puſh, (1) Quart, (2) Tierce, (3) Second: with the point low, (4) Prime, (5) Quint: and with the point high, (6) Sixieme.

There are *ten attacks*.

(1) Plain thruſts; (2) Forcings; (3) Preſſings; (4) Beats; (5) Feints; (6) Half thruſts; (7) Cuttings over the point; (8) Returns; (9) Timing; and (10) Diſarming.

Method of puſhing, and parrying, Quart and Tierce at the Wall.

Advance your right foot farther than uſual; have your point lower than your wriſt; engage as little of your foil as poſſible; and ſhorten your arm. When you defend at the wall, you ſhould open no more than juſt to cover the ſide your adverſary is engaged on.

There are *eight methods of play* with the ſmall ſword.

(1) The quart play is defenſive: Cover yourſelf in tierce; and if your opponent comes on that ſide, time him; but if he puſh quart, parry and return. (2) So is the tierce play: Cover your quart, time on that ſide; parry on the other and return. (3) The prime play is alſo defenſive: Cover your tierce in prime; parry and return. (4) So is the left hand play: Cover your tierce; parry with the left hand and return. (5) And the retiring play: Inſtead of parrying, retire, and beat on your adverſary's ſword. (6) The looſe play is offenſive: Advance on your opponent with bold feints; if he anſwer, finiſh; if not, get under his wriſt, and puſh quart over the arm. (7) The play with both hands is offenſive and defenſive: Parry with both hands, and return with one; beat, and puſh. (8) The middle play is the ſame: Stand in the middle guard; engage your adverſary's ſword; and anſwer all his motions: This guard admits of the whole compaſs of ſword-play.

Tranſlation

Translation of a Letter from MARY *Queen of* Scots *to Queen* ELIZABETH.

AGreeably to my promise and to your desire, I now acquaint you (with regret, that such things should be spoke of, and with the utmost sincerity and freedom from passion, which I call God to witness) that the countess of Shrewsbury told me of you what follows, almost in these words. To the greatest part of which I protest to you I made answer, by reproving that lady for believing, or speaking with such liberty of you, as they were things I did not believe, nor do I believe them now, knowing the countess's temper, and how much she was then offended at you.

First she said, That a person, to whom you had promised marriage in presence of a lady of your bed-chamber, had lain with you an infinite number of times, with all the freedom and intimacy of a husband with his wife; but that certainly you were not like other women; and that therefore it was great folly to press your marriage with the duke d'Anjou, as it never could take place; and that you would never part with the liberty of having love made to you, and of wantonly dallying, at any time, with new lovers: She, at the same time, regretted that you would not content yourself with Master Hatton, or some other of this kingdom: But that which vexed her the most, for the honour of the country, was that you had not only parted with your honour to a foreigner, one Simier (going in the night to meet him in the apartment of a lady, whom the countess greatly blamed on that account, where you kissed him, and used many indecent familiarities with him) but that you also revealed to him the secrets of state, thus betraying your own counsels; that you behaved in the same loose manner with the duke his master, who went one night to the door of your chamber, where you met him with nothing on but your shift and your bed-gown, and soon suffered him to come in, and he staid with you near three hours.

That, as to Hatton, you followed him so, that the whole court took notice of your passion for him; and he himself was forced to leave the court; and that you gave Killigrew a blow on the ear, because he could not, as you ordered him, bring back Hatton, who had parted from you in anger for some abusive language you had given him, on account of some gold buttons he had on his cloaths.

That she had endeavoured to make a match between Hatton and the late countess of Lenox, her daughter; but that, for fear of you, he durst not listen to the proposal: That even the earl of Oxford durst not make up his difference with his lady, for fear of losing the favours he expected by making love to you: That you were lavish to all these persons, and to such as intrigued with you as they did, particularly one George, a gentleman of your bed chamber, to whom you gave three hundred pounds a year for bringing you the news of Hatton's return: That to every body else you were most ungrateful and niggardly; and that you had never done any thing for above three or four persons in your whole kingdom.

She advised me (laughing at the same time most immoderately) to put my son on making love to you; which she said would be of infinite service to me, and would make you shake off the duke of Anjou, who would otherwise do me a great prejudice. And upon my answering, That this would be taken for a piece of downright mockery, she replied, that you were so vain, that you had as high an opinion of your beauty, as if you were some celestial goddess; that she would, on pain of losing her head, undertake to make you believe that he was passionately in love with you; and would also keep him in a proper temper *. That you were so delighted with the most extravagant flatteries, that you could bear to be told, that people could not look at you full in the face, because the brightness of your countenance was like that of the sun. That she and all the other ladies of the court were obliged to talk to you in this strain; and that the last time she went to wait on you, with the late countess of Lenox, they durst not look at one another, for fear of bursting into laughter at the ridiculous and fulsome bombast with which she loaded you; and at her return she desired me to chide her daughter, whom she never could prevail with to do the same: And that as to her daughter Talbot, she told me, she could scarce ever forbear laughing in your face. This lady Talbot, on returning from paying her compliments to you, and taking the oaths as one of your servants, told me of it as a thing done by way of mockery, and begged of me to receive from her the same homage, but paid with more sincerity; which I long refused; but at length, moved by her tears, I suffered it. She said she would not for any thing be in your service to be near your person, so much was she afraid, that when you were in

* *See our last Vol. p. 678.*

in a passion, you would do to her, as you had done to her cousin Skedmur, whose finger you broke, and gave out at court, that it was done by the falling of a candlestick; and that another of your servants you cut cross the hand with a great knife; that, in short, for these things and several others that were commonly reported, you were mimicked and made game of, as in a comedy, by my women; on hearing of which, I swear to you, that I forbade them ever to do so any more.

Moreover, the countess formerly told me, that you wanted to appoint Rolson to make love to me, and endeavour to dishonour me, either in fact, or by reports, about which he had instructions from your own mouth. That Ruxby came here about eight years ago to make an attempt on my life, having spoken about it with you yourself, who told him to do as Walsingham should recommend to him and direct him. When the countess was making up the match between her son Charles and one of lord Paget's nieces, and that, on the other hand, you, of your own pure and absolute authority, would have her for one of the Knolles's, because he was your relation; she exclaimed loudly against you, and said that it was downright tyranny for you to dispose of all the heiresses of the country at your fancy; and that you had used lord Paget in a shameful manner by opprobrious words; but that some others of the nobility of the kingdom, whom she knew, if you should address yourself to them, would not put up with it so tamely.

About four or five years ago, when you was ill, and I was ill at the same time, she told me that your illness proceeded from the closing of a running sore in your leg; and that as a great change in your habit of body had just preceded it, you would certainly die, at which she greatly rejoiced, from a vain imagination she had long conceived from the predictions of one Jon Lenton, and of an old book which foretold your death by violence, and the succession of another queen, whom she interpreted to be me; regretting only that according to the foresaid book the queen that should succeed you, would reign only three years, and die, like you, by violence, which was even represented in a picture in the said book, in which there was one leaf, the contents of which she would never tell me. She knows herself that I always looked on this as a foolish thing; but she made her account that she should be the first in my good graces; and even that my son should marry my niece Arabella.

As to the rest, I again solemnly declare to you, upon my word and honour, that what is said above is strictly true: And that what your honour is concerned in, it never once entered into my thoughts to injure you by revealing it; and that I never shall speak of it, as I look upon it to be very false. If I could have an hour to speak with you, I would tell you more particularly the names, time, place, and other circumstances, that you might know the truth both of this, and of other things, which I reserve till I be assured of your friendship, which, as I wish for it more than ever, so if I could once obtain it, you never had relation, friend, or even subject, more faithful and affectionate to you, than I should prove. For God's sake secure to yourself her who is both willing and able to do you service. From my bed, putting a force upon my arm and my pains to satisfy and obey you.

MARIE, R.

[The preceding very extraordinary letter was lately made publick in the second Volume of the Burghley State Papers, published by the Rev. Mr. Murdin, and will not be unaptly accompanied by the following.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO shew how strongly queen Mary of Scotland was attached to the popish religion, and consequently how ready she must have been to give credit to every malicious story she heard of queen Elizabeth's conduct, we shall give the following extract from Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, lately published, relating to a breach between the said queen Mary and her son king James, in the year 1585.

The doctor's account is as follows:

"Neither the insults of her enemies, nor the neglect of her friends, made such an impression on Mary, as the ingratitude of her son. James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect, and had even entered into negociations with her, which gave umbrage to Elizabeth. But as it was not her interest that this good correspondence should continue, Gray, who, on his return into Scotland, found his favour with the king greatly increased by the success of his embassy, persuaded him to write a harsh and undutiful letter to his mother, in which he expressly refused to acknowledge her to be queen of Scotland, or to consider his affairs as connected, in any wise, with hers. This cruel requital of her maternal tenderness overwhelmed Mary with sorrow and despair. "Was it for this," said she, in a

letter

letter to the French ambaſſador, "that I have endured ſo much, in order to preſerve for him the inheritance, to which I have a juſt right? I am far from envying his authority in Scotland. I deſire no power there; nor wiſh to ſet my foot in that kingdom, if it were not for the pleaſure of once embracing a ſon, whom I have hitherto loved with too tender affection. Whatever he either enjoys, or expects, he derived it from me. From him I never received aſſiſtance, ſupply, or benefit of any kind. Let not my allies treat him any longer as a king; he holds that dignity by my conſent; and if a ſpeedy repentance does not appeaſe my juſt reſentment, I will load him with a parent's curſe, and ſurrender my crown, with all my pretenſions, to one, who will receive them with gratitude, and defend them with vigour." The love which James bore to his mother, whom he had never known, nay whom he had been early taught to conſider as the moſt abandoned perſon of her ſex, cannot be ſuppoſed ever to have been ardent; and he did not now take any pains to regain her favour. But whether her indignation at his undutiful behaviour, added to her bigotted attachment to popery, prompted Mary at any time to think ſeriouſly of diſinheriting her ſon; or whether theſe threatenings were uttered in a ſudden ſally of diſappointed affection; it is now no eaſy matter to determine. Some papers which are ſtill extant ſeem to render the former not improbable."

And to confirm what he ſays, he gives us, in the Appendix, a copy of queen Mary's laſt will and teſtament, in which, ſhe appoints the prince of Scotland, her ſon, her executor, and her ſole and only heir, not only as to the kingdom of Scotland, but as to the right ſhe had to the crown of England and dominions thereunto belonging, upon condition of his abjuring the calviniſtical hereſy, in which, to her regret, he had been educated by the rebels. But if he ſhould continue in that hereſy, ſhe cedes, transfers and grants all the right ſhe had, or could pretend to have, to the crown of England, and all the rights, ſeigniuries, and kingdoms thereunto belonging, to the king of Spain, and his heirs, on account of his being then the only ſure ſupport of the catholick religion, as alſo in gratitude for the gracious favours ſhe had received from him, and likewiſe in regard that he might himſelf pretend a right to thoſe kingdoms and countries.

Of this teſtament there is, or was, a copy in the Cotton library, wrote partly in her own hand, and partly in that of her ſecretary Navé; but this could not therefore be her laſt, becauſe hiſtorians, and among the reſt Dr. Robertſon, ſay that ſhe wrote her teſtament with her own hand, the night before her execution; and it is a queſtion whether Navé was then with her, as he had been taken into cuſtody, and ſent priſoner to London, when her papers were ſeized, before her trial. Nay, it ſeems to be certain, that he never after ſaw or ſpoke to her; becauſe ſhe complained, that her ſecretaries were ſuborned to witneſs againſt her. Beſides, juſt before her execution, ſhe ſaid to thoſe about her, commend me to my ſon. Tell him I have done nothing injurious to his kingdom, to his honour, or to his rights. Therefore, it is probable, this will was never executed, but wrote in a paſſion, when ſhe was angry with her ſon, on account of the above-mentioned letter, which Gray had perſuaded him to write to her. But it ſhews her being then of opinion, that a difference in religion was a ſufficient reaſon for depriving a prince of his right of ſucceſſion to a crown; and this opinion the prieſts took advantage of her paſſion to inculcate with ſucceſs; but when ſhe began to think ſeriouſly of death, ſhe ſeems to have altered her opinion.

Feb. 12, 1759. I am, &c.

Subſtance of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Parallel, in the Manner of *Plutarch*, between a moſt celebrated Man of *Florence*, and one ſcarce ever heard of in *England*. By the Rev. Mr. *Spence*.

THE Italian who forms one part of this compariſon, is Signor Antonio Magliabechi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuſcany. This man was born at Florence, Oct. 29, 1633. Such was the poverty of his parents, that they thought themſelves happy in getting him into the ſervice of a man who ſold herbs and fruit. Here he took every opportunity, though he could not tell one letter from another, to pore on the leaves of ſome old books that ſerved for waſte paper, declaring that he loved it of all things. A neighbouring bookſeller, who obſerved this, took him into his ſervice. Young Magliabechi ſoon learned to read; and his inclination for reading became his ruling paſſion; and a prodigious memory his diſtinguiſhing talent. He read every book that came into his hands, and retained not only the ſenſe of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of ſpelling, if ſingular. To make trial of the force of his memory, a gentleman lent him a manu-

ſcript

ſcript he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman came to him, with a melancholy face, and pretended it was loſt. Magliabechi being requeſted to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without miſſing a word, or varying the ſpelling. He was A conſulted by all the learned who propoſed to write on any ſubject. If a prieſt, for inſtance, was going to compoſe a panegyric on a ſaint, Magliabechi would tell him every author, to the number of an hundred ſometimes, who had ſaid any thing of that ſaint, naming the book and B the page, and the very words. He did this ſo often, and ſo readily, that he came at laſt to be looked upon as an oracle; and Coſmo III. grand duke of Florence, made him his librarian, the moſt ſuitable office to Magliabechi's genius. In the latter part of his life, when a book came C into his hands, he would read the title page all over, dip here and there in the preface, dedication, and prefatory adverti ſements, if there were any; and then caſt his eyes on each of the diviſions, ſections, or chapters. After this he could tell at any time what the book contained. D

Though Magliabechi muſt have lived a very ſedentary life, yet he attained to the age of 81. He died July 14, 1714, in the midſt of the publick applauſe, after enjoying, during all the latter part of his life, ſuch an affluence as very few perſons have ever procured by their know- E ledge or learning. By his will he left a very fine library collected by himſelf, for the uſe of the publick, with a fund to maintain it; and the overplus of the fund to the poor. It had been uſual for every author and printer to make him a preſent of a copy of every thing they publiſhed. F

Though he was not an eccleſiaſtick, he would never marry. He was quite ſlovenly in his dreſs. He received his friends, and thoſe who came to conſult him on any point of literature, in a civil and obliging manner; though in general he had almoſt the air of a ſavage, and even af- G fected it; together with a cynical or contemptuous ſmile. In his manner of living, he affected the character of Diogenes: Three hard eggs, and a draught or two of water, were his uſual repaſt. When any one went to ſee him, they moſt uſually found him lolling in a ſort of fixed H wooden cradle, in the middle of his ſtudy, with a multitude of books, ſome thrown in heaps, and others ſcattered about the floor, all around him; and this his cradle, or bed, was attached to the neareſt piles of books by a number of cobwebs. At their entrance, he commonly uſed to call out to them, "Not to hurt his ſpiders."

Mr. Spence ſelects to compare with this very extraordinary man, ROBERT HILL, born Jan. 11, 1699, at Miſwell, near Tring, in Hertfordſhire. His mother loſt her huſband within the year; and about five years after married another at Buckingham. This child was left with his grandmother, who taught him to read, and ſent him to ſchool, for ſeven or eight weeks, to learn to write; which was all the ſchooling he ever had. At the age of eleven he was ſet to drive the plough: But his conſtitution being weakly, he was bound apprentice, in 1714, to his father-in-law whoſe name was Robinſon, a taylor, at Buckingham. Two years after he got part of an Accidence and Grammar, and about three-fourths of Littleton's Dictionary. He conceived a violent paſſion for reading, and wanted greatly to learn Latin, for no other reaſon, that he remembers, but that he might be able to read the Latin epitaphs in the church. As his maſter would not allow him time from his work by day, he uſed to procure candles as privately as he could, and read for good part of the nights. In 1717, the ſmall-pox coming into Buckingham, he was ſent to Tringgrove, and employed in keeping his uncle's ſheep. The happineſs of the Arcadian ſwains of romance-writers was not equal to Robin's, while he could lie under a hedge, and read all day long; though his library conſiſted only of the Practice of Piety, the Whole Duty of Man, and Mauger's French Grammar.

Returning to Buckingham, in 1719, he had the high ſatisfaction of meeting with his old friend the Latin Grammar; and by the aſſiſtance of the boys at the free-ſchool, attained to read the Latin Teſtament, and Cæſar's Commentaries. A Greek Teſtament being ſoon after added to his books, he reſolved to learn Greek. In the mean time, his wife proving a very good breeder, his income became deficient: He therefore, in 1724, ſet up for a ſchoolmaſter, as well as a taylor. In this new employment he was brought into a terrible dilemma: A boy from a neighbouring ſchool, who had learned decimal fractions, came to Hill's ſchool, when Hill himſelf had got but a little way into diviſion. He ſet his new ſcholar to copy the tables of decimal fractions in Wingate, which engaged him about ſix weeks; and in the mean time, by ſitting up the greateſt part of every

night, he made himself master of decimal fractions before that time was expired. About 1726, he maintained a controversy for two years with a popish bishop, who endeavoured to seduce one of his scholars. Two years after this he lost his wife, and in 1730, married a second, who proved a bad woman in all respects. The debts she brought upon him, obliged him, at the end of two years, to leave Buckingham, and to travel and work about the country as a taylor and staymaker. Some time before he set out, upon seeing some Hebrew quotations in the works of Mr. Weemse, prebendary of Durham, he became extremely desirous of learning that language. For want of proper helps he laboured several years in this study with little success: And the difficulty of distinguishing between the pronunciation of the two vowels so alike, *Cametz* and *Cametscatter*, at last quite tired his patience, and he parted with all his Hebrew books. This was only a sudden gust of passion: His eagerness to master the Hebrew returned; and having bought (in 1737) Stennit's Grammar, it immediately cleared up his grand difficulty; and after this he went on successfully.

All this while, as it was necessary his place of residence should be concealed, he kept up no correspondence at Buckingham, so that death had kindly removed his greatest trouble, two or three years before he heard of it. She had, as he himself allows, one child, and, as she used to affirm, two by him: But the parentage of the latter was very equivocal. However, they both died soon after the mother, and Hill returned to Buckingham in the end of January, 1744, N. S. He maintained himself for four or five years by his first occupation of taylor and staymaker; but marrying a third wife, in 1747, who proved as good a breeder as his first, this, with the dearness of provisions, and hardness of the times, reduced him to inexpressible distress.

Though his modesty had always made him keep his acquisition of the learned languages as secret as possible, it was rumoured about the country, "That he could read the Bible in the same books, and the same strange figures, that the travelling Jews did." A neighbouring clergyman, finding it to be true, took a liking to him, and has been his friend ever since. This gentleman, some time after, set him to write remarks on the *Essay on Spirit*, which appeared in 1753, and was the first piece of Mr. Hill's that was printed. The next thing the same gentleman employed him about was, a tract against the Papists, shewing that the favourite doctrines of the church of Rome are novel inventions. About the same time he wrote *The Character of a Jew*, when the bill for naturalizing that people was in agitation. This, he says, was the best thing he ever wrote, and was the least approved of. And, latterly, he has written *Criticisms on Job*, in five sheets; which is the largest of all his works.

He says, he would now engage to teach Hebrew, to any body of tolerable parts, and with very moderate application, in six weeks, at an hour each morning; and another each afternoon. He is writing a Hebrew grammar, on which sort of subject he will probably succeed better than in any other, because it has been the most general study of his life. Mayr's grammar he thinks much the best of twenty Hebrew grammars he has read; he therefore intends to build his chiefly on Mayr's; as Mayr himself did on that of cardinal Bellarmine. He says, it is very hard work sometimes to catch a Hebrew *root*; but that he never yet hunted after one which he did not catch in the end. He might affirm the same of every thing he has attempted, for his application and attention exceed what any one can conceive who hath not observed the process of his studies. He is a vast admirer of St. Jerom, whom he equals to Cicero. He says he has had more light from father Simon, than from all other writers put together. He thinks the Hutchinsonians wrong in almost every thing they advance. He is a most zealous son of the church of England. Of the poets, his chief acquaintance have been Homer, Virgil, and Ogilvy. The Iliad he has read over many times.

The Odyssey being put into his hands, in 1758, both in the original, and in Mr. Pope's translation, he was charmed with both, but said that it read finer in the latter, than in Homer himself. Pope's Essay on Criticism, charmed him still more; he called it "The wisest poem he had ever read in his whole life."

Mr. Spence, after this relation, proceeds to the comparison between Hill and Magliabechi, to draw which, was his principal and almost only reason for writing their lives. For this we shall refer to the book itself, price 1s. 6d. contenting ourselves with giving here the two following passages.

"Hill seems to have been the better citizen, in marrying three times; and Magliabechi,

Magliabechi, perhaps, was the wiſer ſtudent, in not marrying at all.

I am very ſorry that there is ſtill one point remaining, in which Hill is as much unlike Magliabechi, as many of the preceding. Magliabechi lived and died, as has been already ſaid, in very great affluence: He abounded in money, and his expences were very ſmall, except for books; which he regarded as his trueſt treaſure: Whereas poor Mr. Hill has generally lived in want, and lately more than ever. The very high price, even of the moſt neceſſary proviſions, for this and the laſt year, [that is 1758 and 1757] have not only made it often difficult for him to provide bread for himſelf and his family; but have in part ſtopt up even the ſources for it, in leſſening his buſineſs. Buckingham is no rich place at beſt; and even there his buſineſs has chiefly been among the lower ſort of people; and when theſe are not able to purchaſe the food that is neceſſary for them, they cannot think of buying new cloaths. This has reduced him ſo very low, that I have been informed, that he has paſt many and many whole days, in this and the former year, without taſting any thing but water and tobacco. He has a wife and four ſmall children, the eldeſt of them not above eight years old: And what bread they could get, he often ſpared from his own hunger, to help toward ſatisfying theirs. People that live always at their eaſe, do not know, and can ſcarce conceive, the difficulties our poor have been forced to undergo in theſe late hard times. He himſelf aſſured me, upon my mentioning this particular to him, that it was too true.—"But, alas! (added he) it is not only my caſe, but has been that of hundreds in the town and neighbourhood of Buckingham, in the laſt, and for the former part of this year [1758]; and I fear we muſt make many more experiments of the ſame kind, before it is at an end."—

If any one in this age, ſo juſtly eminent for charities of almoſt all kinds, ſhould be ſo far moved with the diſtreſs and neceſſities of ſo worthy and induſtrious a poor man, as to be inclined to help towards relieving him; they are humbly intreated to ſend any preſent which they might wiſh in his hands, either to Mr. Richardſon, in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, or Meſſ. Dodſley, booksellers in Pall-Mall, London; Mr. Prince, at Oxford; Mr. Thurlbourn, at Cambridge; Meſſ. Hamilton and Balfour, at Edinburgh; Mr. Faulkner, at Dublin; Mr. Owen, at Tunbridge; Mr. Leake, at Bath; Mr. Cadel, at Briſtol; Mr. Hinxman, at York; Mr. Richardſon, at Durham; Mr. Creighton, at Ipſwich; Mr. Chaſe, at Norwich; Mr. Burdin, at Wincheſter; Mr. Collins, at Saliſbury; and Mr. Seeley, at Buckingham: And they may be aſſured, that whatever may be thus collected, ſhall be put to the propereſt uſe for the ſervice of him and his family.

This parallel is publiſhed, and ſold by Meſſ. Dodſley, for Mr. Hill's benefit. It is handſomely printed on a new letter, and a fine writing paper, and is adorned with a head of Magliabechi, which merits the attention of the curious in phyſiognomy. Salvini, an Italian writer, ſays it always put him in mind of the ſatyrs that Socrates was compared to of old.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE *law queſtion* propoſed in your Magazine for June laſt (p. 305.) has exerciſed the wits of many of your correſpondents; but none of them has hit on the true ſolution of it, except Mr. *Davies*, whoſe anſwer you gave us in your December Magazine (p. 632.)

A ſimilar caſe is to be met with in *Godolphin*'s *Orphan's Legacy*, Part III. Cap. XVIII. §. 4. p. 386. "Suppoſe (ſays he) a man, poſſeſſed of an eſtate to the value of 721l. (his wife being with child) did deviſe in this manner, viz. Whereas my wife is with child, I will, that if ſhe be delivered of a *ſon*, that then the *ſon* ſhall have 480l. 13s. 4d. and my *wife* 240l. 6s. 8d. But in caſe ſhe be delivered of a *daughter*, then my will is, that the *daughter* ſhall have 240l. 6s. 8d. and my *wife* the 480l. 13s. 4d. He dies, and his wife is after delivered both of a *ſon* and *daughter*. The *queſtion* is, how each legatuary ſhall be ſatisfied his or her legacy, according to the intention of the teſtator? for by the will a legacy is left to each of them. *It is reſolved*, that according to the teſtator's intention, which is the index of the teſtament, the *ſon* ſhall have double to the *wife*, and the *wife* double to the *daughter*: And conſequently the ſon ſhall have 412l. the wife 206l. and the daughter 103l. which in all amounts to 721l. the full value of the teſtator's ſaid eſtate. So that each perſon is to have a portion according to the rate of proportion mentioned in the will."

For this deciſion *Godolphin* quotes L. *ſi ita ff. De Liberis et Poſthumis*. The words

of the *Digest*, to which he refers, are these: *Si ita scriptum sit; si filius mihi natus fuerit, et besse hæres esto, ex reliquâ parte uxor hæres esto; si vero filia mihi nata fuerit, ex triente hæres esto, ex reliquâ parte uxor hæres esto: Et filius et filia nati sunt: Dicendum est; assem distribuendum esse in* septem *partes, ut ex his filius* quatuor, *uxor* duas, *filia* unam *partem habeat: Ita enim secundum voluntatem testantis filius altero tanto amplius habebit, quam uxor; item uxor altero tanto amplius quam filia.*

The authority of the *civil law* is great in our *ecclesiastical courts*, particularly in *testamentary* matters; so that this may be looked upon as a *judicial* determination of the question: Yet, I fear, if it be examined to the bottom, it will appear, that it is not an *equitable* one.

There are *two* cases clearly and expressly provided for by the will (though neither of them happened) viz. that there would be a *son only* or a *daughter only*. In the *former* case the *widow* was to have *half as much* as the *son*, and in the latter, she was to have *as much again* as the *daughter*. Let us suppose the whole sum to be divided in *three* equal parts, then according to the will, the proportions will stand thus:

Case I.		Case II.	
Son	2	Widow	2
Widow	1	Daughter	1

But a *third* case really happened (which was a conjunction of the *two* former) by the birth of twins, *a son and a daughter*. Now it may at first sight seem most agreeable to the will, that the widow should have as much again as the daughter, and the son as much again as the widow, according to the determination of the *Digest*. Upon this supposition their proper proportions will stand thus:

Daughter	1
Widow	2
Son	4
	7 equal parts.

But now I would ask, is it reasonable to suppose, that it was the testator's intention that the son should have *four times* as much as the daughter? Does not the very letter of the will (the two cases therein mentioned being compared together) expressly declare that the son (if there be a son) should have just as much again as the daughter (if there be a daughter.) It is true, the particular sums assigned by the will to the son in one case, and to the daughter in the other, must be lessened, upon account of there being *three* claimants instead of *two*; yet their proportions with respect to each other must still be preserved. But that the son should have double to the widow, or the widow double to the daughter, these proportions depend entirely on the two supposed cases (mentioned in the will) which did not happen, viz. that there would be *a son only* or *a daughter only*. We must therefore carefully distinguish between that proportion which is *absolutely* determined by the will (viz. that the son should have just as much again as the daughter) and those proportions which are merely *conditional*, viz. that if there be a son only, he should have double to his mother, and if there be a daughter only, the mother should have double to the daughter. These proportions between the mother and her children respectively, I call *conditional*, because they vary even in the two supposed cases mentioned in the will; in one case the mother's share is double to what it is in the other. As to the case which really did happen, it is impossible that the mother's share should be just half as much as the son's, and yet as much again as the daughter's; because these would make two different sums: If we give the mother as much again as the daughter, we make her portion equal to the son's; and if we give her but half as much as the son, we lessen her portion to an equality with the daughter's. To prevent this manifest inconsistency, and for no other reason that I can imagine, *Godolphin* (having the authority of the *Digest* to support him) doubles the son's proper share, that so it may be as much again as the mother's, tho' he thereby destroys that just proportion which should still be preserved between the son and the daughter; and increases the son's share (contrary to the declared intention of the testator) to *four times* as much as the daughter's. It is true, the will directs that the mother should have half as much as the son, and as much again as the daughter; but then it is on two different suppositions, and in two different cases (which did not happen) and produces two different sums.

What then are we to do in the present case to ascertain the widow's just proportion? Why, we may safely reason thus: It appears by the will, that the mother was to have *just as much less* than the son (had there been only a son) *as more* than the daughter (had there been only a daughter;) and therefore, as there were both a son and a daughter, the mother's just proportion will be truly determined by assigning to her the exact *medium* between the son's portion and the daughter's.

Now

Now the ſon's proper ſhare being double to that of the daughter, as I have ſhewn above; their proportions with reſpect to each other may be expreſſed thus; daughter 1; ſon 2; and the *mean* between 1 and 2 being 1 ½, that denotes the widow's proper ſhare.

The three proportions then with reſpect to each other will ſtand thus:

Daughter	1
Widow	1 ½
Son	2

Now ſince the numbers aſſigned to theſe ſeveral proportions being added together amount to 4 ½, in order to determine the diſtinct ſhares, it will be moſt convenient (upon account of the odd half) to double the numbers, and then the proportions will ſtand thus:

Daughter	2
Widow	3
Son	4
	9

And now let the whole ſum bequeathed, viz. 721l. be divided into 9 equal parts, and let the ſon have 4, the widow 3, and the daughter 2, and every one will have his or her proper ſhare, according to the manifeſt intention of the teſtator.

		l.	s.	d.
Son	4/9	320	8	10 ⅔
Widow	3/9	240	6	8
Daughter	2/9	160	4	5 ⅓
		721	0	0

Here the ſon has juſt as much again as the daughter and the widow the exact *medium* between both, according to the moſt equitable conſtruction of the will.

I ſhould not have troubled you or your readers with my ſentiments on this caſe, had it been a mere ſpeculative point; but it is in truth a matter of real importance, as it relates to property, and the right determination of it aſcertains the juſt claim of widows and orphans in caſes of the like nature, which, no doubt, ſometimes happen. I am,

SIR,

Haſtingleigh, Kent, Your, &c.
Jan. 16, 1759. J. CONANT.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UPON reading the caſe of Peter Vague, in your Magazine for June, 1758, p. 305, I immediately applied myſelf to the reſolution of it according to the conditions of the will, as they appeared to me. But as I did not imagine, that ſuch a queſtion could be admitted as a true problem, ſo I determined not to ſend you my numbers, till I ſhould firſt have ſeen what acceptance the queſtion met with from the curious in numbers, and whether any of them ſhould agree with me in ſentiment, in caſe they ſhould give any anſwer thereto.

I have ſince ſeen various anſwers to the propoſed caſe, in your ſubſequent Magazines, but as they all differ from mine, I have at length taken the liberty of ſending it to you, hoping thereby to promote peace amongſt my brother calculators, ſome of whom, I find, are a little angry with one another.

	l.	s.	d.
To the ſon I give	789	9	5 ½
To the mother	526	6	4
To the daughter	350	17	6 ½
To the nephew his legacy in full	333	6	8
	2000	0	0

To the nephew I give the full legacy, becauſe the teſtator has aſſigned him one ſixth of the whole ſum, in both the events of either a ſon or a daughter, and has omitted to give any ratio between his legacy, and the legacy of any one of the other three legatees. Therefore when Mr. Hooley ſays, that the nephew muſt needs be entitled to ½ as much as the ſon, (ſee p. 37.) he ſays it arbitrarily, for, from the conditions of the will, I may as well ſay, that the nephew muſt needs be entitled to half as much as the daughter, and then a new ſolution to the queſtion will ariſe, which is the ſolution given by Mr. Eagland (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 655.) and conſequently neither of theſe ſolutions can be warranted by the *data*.

But, in regard to the mother's legacy, the teſtator has given the ratio between that and the legacies of her reſpective children, and conſequently the unexpected contingency cannot annul this ratio.

This ſolution appears to be further favoured by conſidering the mean proportion, or chance of the mother's legacy, and the ſame of the legacy for the produce of the *venter*, after the huſband's death, and before the produce of the *venter* was known.

	l.	s.	d.
By the will, the firſt muſt be	833	6	8
And, in like manner, the laſt muſt be	833	6	8

The

	l.	s.	d.
The complement to 2000l. will then be the nephew's legacy	333	6	8
	2000	0	0

Laſtly, By this ſolution the mother, and the produce of the *venter*, have the full money aſſigned them by the teſtator, and cannot therefore, in my humble opinion, be ſaid to be injured.

Pray obſerve, that I do not give this, as an abſolute anſwer to the queſtion, but only as the moſt rational anſwer that can be given under ſuch feeble *data*; and certainly the propoſer of the queſtion ſhould not have aſked a legal anſwer to it, for if a whimſical man ſhould, by will, deviſe his perſonal eſtate geometrically, the diviſion of it muſt conform to the rules of geometry, and not to the rules of Weſtminſter-Hall. I am,

Richmond, SIR,
Feb. 5, Your humble ſervant,
1759. *William Whitaker.*

We gave our Readers an Account of the Aſſaſſination of the King of Portugal, *in our laſt Volume, p. 542. and of the Diſcovery of the Conſpirators in our Magazine for laſt Month, p. 55. ſince which the following Articles have been publiſhed in the* London Gazette.

LISBON, Jan. 20. On the firſt inſtant, the count de Obiros, and the count de Ribeira-grande, were ſent to the caſtle of St. Julian, and guards placed at the doors of their reſpective dwelling-houſes; but, in general, it is thought, that theſe two gentlemen are not implicated in the conſpiracy, but rather that they may have been too free of ſpeech. On Thurſday the 4th inſtant the dutcheſs of Aveiro, the counteſs of Atouguia, and the marchioneſs of Alorna, and their children, were ſent to different nunneries. On Friday, the 11th inſtant, eight Jeſuits were taken into cuſtody. A council was appointed by the king, for the trial of the priſoners, compoſed of the three ſecretaries of ſtate, the perſon acting as chief juſtice in the room of the duke of Alafoens, who is ſtill indiſpoſed, and five other judges, the ſollicitor for the crown being preſent. The whole proceſs was cloſed on Thurſday the 9th inſtant. The marchioneſs of Tavora, wife to the general of horſe, was brought on Wedneſday the 10th, from the convent das Grillas, to the place where the other criminals were confined: This lady was one of the chief inſtruments in this conſpiracy.

Saturday the 13th inſtant, being the day appointed for the execution, a ſcaffold had been built in the ſquare, oppoſite to the houſe where the priſoners were confined, and eight wheels fixed upon it. On one corner of the ſcaffolding was placed Antonio Alvares Ferreira, and on the other corner the effigy of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is ſtill miſſing; theſe being the two perſons that fired at the back of the king's equipage. About half an hour after eight in the morning, the execution began. The criminals were brought out one by one, each under a ſtrong guard. The marchioneſs of Tavora was the firſt that was brought upon the ſcaffold, where ſhe was beheaded at one ſtroke. Her body was afterwards placed upon the floor of the ſcaffolding, and covered with a linen cloth. Young Joſeph Maria of Tavora, the young marquis of Tavora, the count of Atouguia, and three ſervants of the duke of Aveiro, were firſt ſtrangled at a ſtake, and afterwards their limbs broken with an iron inſtrument; the marquis of Tavora, general of horſe, and the duke of Aveiro, had their limbs broken alive. The duke, for greater ignominy, was brought bareheaded to the place of execution. The body and limbs of each of the criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a wheel, and covered with a linen cloth. But when Antonio Alvarez Ferreira was brought to the ſtake, whoſe ſentence was to be burnt alive, the other bodies were expoſed to his view; the combuſtible matter, which had been laid under the ſcaffolding, was ſet on fire, the whole machine, with the bodies, were conſumed to aſhes, and thrown into the ſea.

A ſummary of the proceſs and ſentence has been printed, the moſt remarkable paſſages of which are as follow.

That the old marchioneſs of Tavora, the duke of Aveiro, and the Jeſuits, were the principal inſtigators and actors in this conſpiracy: That the marchioneſs ſeduced her huſband and the other relations: That there were ſeveral conferences held at the Jeſuits colleges, called Santo Antao and St. Roque, at the marquis of Tavora's, and at the duke's: That the union of theſe noblemen with the Jeſuits was ſince the time that the king diſmiſſed thoſe of that order from the palace: That all the male criminals, now executed, were in the field on the 3d of September, in different parties, waiting for the

the king: That the duke of Aveiro was with the two men who ſhot at the king's equipage, and was the perſon that firſt preſented his piece to the poſtilion, which miſſed fire: That forty moidores were collected among theſe noblemen and given to theſe two men: The duke's hatred to the perſon of the king is ſet in a ſtrong light; and the motives alledged in this paper, for this wicked project, are, the duke's being diſappointed in marrying his ſon to a ſiſter of the duke of Cadaval, who is a minor; the king having thought proper, that this match ſhould be put off, till the duke of Cadaval ſhould be married, and have an heir. Another motive of diſguſt was, the duke's being diſappointed in a law ſuit for ſome commanderies, which the late duke of Aveiro poſſeſſed, the marchioneſs's great cauſe of reſentment was, that her huſband was not made a duke, when he came from the Eaſt-Indies, which he had often deſired, but could never obtain, becauſe he had carried the reward of the ſervice he was going upon, with him, it being always cuſtomary for the king to paſs, particular grants to the viceroy, upon his being appointed, and before he ſets out upon his voyage. The eſtates of theſe noblemen are all confiſcated to the crown, the dwelling houſes to be razed to the ground, and the name of Tavora never to be uſed by any perſon whatever; this family being the principal branch of that name. The name of Maſcarenhas, which was the duke of Aveiro's, is ſpared, becauſe his family is a younger branch of the families of that name.

A reward of 10,000 crowns is offered to whoever ſhall apprehend the perſon of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo.

The embargo was taken off the ſhipping the 16th inſtant; the three Engliſh men of war, the merchant ſhips under their convoy, and the Hanover packet, which ſailed the 31ſt of December, are the only ſhips that have gone out of this port, from the 13th of December to the day the embargo was taken off.

The king and the royal family aſſiſted on Monday the 15th inſtant, at a *Te Deum* ſung at the chapel of Noſſa Senhora do Livramento, in thankſgiving for his moſt faithful majeſty's happy recovery. As this was the firſt time that his majeſty had appeared abroad, great demonſtrations of joy were ſhewn by the people, to whom the king was pleaſed to give the ſatisfaction of waving his handkerchief, firſt in one hand, then in the other, to ſhew that he had the uſe of both. *Te Deum* for the king's recovery has alſo been ſung in all the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Their majeſties, and the royal family, ſet out yeſterday, the 19th, for Salvaterra, to take their uſual diverſion of ſhooting and hawking.

What is extracted above, from the proceſs and ſentence, agrees with *The Genuine legal Sentence*, a tranſlation of which has been ſince publiſhed. We ſhall from that piece, however, give the account of the aſſaſſination, to ſatisfy the curioſity of our readers.

"It farther appears, that our ſaid lord having turned the corner of the ſaid northern extremity of the above-mentioned houſes belonging to the garden de Meyo, the aforeſaid ringleader of the conſpiracy Joſeph Maſcarenhas *, came forth immediately from the arch, which was in that place, and (accompanied by his ſervant and confident John Michael, and the other of the criminals guilty of this enormity) let off againſt Coſtodio da Coſta, the coachman who drove his majeſty, a blunderbuſs or demi-culverin, which miſſing fire, and warning the coachman with the report it gave, and the flaſh from the pan, obliged him, without declaring to his majeſty what he had ſeen and heard, to puſh on the mules, ſo as that he (the coachman) might avoid the repeated diſcharges which he apprehended; inaſmuch as he had ſeen the one, which was let off, aimed with a deſign to murder him: And the miſcarriage of this attempted firing againſt the ſaid coachman was the firſt of the apparent miracles, with which the divine omnipotence, in that moſt fatal night, ſuccoured all theſe realms, by the preſervation of the ineſtimable life of his majeſty; it being impoſſible he ſhould have eſcaped, if, the coachman falling dead with that infamous diſcharge, our ſaid lord had remained a prey in the hands of thoſe horrible monſters, who ſtood armed, in ſo many and ſuch neighbouring ambuſhes againſt his moſt auguſt and moſt precious life.

It farther appears, that, on account of the haſty pace with which the ſaid coachman endeavoured to ſave himſelf from the farther diſcharges with which he ſaw himſelf threatened, as aforeſaid, the two moſt ſavage malefactors, Antony-Alvares and Joſeph-Policarp, who were poſted in the ambuſh immediately following, cloſe to the cavity of the new wall, which was lately raiſed there, could not, with all the facility they wanted, make their infamous diſcharges at the back of the carriage which

* *The degraded duke of Aveiro.*

which conveyed our said lord, so as to take a steady aim at the spot against which they should fire. Wherefore galloping after the said carriage, they fired as they possibly could, upon the back of the same, the two sacrilegious and execrable shot, which (after having wrought on the said carriage, and upon the very cloaths our said lord was dress in, all the mischiefs and destructive effects manifested in the proceedings on the matter of the crime) caused in his majesty's most august and most sacred person those most grievous and most dangerous wounds and dilacerations; which, from the right shoulder along the arm and down to the elbow on the outside, and also on the inner part of the same, occasioned, over and above the said wounds and dilacerations, a considerable loss of substance from the largeness of the cavities, and the variety of the contusions: Six of which went so far as to offend the breast; a great number of slugs being extracted from them all. Whence on one hand is manifestly seen the cruelty with which the slugs were preferred to bullets, in order by that means the more certainly to secure the most fatal purpose of that savage and sacrilegious insult: And on the other, that this was the second of the miraculous works of the divine omnipotence in that most unfortunate night, for the common benefit of these realms, and of all the dominions thereof: For it cannot be in the common order of events, nor can it be any wise ascribed to the casualty of accidental occurrences, that two charges of slugs, fired out of such pieces, should make their way thro' the narrow space of a carriage, without totally and absolutely destroying the persons who were in such carriage. And this is a self-evident proof, that only the arm of the Almighty could have the power to turn aside those sacrilegious shot, so as that the one should only grazingly offend the outward part of the said shoulder and arm, and that the other should graze along between the said arm and the right side of the body, offending only the outward parts, without affecting any principal one.

It farther appears, that this second miraculous event was followed by a third, equal to it, or rather greater. For our lord God making use in that critical conjuncture of that heroic courage and unshaken serenity, which among his majesty's many royal and most august virtues are so distinctly brilliant, towards the preservation of his most inestimable and beneficent life for the unspeakable good of us all: Our lord God, we say, making use of these the royal virtues, to manifest his prodigies to us; his majesty not only bore those unexpected and most torturing mischiefs, without uttering a single word, which indicated a complaint; but, in the same most unhappy moment, reflecting with an enlightened and steady judgment, that every step he should advance would throw him wider off the chief surgeon of the kingdom, who resides at Junqueira, and that the great quantity he was losing of his royal blood, would not allow him the time for the three delays, which would be occasioned in his going on to his palace at our lady of Ajuda, in sending from thence to Junqueira to fetch the said chief surgeon; and in the coming of the same from Junqueira to the said palace; his majesty took the wonderful resolution to order the carriage to return back immediately from where he then was to the house of the said chief surgeon of the kingdom: Where, not suffering his wounds to be uncovered till he had, by the sacrament of penance, first returned thanks to the supreme King of Kings for the incomparable goodness it had pleased him to exert for the preservation of his life from so great a danger, he first confessed himself at the feet of a minister of the gospel, and then proceeded with the same silence, serenity and firmness to submit to the painful operations necessary towards a cure. Which wisdom the divine omnipotence made use of as another instrument towards blessing us with the preservation of the most precious and most beneficent life of our lord the king: Inasmuch as his majesty's magnanimous silence at the time of the insult, and his enlightened resolution in returning back after that brutal attempt upon him, are what constitute the third miraculous dispensation of the divine omnipotence; for by these means his majesty avoided the other dangers, which he could not have escaped, had he continued the route he was accustomed to take in returning home to his palace; since, by going that way, he must inevitably have passed through the several ambushes of the other savage associates in the crime (all guilty of this heinous and horrible insult): They being posted on the said road, ready armed to way-lay our said lord, in the case (which happened) of his saving himself from the two foremost of the said ambushes."

With regard to the execution of the criminals, we believe our humane readers will be fully satisfied with the account given above; and, indeed, if we could depend

A Map of the COUNTRIES bordering on the Rivers Sanaga & Gambia

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Gum
Forrest
Kayor
Lake
Monsay Raye
Ingrin
SERINS
Sanaga R.
Engherbel Desart
Ferrier Rouge
Gheranghel de Tor
Merr age
L. of Mor Fariba
fil
Pume
Ender
Lake of Pama
Fuli
R. Morfil
F U L I
Woska
L. St. Louis
Biviirt
Residence of the Lamp Tor
Bar of the Sanaga
C O U N T R Y
Makaya
Residence of the Bur Ghiolof
Kimbil
OF THE
L. Eutan
Gum
The Paps
J A L O F S
C. Verde
Rufisco
Forrest
British Miles.
10 20 40 60 80
Goree I.
Lambaya
Portudali
Pte Serena
Joali
Kohone
Kolar
Bawalli R.
Kayor
Joar
Pear Islands
Yanamaren
Kafsan
Serpa I.
MANDINGOS
Palmerin
Janok
Gambia R.
Europina
India
Brukoe
Entrance of the Gambia
C. St. Mary
Albreda
Tendebar
Damasensa
Jamcs I.
Kevival
Kidain
BANYONS
MANDINGOS
Jereja
F U L U P S
Jasmez
R. Kasamansa
Singhincher



depend upon a late pamphlet (which after comparing it with the genuine sentence, &c. we find we cannot do;) yet it paints the tragedy in so shocking, so horrible a light, that we should not think it proper to make any extract from thence.

WE have annexed a correct MAP of the countries bordering on the rivers Sanaga and Gambia, with a beautiful prospect of the Island of Goree, and it is therefore necessary to refer our readers to our last Vol. p. 371, 312, 313, 319, 359—361, and to our last month, p. 50, 56, for an account of, and of the conquest of that valuable place, where they will also find a Map of the course of the Sanaga, and of that island and fort Louis.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

SINCE you was so good as to publish my method of floating on water (see our last Vol. p. 626.) in order to compleat the art, I also send you two methods of moving on it, which I have often made use of, and which, for brevity's sake, I then omitted.

The first is by means of four *Palmata*, (as I call them from the feet of a duck or goose) one for each foot, and one for each hand.

The foot *Palmatum* consists of a small square piece of polished steel, somewhat more than a foot long. Upon the two opposite sides of this there are eight very small pieces of the same, to wit, four on each side. They are about half as long, and are round and taper towards the outermost ends, and are fixed upon the square piece in the middle, by means of joints. Upon these joints they move so as to turn downwards till they almost meet, the middle piece being horizontal, but do not turn up any farther than to be all in one plane. On the under side they are laid quite over with a piece of parchment, well soaked in linseed oil, and sewed tightly thro' holes drilled in the pieces of steel. One of these is fixed upon each foot with the upper side next the sole, nearly in the same way as we do skaits, by means of leather straps and buckles.

The hand *Palmata* are made after the same fashion, only they are considerably less, and buckled with the upper side upon the wrist.

The use of these is plain; for when one upon the water draws forward his hands and feet, the two *Palmæ* on each side clap almost close together; but when he pushes them back they spread, stand so firmly, and take such hold of the water, that if it be done with vigour, he moves forward very swiftly.

The second method is by means of a sail, made of strong linen. Each end of this sail is cut gradually into a narrow point, to which is tied a small cord. One of these cords is taken in one hand, and the other in the other, or they are fixed at the ends of a pretty long small piece of wood made for the purpose, and held up by the hands to the wind, which, as soon as it fills, carries one on very swiftly. One can use his legs instead of a rudder; tho' indeed I have been at a loss for the want of something to perform the office of a keel; which might pretty easily be procured, if it were very necessary.

These little instruments, which may be varied and improved, as every one thinks proper, are very convenient in swimming or bathing for one's health or pleasure. And even at sea to those that can procure them, some or all of them might be very useful, tho' they are not so essentially necessary as the bag, or any other method of supporting one in water, such as by cork, &c. since one may move pretty fast without them. And it is a pity that every person at sea has not one of the bags, which are, in my opinion, much more convenient than cork any how disposed; and also some or all of these little instruments if he can have them: But such are the prejudices of mankind in general, and especially of seamen, that they despise every new thing, and never think of past or future dangers, nor of wisely providing against them. For my part, I have been where I would not have wanted my bag for any thing in this world.

I am, &c.

L. S.

P. S. Since I wrote the above I have read a contrivance of Mr. Dubourg, which may do very well to those that chuse it. I have often used cork, and proposed to have it used many ways; such as pieces of it fixed upon several parts of the body, as the back, breast, sides, and arms; and in several parts of one's clothes, such as the sleeves, sides, pockets, skirts, &c. but really all these were not quite so convenient, nor so easily carried about with one, as they were either clumsy or stiff, and could not be used so well on the naked body as a genteel small bag of parchment, especially for gentlemen and ladies, as it is light, easy, and can be prettily ornamented. It is true, cork

needs not blowing up; but that is eaſily done; and, I think, there is no great danger of tearing: But in this every one may pleaſe himſelf; for either of them is better than nothing. However, he who uſes cork may diſpoſe of it better, and in leſs quantity, than Mr. Dubourg; and whoever chuſes the bag, it will be worth while to ſoak it well in linſeed oil.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your Magazine meets with an univerſal good reception, I do myſelf the pleaſure to convey to the literary world, thro' your channel, the following very ſmall criticiſm, which, if you do me the favour to inſert, I apprehend any thing that has the leaſt tendency to illuſtrate a point of importance, cannot be inconſiſtent with the plan of a work that is of general circulation. Very far from aſſuming to myſelf an exemption from error, I offer the criticiſm, with ſubmiſſion, and, as ſuch, hope it will be accepted with candour; which, whether it has not ſome little *weight* in it, I leave to the impartial deciſion of the literati. I flatter myſelf an *attempt* to clear the ſenſe of the *δυσνοητα* (which occur in ſcripture) eſpecially where there is the appearance of any thing that is derogatory to the dignity of the ſacred writings, will, by the encouragers of literature, meet with approbation, who, giving the criticiſm a favourable inſpection, the *well meant intention*, will, in *their* opinion, be *ſome* compenſation for any deficiency in the merits of the *execution*. If what I have advanced, ſhould engage an abler pen to improve the hint, I ſhall think the time I have ſpent upon it, well employed; if in the right, it will give me pleaſure to ſee it confirmed by one of abilities much ſuperior to my own; if in the wrong, I ſhall take it as a favour to be ſet right in a point which I think every one muſt own is ſomething *ambiguous*, as it is in the *preſent* tranſlation. I am,

SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

Edward Watkinſon, jun.

Ackworth, by Ferrybridge,
Yorkſhire, Jan. 13, 1759.

In St. John's goſpel, chap. vii. verſe 35. latter part. chap. viii. verſe 22. former part. Whoever attentively reflects on theſe two parallel paſſages, and at the ſame time compares them together, muſt perceive that the one is explanatory of, and illuſtrates the other.

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Ἀποξενῦ, *in exilium abire* (from its very great ſimilarity to Ἀποκλεναι) I think is very probably the *true* Greek word, and in *this* place, I may venture to ſay, with much greater propriety; however, the other crept in by *miſtake*; beſides, as they are both in alluſion to the very ſelf-ſame expreſſion, there is the greateſt reaſon to ſupport this conſtruction, and the ſenſe, by this tranſpoſition of the words, is rendered ſo very obvious and clear of embarraſſment, that, if I may uſe the metaphor of the prophet Habakuk, "He may run that readeth it." However, I ſhall be glad to ſee it more amply diſcuſſed in a future Magazine.

The great Diſadvantage of being always in Diſtreſs for want of Seamen, being one of thirty three Letters to Charles Gray, *Eſq; by Mr.* Hanway, *lately publiſhed, and entitled,* Reaſons for an Augmentation of at leaſt 12,000 Mariners, &c.

"THAT *neceſſity* is the *mother* of *invention*, is beyond all diſpute. But there is ſome ground for belief, that ſo long as this *happy nation* is in ſuch *high credit*, as to command an annual ſum of *twelve* or *fourteen millions*, to carry on war, ſo long we ſhall decline the *exertion of all the natural means*, in our power, of bringing our wars to a more ſpeedy iſſue. In other words, we ſhall go on in the way of applying *more* to the *arts of gain*, and *leſs* to the *means* of *ſaving money*; and indulge a *voluptuous* habit, rather than a *ſober, martial temper*. And ſo long as we can breed up *ſeamen* in *time of war*, and triumph over our enemies, ſo long we may be *tempted* to neglect them *during peace*.

Another cauſe which has occaſioned our going on in the old way, is obſervation, that whilſt any thing is to be got, i. e. whilſt there is work for *privateers*, theſe alone breed up and employ 12 to 14,000 men, as recruits for the *navy*. But we are apt to forget, that all who go to ſea are not ſeamen; and that to prepare a man for a ſea life, requires *time*. We can but ill afford to ſpend a *whole year in preparation*, and yet we reckon *three years* muſt paſs, before we can *well man* our fleets, notwithſtanding this *ſpirit of gain*, at the beginning of a war, carries us to ſea in crouds. In this interval, many thouſand *landmen*, and even the *ableſt ſeamen*, harraſſed by long voyages, and the want of time ſufficient for refreſhment in ports, ſuffer much in their health. It is probable, this would not be

the

the case, if sailors were *plenty*, and if we had men to *relieve* each other, as the nature of their situation absolutely requires; and since we cannot *remake human nature*, we are bound to accommodate ourselves to its *necessities*.

It is also a common observation, that however formidable *France* may be, at the beginning of her wars, after some years of peace, she *appears* to be much more so than she *really* is. This arises from her *arbitrary* manner of commanding the lives and fortunes of her subjects. This kind of power *blazes* forth, and creates an *alarm*, but the *steady* perseverance of *free* subjects, will still give them a superiority. Certain it is, that the *French* have frequently made such havock among *their* people, as in some parts to leave none but *women* to *till* the earth. Let us take care not to fall into a similar error, with respect to the *harrassment* of our seamen. But always living from *hand* to *mouth*, and to the *utmost* of our abilities, we occasion a *continual scarcity*: Like *bad œconomists* in common life, we have much the *less* by paying so dear. *We expend more men*, because we cannot *relieve our seamen*: Nay, we are not able, *in time of peace*, to command a few sailors without distressing ourselves. As a proof of this, I recur to your memory, that it was hardly *five* years after the last war, that we wanted the small number of 1500 men for *East India*, and they *could* not be had without *pressing*; a circumstance, which if we could trace things thro' the ways of Providence, might be found to give occasion to the present war falling on us so soon after the last; for I am persuaded, the *French* had no conception of our being able to fit out such a fleet as we did at the beginning of 1755. However this might be, the *impressing* this small number of men, run up wages in the merchants service, from about 24 to 40s. a month, at which price it continued near a year; consequently the trade was charged, reckoning 30,000 men, employed for *six* months, at 16s. a month, with 144,000l. extraordinary: And supposing it cost us only half this sum, it was a very heavy and unnecessary burthen.

If it is urged, that seamen's wages, in the merchants service, are seldom so low, as 24s. a month, for any length of time, *even in peace*, the argument still turns against the false policy of not breeding up more of them. In regard to a glut at the close of a war, it has been known, that *ordinary seamen* might be had for 12 or 15s. and even some *able seamen* have been glad to work, for a time, merely for their *food*, till they could be entered on board merchant ships. Now whether we consider *the situation* of seamen during war, or immediately after it; or the *distress of trade* for want of hands, in time of war; or the whole in one *great view*, it seems as if we were *radically* wrong in our management, and that we act, in this respect, as little like *merchants* as *warriors*.

The same *causes* will produce the same *effects*. Can we expect to go on prosperously on the *present plan* of a constant *scarcity* of seamen? I appeal to *experience*, I appeal to *common sense*, if something is not necessary to be done, and if it is not probable, that such a plan as this, or something like it, will in the issue become *beneficial* to trade, as well as to the support of war? In order to form the more just idea of the subject, let us look back and see how great a part of time, for a *whole century* past, has been spent in *broils*; and how *dangerously expensive* our wars have been. Let us consider farther, how formidable that nation is, which can collect a great force at one campaign, compared with that country which requires *two* or *three* years to make any figure. Slow success in war, is apt to sap the foundations of military power, not only immediately, by the *expence*, and by the *men* that perish by sickness, but so far as such war depends on *commerce*, by its introducing foreigners into a knowledge of her trade and navigation.

We are to consider, that the number of *foreign* ships arrived *in all our ports*, increased from 1754 to 1757 inclusive, from 570 to 1430, consequently this average of four years has not been less than 950. This is an increase of near 350 upon the foreign ships, mentioned in my Letter VII. to have entered our ports, including a year *before*, a year *in*, and a year *after*, the *last* war. Every one must see the difference between these ships being *built*, *fitted* out, *repaired*, and *renewed* in the *foreign* ports, to which they belong, and the great wages paid by *us*, to *their men*; and our *building*, *fitting out*, and *supporting* our own ships and men, for our own trade, which is the great object we always have in view. Various causes concur to this end, and every nation *must* owe something to *foreigners*; it seems to be the order of Divine Providence, in regard to commercial intercourse, but these inconveniences which *we suffer*, must be *chiefly* imputed to our want of *seamen*, and the excessive price of their wages.

If our national parſimony, at the cloſe of the laſt war was ſuch, that of 60,000 men diſcharged in 1748, in leſs than five years after we could not command *one* in *forty* of them, tho' it might be ſuppoſed that the king's wages would, at that time, be as good as the merchants, it ſhould, methinks, inſtruct us to be *wary*. If our men were not ſtrangely diſperſed for want of employment at home, or under ſome other circumſtances very difficult to underſtand, there muſt have been a redundance of ſeamen; and tho' the *ſudden call* for 1500 might perhaps render them *neceſſary* in a hurry, it could not have run up the price of their wages ſo extravagantly. *Is this a ſituation for a naval power, and a commercial nation?* Amidſt all our ſucceſs in war, what hopes can we entertain of *future glory*, if we do not take charge of this matter? Though the notion of our expending 40,000 men annually, in war, ſeems to be extravagant, yet we ſhall hardly have ſo many fighting men in the land, at the cloſe of *this war*, as we had at the cloſe of the *laſt*; and if we make no efforts to *ſupport* and *encreaſe* our ſea force, but thro' the ſame exceſs of parſimony, purſue the ſame plan as at the end of the laſt war, we may, in ſpite of our preſent ſucceſſes, be again called to arms, much *ſooner* than will be convenient for us. Adieu."

I am, &c.

REMARKS *upon a* French *Book, entitled,* De l'Eſprit.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UPON reading a famous French book, lately publiſhed, entitled, *De l'Eſprit*, I could not but recollect an obſervation made by Mr. Locke upon the difference between ideots or naturals, and madmen, which is as follows, B. ii. C. xi. §. 13.

"In fine, the defect in naturals ſeems to proceed from want of quickneſs, activity, and motion in the intellectual faculties, whereby they are deprived of reaſon: Whereas mad men, on the other ſide, ſeem to ſuffer by the other extreme. For they do not appear to me to have loſt the faculty of reaſoning; but having joined together ſome ideas very wrongly, they miſtake them for truths; and they err as men do that argue right from wrong principles: For by the violence of their imaginations, having taken their fancies for realities, they make right deductions from them. Thus you ſhall find a diſtracted man fancying himſelf a king, with a right inference, require ſuitable attendance, reſpect, and obedience: Others, who have thought themſelves made of glaſs, have uſed the caution neceſſary to preſerve ſuch brittle bodies. Hence it comes to paſs, that a man, who is very ſober, and of a right underſtanding in all other things, may in one particular be as frantick as any in Bedlam; if either by any ſudden very ſtrong impreſſion, or long fixing his fancy upon one ſort of thoughts, incoherent ideas have been cemented ſo powerfully, as to remain united. But there are degrees of madneſs, as of folly; the diſorderly jumbling ideas together, is in ſome more, and ſome leſs. In ſhort, herein ſeems to lie the difference between ideots and mad men, that mad men put wrong ideas together, and ſo make wrong propoſitions, but argue and reaſon right from them: But ideots make very few or no propoſitions, and reaſon ſcarce at all."

To ſhew that I had ſome cauſe for this recollection, I ſhall give the ſubſtance of the firſt chapter of this French author's firſt diſcourſe upon Spirit, a word which the French often make the vocal ſign of an idea we never, in our language, expreſs by the ſame word.

Spirit, ſays he, may be either conſidered as the effect of thinking, in which ſenſe it is nothing but the aſſemblage or collection of a man's thoughts; or it may be conſidered as the faculty of thinking itſelf.

To be able to determine what ſpirit is when taken in this laſt ſenſe, we muſt know what are the productive cauſes of our ideas.

We are indued, ſays he, with two faculties or paſſive powers, the exiſtence of which are generally and diſtinctly acknowledged. One of theſe is the faculty of receiving the different impreſſions which external objects make upon us, which we call phyſical ſenſation; and the other is the faculty of preſerving thoſe impreſſions, which we call memory, and which conſequently is only a continued but weakened ſenſation.

Theſe two faculties, which we have in common with other animals, he looks on as the productive cauſes of our ideas, and theſe two, he ſays, would furniſh us with but a very ſmall number of ideas, were it not for a certain external organization which we have joined with them; by which organization he means our having pliable toes and fingers; for if we had no ſuch toes and fingers, we ſhould, in his opinion, have no more ideas, nor any

greater

greater variety of words or ſounds, than other animals have.

From hence he concludes, that ſenſation and memory, or rather ſenſation alone, as memory is but a continued ſenſation, is the ſole productive cauſe of all our ideas.

Thus, tho' he has read Mr. Locke, he excludes the other productive cauſe of our ideas, called reflection, by which we have communicated to us all the ideas of the faculties and operations of our own minds.

A ſerious anſwer to ſuch a propoſition would be ridiculous, and therefore I ſhall only aſk this gentleman, whether he has any idea annexed to, or if he means any thing by the word Faculty, or by the word Thinking: If he has, by which of his ſenſes was either of theſe ideas communicated to him? Or was it by his toes or his fingers, by his thumb or his little finger, that they were communicated to him?

Surely the idea we have of the faculty of receiving impreſſions from external objects, is an idea quite different from our idea of the impreſſion itſelf, tho' it was perhaps the impreſſion that firſt made us reflect, and then by that reflection we acquired a new idea, which we called a faculty or paſſive power of receiving impreſſions from external objects. Therefore, with Mr. Locke, we muſt conclude, that ſenſation is not the only productive cauſe of all our ideas, but on the contrary, that we have an infinite number of ideas communicated to us by reflection, and ſuch ideas too as never could have been communicated to the mind by ſenſation alone.

In this it is that the great difference between men and brutes conſiſts, for other animals have the faculties of ſenſation and memory as well as we have; but no brute animal has any idea communicated to its mind by reflection. They receive impreſſions from external objects, and thoſe impreſſions they remember as well as we do; but no brute animal ever received that idea which we call a faculty of the mind, or any of thoſe ideas which we receive by reflection alone.

And, indeed, there are many men, whoſe ideas received by reflection are ſo faint, that if it were not for their converſation with other men, they would treaſure up but very few of them in their memory; for even the ideas received from ſenſation muſt be impreſſed with a certain degree of force, to make us take notice of, or remember them; therefore, there are many impreſſions made upon us by external objects, which we take no notice of, much leſs remember, tho' by the diſtempers they produce we afterwards fatally feel that they have been made; and one man whoſe ſenſation is more delicate than that of another, may take notice of, and remember impreſſions which, if they had been made upon the other man, he would not have taken the leaſt notice of, as is evident in ſmells, taſtes, ſounds, &c.

But beſide the faculty of receiving and remembering impreſſions from external objects, even this gentleman allows us to have another faculty, which is that of feeling pain or pleaſure from thoſe impreſſions, and conſequently a deſire to purſue and ſeek after thoſe impreſſions which give us pleaſure, and to avoid or prevent thoſe which give us pain.

This faculty, I ſuppoſe, he allows us, becauſe we have it in common with the brute creation; for he endeavours as much as he can to bring the mind of man down to a level with that of brutes; for which purpoſe he ſtrips us of every natural paſſion or affection except ſenſual pleaſure and pain; from whence he derives all the other paſſions and affections which the mind of man is ſuppoſed to be indued with; and this he does in ſuch an ingenious and agreeable manner, that he may deceive even a very attentive reader, and make him believe that virtue is nothing but ſelf-intereſt, that love is nothing but luſt, and that friendſhip is nothing but a deſire of ſenſual pleaſure, or a fear of ſenſual pain.

One would think that this is a moſt extraordinary foundation for a ſyſtem of virtue and morality; and yet from theſe miſtaken principles he draws very good conſequences; and however nearly he may approach to the above definition of madneſs given by Mr. Locke, he appears to be an ingenious philoſopher, and a lover of mankind, as in politicks he ſeems to be an enemy to arbitrary power, and in religion an enemy to ſuperſtition and phanaticiſm.

Feb. 14, 1759. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you think the following hints will be acceptable to the publick, you may inſert them in your next Magazine, and you'll oblige,

Your conſtant reader,
M. N.

The continual increaſe of the poor of this nation, is a grievance very loudly, but

but very juſtly complained of, in moſt pariſhes, I believe, through the whole kingdom. And, indeed, if ſome *effectual* method for redreſſing this great calamity be not *ſpeedily* taken, it is to be feared, the conſequence will be very melancholy. For already it is the greateſt *difficulty* and *hardſhip* in the world, for the farmer to pay his proportion to the poor rates of his pariſh. He is obliged to labour daily, and exerciſe the *ſtricteſt parſimony*, in order to enable him to ſupport the poor; too many of them, indeed, in *indolence* and *intemperance*. And frequent inſtances occur, in every pariſh, of perſons who maintain the poor, living *a more hardy and laborious life*, than the *poor themſelves*. The multitude of poor people every where, is certainly a very great and growing evil; and requires the *ſtricteſt* regard and conſideration of parliament.—I will then humbly propoſe a method for reducing this burthenſome tax; and alſo for rendering it more equal.—For reducing it, I conceive, that (as the poor are *doubtleſs* increaſed by idleneſs and intemperance) they would be brought into a narrower compaſs, by leſſening the *prodigious number* of *little alehouſes*; thoſe nurſeries of drunkenneſs, and all kinds of debaucheries. By them *numberleſs* families are impoveriſhed, and thrown upon a pariſh, to the *ruin* of the *honeſt, laborious farmer*. If the licences for ſelling ale were to be *five pounds each*, and for ſelling wine and ſpirits *five pounds more*, it would be a means of draining the kingdom of thoſe *mean, ſcandalous alehouſes*; people of *ſubſtance* and *character* would generally be in that employment: And there would be an abundant ſufficiency of *reputable* houſes to anſwer all proper occaſions; to the encouragement of induſtry, frugality, temperance, and every moral and chriſtian virtue. The additional price of the licences, together with the abundant increaſe of buſineſs in the reputable and licenced houſes, would *over and above* compenſate to the government for the loſs in the number; and the exciſe would be collected with more eaſe and leſs expence.—Now for rendering the poor-rates more equal.—It is very well known that bills for incloſures are paſſing every day, as they have done for ſome years. By this means the once open arable fields are turned into *large grazing* farms, &c. (a much more *profitable* and *eaſy* method of managing the land) by which, not a *fourth* part of the hands will be wanted in thoſe pariſhes. The conſequence of this is plain, that they are in a manner depopulated: And the poor are *driven* into the open field pariſhes, where they muſt neceſſarily have a great number of hands to cultivate their land. So the incloſed pariſhes (generally worth a great deal more) bear no proportion in the poor-rates to the open fields. This is proved every day plainer and plainer: And as the open field pariſhes chiefly ſupply us with bread and beer, the neceſſaries of life, it is very hard they ſhould be oppreſſed above others. Therefore, to remedy this evil, I would propoſe, not that they ſhould be incloſed (by which the publick ſtock of grain would be *ſtill lower*) but that they ſhould be taxed in a juſt equality with other pariſhes. And for this purpoſe, that the poor belonging to every county ſhould be maintained and kept by a juſt and equal rate, to be levied upon every pariſh in the county according to its value. This might be done by maintaining the poor of every *hundred, in a ſeparate and diſtinct workhouſe*; where the poor would be employed and kept at an eaſier rate. But I would have every hundred in the county, and every pariſh in the hundred, bear *a juſt and equal* proportion of the county expence, according to the value of the pariſhes in each hundred. So would farming, one of the moſt *uſeful employments* in the world, and the moſt laborious, not be burthened with *heavier* taxes, than thoſe which afford more *eaſe and profit*, though *leſs uſeful*.

N. B. Theſe hints come from no farmer, but from one who has nothing more in view than the publick good. (See our laſt Vol. p. 135, 515.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON my arrival here (being the uſual place of my abode) on Saturday laſt, after a journey of ſome weeks, I had an opportunity of ſeeing, in your uſeful Magazine, Mr. Davies's remarks upon my anſwer to Peter Vague's caſe (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 632.) it is true I little expected to have met with any thing of this nature, as Mr. Eagland (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 523.) (who is unknown to me) had fully obviated, in my opinion, any objection whatever, which was a ſufficient inducement with me to keep ſilent; but, as Mr. Davies is not yet ſatisfied, and objects to my anſwer, I think it incumbent on me to obſerve, that Mr. Davies lays it down as an indubitable certainty, that the nephew muſt have one third of the ſon's ſhare: Now

I readily agree, that, in case there had been *but a son*, then the *nephew* would have been entitled to *one third* of the son's legacy; but *the event* which happened, *including both son and daughter*, therefore the *nephew's claim* must be changed; and must as much depend upon the daughter's, as the daughter's upon the mother's, and as the mother's upon the son's; and as the will absolutely declares, *in case of a son*, that *the mother* shall have *but two-thirds* of the *son's share*; and, in case of *a daughter*, that the daughter shall have but *two thirds*, and the *nephew* but *one-third* of the *mother's share*; I have therefore decided it in this manner, and cannot conceive how any other determination can possibly take place. Before I conclude, give me leave to remark, that Mr. Davies's answer is directly repugnant to the express words of the will, he having assigned the wife above two thirds of the son's share, and given the daughter above two-thirds of the mother's, and the nephew one-third of the son's; though the nephew's share, in case of a daughter, is expressly limited in the will, to but one-third of the mother's, or but one-half of the daughter's.

Bengeworth, Worcestershire, Feb. 12, 1759.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
PETER PENNY.

A Letter from Bishop ATTERBURY *to his Son* OBADIAH, *at* Christ-Church, Oxon.

DEAR OBBY,

I THANK you for your letter, because there are manifest signs in it of your endeavouring to excel yourself, and by consequence to please me. You have succeeded in both respects, and will always succeed, if you think it worth your while to consider what you write, and to whom, and let nothing, though of a trifling nature, pass through your pen negligently; get but the way of writing correctly and justly, time and use will teach you to write readily afterwards; not but that too much care may give a stiffness to your style, which ought, in all letters, by all means to be avoided. The turn of them should be always natural and easy, for they are an image of private and familiar conversation. I mention this with respect to the four or five first lines of yours, which have an air of poetry, and do therefore naturally resolve themselves into blank verses. I send you your letter again, that you yourself may now make the same observation. But you took the hint of that thought from a poem, and it is no wonder, therefore, that you heightened the phrase a little, when you were expressing it. The rest is as it should be; and particularly there is an air of duty and sincerity, that if it comes from your heart, is the most acceptable present you can make me. With these good qualities, an incorrect letter would please me, and without them the finest thoughts and language would make no lasting impression upon me. The great Being says, you know,—*My son, give me thy heart*, implying, that without it all other gifts signify nothing. Let me conjure you, therefore, never to say any thing, either in a letter, or common conversation, that you do not think, but always to let your mind and your words go together on the most trivial occasions. Shelter not the least degree of insincerity under the notion of a compliment, which, as far as it deserves to be practised by a man of probity, is only the most civil and obliging way of saying what you really mean; and whoever employs it otherwise, throws away truth for breeding; I need not tell you how little his character gets by such an exchange.

I say not this as if I suspected that in any part of your letter you intended to write what was proper, without any regard to what was true; for I am resolved to believe that you were in earnest, from the beginning to the end of it, as much as I am, when I tell you, that I am,

Your loving father, &c.

REFERENCES *to the* PLAN *of the* Island *and* Fortifications *of* GOREE.

1. Fort St. Francis. — 2. Court belonging to it.—3. Governor's house.—4. Guard room.—5. Kitchin.—6. Magazine.—7. Officers quarters, with the chapel at the end, and magazines.—8. The slave booth.—9. Soldiers huts.—10. Stair case.—11. Entrance of the fort.—12. A cannon to defend it.—13. Landing place.—14. A barrier.—15. Places of ease.—16. Plan of fortifications.—17. Platform, six feet broad.—18. Ditch, ten feet wide.—19. A horse-shoe.—20. Garden. — 21. Garden-lodge. — 22. Bake-house.—23. Forge.—24. Burying-place.—25. Pidgeon-house fallen.—26. Little well, or cistern.—27. Great well, or cistern.—28. Fort St. Michael.—29. The court.—30. Guard-house, with two little magazines underneath.—31. The gate.—32. Powder-house.—33. A Horse-shoe. — 34. Batteries. — 35. Perpendicular rock.—36. Rocks hanging over the sea.—37. Rocks heaped one upon another.—38. Rocks even with the water.—39.

Necessary

Necessary well. —40. Slave-booth, and necessary magazines.—41. Court of the slave booth. —42. Convenient place for huts to lodge the free negroes.—43. Huts of the Bambarras, and necessary well.—44. Plan of a pier.

N. B. The places marked with a + seem to be only planned out, or projected.

From the MONITOR. Feb. 17.

"THERE are those, I am ashamed to say that they are Englishmen, Mr. Monitor, who gnash their teeth at the sun, and tell him, *How they hate his beams*; who pine in corners over the glory of their country; and who, like the *three* hags in Macbeth, hold midnight revels, and contrive how they shall *meet again when the hurly burly is done.* Could you believe now, Mr. Monitor, that there existed an Englishman, who in his heart lamented that blessed spirit of union, which in this day of danger has given nerves and strength to government, and without the continuance of which, it is not in the power of human wisdom to establish us, even on a safe foundation? Are there any number of men, who have contributed to promote this union? who with a great and becoming spirit have sacrificed every private consideration, every private prejudice to publick safety and publick honour? the honest heart, Mr. Monitor, applauds them; the patriot honours them, and excites them to perseverance.

Is there a man then, an Englishman I mean, so very trifling, or so very factious and corrupt, as to think, such a union, and such men, the fit and proper subject of ridicule. Yet the following piece, which was first *slipped* into every hand in London in manuscript, and is now *slipped* into print, proves to you that there is such a man. I hope there is but one such: And when I find there is one, I am glad to tell you that he is the same, who has lately published an elaborate treatise, to prove the *necessity of corruption in the governors of a free country*, and who has publickly exercised his great talent for ridicule against those, who have been attempting to revive a military spirit in a great, and once warlike people; yet a people, who by the corruption of the great were so enervated, as to be actually over-run, a few years since, by a handful of banditti; and who on a false alarm of a few flat-bottomed boats coming from France to attack them, fell on their knees, and held up their naked hands to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel for protection.

Yet nothing appeared a fitter subject of ridicule to this *honest, worthy* gentleman, than the attempt to revive, in this people, the spirit of their ancestors, and instruct them in the principles of self-defence.

Pray Mr. Monitor, give this *worthy* man the satisfaction of seeing his simile made still more publick in your paper. Let all England see his work: 'Tis pity they could not see the author too standing ——where he ought to stand. I cannot help thinking, that he would make a pretty companion to the famous Dr. *Sh——re*; nor does it seem unfit that he, who libels his king, and he, who libels his country, should share the same fate. Yet I do not mean to set him on the pillory as a thief, though he deserves it; for he has stolen his whole SIMILE from one of Swift's *Intelligencers*. You will there find, in the neat and compact style of that true master of ridicule, about six or seven couplets, containing all the wit, which this spinning poet has worked into his whole piece. But that is not all: Though he had cunning enough to steal the wit, he had not the judgment to use it.

Swift's is a moral as well as a witty piece. He describes a man of honest principles elected into p——t on the country interest, who, by degrees, is won over to sell himself for a pension to a corrupt minister, and to become the supporter of every scandalous and profligate measure. And then he compares *such a man* to a raw country girl, who by degrees is corrupted, and at last turns common prostitute.

The comparison is elegant, the moral sound. *Therefore*, says our judicious poet-taster, those, who by reason and eloquence are won over from *unjust prejudices* to support *what is right*, are like an innocent girl, who is drawn in to offend against the principles of virtue and modesty; till at last she sins *without fear or shame.* Where is the moral of this fable? or had he forgot all morality? He certainly has reduced himself to an unhappy dilemma. Either he must support his moral, by saying that, what the gentlemen of the tory race are *by reason* won over to approve, is wicked and profligate, which, if I guess the man right, he will not *be permitted* to say; or else he must justify to morality the town notions, that a young girl may be won over by *reason* to sin *without fear or shame.* The latter may be a principle worthy his pen.

However, give his simile to the publick, Mr. Monitor! and present the author with

For the London Mag.



with the fragment you will find under it. Such a little poet does not excite the indignation of *virtue*, and merits no worthier punishment than what the pillory, or ribaldry like his own, can inflict.

A SIMILE.

CORINNA, in the country bred,
Harbour'd strange notions in her head,
Notions in town quite out of fashion:
Such as that love's a dang'rous passion,
That virtue is the maiden's jewel,
And to be safe, she must be cruel.

Thus arm'd she'ad long secur'd her honour
From all assaults yet made upon her,
Had scratch'd th' impetuous captain's hand,
Had torn the lawyer's gown and band,
And gold refus'd from knights and squires
To bribe her to her own desires:
For, to say truth, she thought it hard,
To be of pleasures thus debarr'd,
She saw by others freely tasted,
So pouted, pin'd, grew pale, and wasted:
Yet, notwithstanding her condition,
Continu'd firm in opposition.

At length a troop of horse came down,
And quarter'd in a neighb'ring town;
The cornet he was tall and young,
And had a most bewitching tongue.
They saw and lik'd: The siege begun:
Each hour he some advantage won.
He ogled first;—she turn'd away;—
But met his eyes the following day:
Then her reluctant hand he seizes,
That soon she gives him, when he pleases;
Her ruby lips he next attacks:—
She struggles;—in a while she smacks:
Her snowy breast he then invades;—
That yields too, after some parades;
And of that fortress once possest,
He quickly masters all the rest.
No longer now a dupe to fame,
She smothers or resists her flame,
But loves without, or fear, or shame.

So have I seen the Tory race
Long in the pouts, for want of place,
Never in humour, never well,
Wishing for what they dar'd not tell,
Their heads with country notions fraught,
Notions in town not worth a groat,
These tenets all reluctant quit,
And step by step at last submit
To reason, eloquence, and PIT.

At first to *Hanover* a *plum*
Was sent;—They said—A trivial sum,
But if he went one tittle further,
They vow'd and swore, they'd cry out murder;
Ere long a larger sum is wanted;
They pish'd and frown'd—but still they granted:
He push'd for more, and more again—
Well—money's better sent, than men:
Here virtue made another stand.—
No—not a man shall leave the land.
What?—not one regiment to *Emden*?
They start—but now they're fairly hem'd in:
These soon, and many more are sent;—
They're silent—Silence gives consent.
Our troops they now can plainly see,
May *Britain* guard in *Germany*:
The *Hanoverians*, *Hessians*, *Prussians*,
Are paid t'oppose the *French* and *Russians*:
A Nor scruple they with truth to say,
They're fighting for *America*:
No more they make a fiddle-faddle
About an *Hessian* horse, or saddle;
No more of continental measures,
No more of wasting *British* treasures;
Ten millions, and a vote of credit—
'Tis right—He can't be wrong, who did it:
B They're fairly sous'd o'er head and ears,
And cur'd of all their rustick fears.

Who it was that the writer of the following tale had described in those lines, which are, it seems, lost, it may be hard to say; but perhaps some of your readers, who are skilled in modern history, may point out, *who is* C *the man.*

DOLL COMMON. A FRAGMENT.

So, lost to sense of shame and duty,
Doll came to town to sell her beauty:
Cælia her friend with heart-felt pain,
D Had preach'd up virtue's lore in vain:
In vain she try'd each winning art;
For *Doll* had lewdness in her heart.
Thus bent to be a fordid whore,
She knock'd at prostitution's door.
* * arose, and let her in,
And stroak'd her cheek, and chuck'd her chin;
E While far from whimpers, sobs, or weeping,
Doll curt'sied, and was soon in keeping:
Now in *Hyde-Park* she flaunts by day,
At night she flutters at the play.
This keeper, and a second dy'd;
Now *Doll* is humbled in her pride.
At length she comes upon the town;
F First palms a guinea, then a crown;
Nay, slander says, that underhand,
The forlorn wretch would walk the *Strand*;
Till grown the scorn of man and woman,
A pot of beer would buy *Doll Common*.

Mean time, deep smit with honest flame,
Cælia espous'd a youth of fame;
From the chaste bed fair issue sprung;
G With peals of joy the country rung:
Again the matron pregnant grown,
Now hastens to lye-in, in town.
There, *near* the Park, *Doll Common found* her,
(Her little family around her)
Then *Doll* began—So modest Miss!
Is all your prud'ry come to this?
H Why, by your apron's round, I see,
Your e'en a strumpet rank, like me:
" *Quite cur'd of all your rustick fears,*
" *And fairly sous'd o'er head and ears.*"
Coy simp'ring maids I find can sin:
For shame, your belly's at your chin:
In spite of all your virtuous lore,
You're now become an arrant whore.

February, 1759.

Fair *Cælia*'s cheek a blush o'er spread;
And thus with calm disdain she said:
That love possesses me, 'tis true;
Yet heaven be prais'd! I am not you:
"*My head's with country notions fraught,*
"*Notions (to you) not worth a groat.*"
Aided by ev'ry virtuous art,
A gen'rous youth has won my heart.
Yet never did I yield my charms,
Till honour led me to his arms.
My charms I never basely sold;
I am no prostitute for gold;
On my own rents I liv'd before,
Nor has my *William* added more.
Wealth is our scorn; our humble labours
Aim but to *serve*, or *save* our neighbours.
See—heaven has blest our chaste embrace;
Behold this little smiling race,
The offspring of an honest bed;—
Here, *Senegal*, hold up your head:
This tawny boy, his parents boast,
Shall bring us gold from *Africk*'s coast:
And mark these twins of *Indian* men,
This *Louisbourgh*, and that *Du Quesne*:
Their bold and honest looks presage,
They'll be our comfort in old age.
And if the babe that swells my womb,
To a propitious birth shall come,
O'erjoy'd I'll bless the happy day,
And call our child *America*.

Thus *Cælia* spake with modest grace,
But rage deform'd the harlot's face:
Her fiery eyes began to roll,
A hag in look, a fiend in soul:
And now she vomits forth the din
Of oyster-wenches drunk with gin.
Nay, rumour scruples not to tell ye,
The strumpet kick'd the matron's belly;
Of the fair coming birth afraid;
For black *abortion* was *her trade*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE conversation about Portugal and Portuguese affairs, being almost general, I take the liberty to send you a summary account of the rise of the present family to the throne, which will, no doubt, be very pleasing to your readers. I must premise, that upon don Sebastian's being slain, in his mad expedition to Africa, in 1557, don Henry, his uncle, a cardinal, the only male of the family, succeeded him, and reigned 17 months. Upon his demise, Philip II. of Spain, who if he had not a better title than the then duke of Braganza, had a longer sword, conquered the kingdom, and it groaned under the Spanish yoke, during the reigns of his son and grandson.

I am, &c.

IN the year 1640, when Margaret of Savoy, dutchess of Mantua, governed Portugal, with the title of vice-queen; but when Vasconcellos, a Portuguese in the Spanish interest, a creature of Olivarez, and secretary of state, ruled, in her name, with uncontrouled authority, and made the yoke of bondage still more severely felt by his countrymen, from the unnatural hand that inflicted their miseries. It was in this memorable year, that some new impos'ts being laid upon the inhabitants of A Evora, they rose in a tumultuous manner, driven by mere despair, exclaimed against the Spanish government, and declared they would die to procure the throne for their beloved duke of Braganza. This greatly alarmed the Spanish ministry, who now began to see their error, in suffering a prince B of his pretensions * to live in the heart of a country which had been so lately conquered. Olivarez, therefore, practised every art, to persuade and lay him under a necessity of repairing to Madrid, by proposing several advantages and honours for him, and even remitting money to bear his expences, when the cautious duke, amongst C other excuses, urg'd his inability to take that journey, in a manner befitting his rank, from the scantiness of his finances.

Olivarez more and more alarmed at the duke's still repeated delays, began, in reality, to think he was consulting measures detrimental to his master's interest; but, D knowing the love the Portuguese bore him, would not use force to bring him to Madrid, contenting himself with several politick schemes, which he did not doubt would answer his purpose. To bring which about Olivarez bestowed new marks of confidence on him, made him general in chief in Portugal, ordering him to visit all the fortresses E in the kingdom, and to report the state of them, and remitted him a large sum to defray the expence of his tour. He sent, at the same time, orders to the governors of those places, that upon any favourable opportunity, they should secure the duke's person, and forthwith convey him into Spain. The duke, from this great con- F dence reposed in him, very naturally suspected some treachery was intended, and therefore wrote letters full of acknowledgment to Olivarez; put his friends into all vacant places of trust, employed part of the Spanish money in gaining new creatures, and (imagining some mischief against him) G never visited any fort, without such a crowd of attendants, as made it impossible for the governors to execute their orders; and, in short, began now to pave the way for ascending the throne. He did every thing to ingratiate himself with the people and the army. Pinto Ribeiro, comptroller of his houshold, an artful, diligent, and watchful H man, and formed by nature for great designs, became the principal agent in the now projected revolution: He managed so cunningly with all such as were disaffected to the present government, that without bringing his master's name in question, and seeming to do and say every thing as from himself, the good friend of Portugal, and the patriot, he worked

* *He was directly descended from the eldest daughter of prince Edward, second son of the great Emanuel.*

worked ſo upon all ranks, that he ſoon brought a ſufficient number of able hands into a conſpiracy to raiſe the duke to the throne. Amongſt theſe were the archbiſhop of Liſbon, don Miguel d'Almeida, don Antonio d'Almeida, don Lewis his ſon, don Lewis d'Acugna, Mello lord Ranger, don George his brother, Pedro Mendoza, don Roderigo de Saa, and many other noble perſonages, who mourned over the calamities of their country.

Three of theſe worthy Portugueſe were deputed to offer the duke the throne. They found, by his manner of ſpeech and behaviour, he would not engage in their plot, without a certain proſpect of ſucceeding, and that he would only give his conſent to the execution thereof, whenever it ſhould be ripe for it. In this criſis of affairs, the duke conſulted his wife, a princeſs of great ſpirit, of the family of Medina Sidonia, whoſe advice determined him to become a ſovereign.

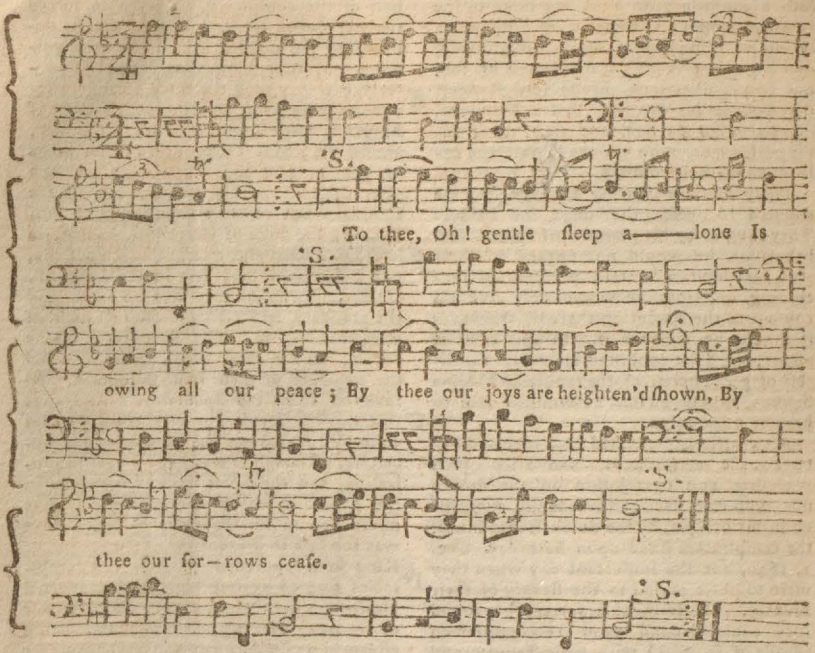
After various plans had been debated between the conſpirators, and after much wavering and irreſolution on the duke's ſide, who was, over and over again, confirmed in his deſigns, by the dutcheſs and Pinto, the conſpirators fixed upon Saturday, Dec. 1, 1640, for the important day when they were to put a period to the ſlavery of their country. Muſtering their forces, they found they could depend upon 150 gentlemen (heads of families) with their ſervants and tenants, and about 200 ſubſtantial citizens, who could bring with them a conſiderable number of inferior workmen.

Betimes in the morning, of this memorable day, the conſpirators were furniſhed with arms, and, what was amazing, amongſt ſuch numbers of people of different ranks and ſtations, not one forfeited his word; but all were punctual at the rendezvous. Being arrived near the palace, when the clock ſtruck eight, a piſtol, the appointed ſignal, was fired by Pinto. One party immediately fell upon the German guard, and cut them in pieces: another defeated and diſarmed the Spaniſh guard, at a place before the palace, called the Fort. Pinto, with a third party, forced into Vaſconcellos's apartment, and found him hid under a heap of papers in a preſs. Don Roderigo de Saa, ſhot him through the head, ſeveral others of the conſpirators ſtabbed him, and then threw him out of the window, crying, *Liberty! Liberty! The tyrant is dead! Long live Don John, king of Portugal!* The mob ſhouted, and mangled the body by a thouſand indignities, every one being willing to ſhew his hatred of this inſtrument of oppreſſion. The fourth party ſeized the vice-queen, and made her a priſoner, crying out, *Long live Don John, king of Portugal!* The reſt of the Spaniards in the palace, were all ſoon ſecured, as well as the ſea officers (who were on ſhore) and whoſe ſhips lay in the harbour. Thoſe who were releaſed from priſon, where they had been confined by the Spaniſh miniſters, formed a ſtrong and reſolute body, in behalf of the conſpiracy. They then forced the vice-queen to ſend an order for the delivery of the citadel, which the puſillanimous governor immediately obeyed. Afterwards they took the three Spaniſh galleons in the harbour, and, in fine, the duke of Braganza made a publick entry into Liſbon, amidſt the joyful acclamations of all ranks of people, and the whole kingdom ſoon after declared in his favour, driving the Caſtilians out of their confines, and proclaiming the duke of Braganza: ſo that, in leſs than a fortnight, except thoſe in cuſtody, not a Spaniard was left in the kingdom. On Dec. 15, his majeſty was crowned, and the grandees and clergy took the oath of allegiance to him. The Portugueſe of the Indies, Africa, and Brazil, ſoon followed the example of their mother-country, and revolted from the Spaniards. And thus this mighty revolution was effected, and John IV. ſeated on the throne of his anceſtors. Though it was near a year in projecting, and the ſecret moſt of that time in the hands of above 200 perſons, it was never known to the court of Spain till it was too late to prevent the execution of it. King John ſuppreſſed all plots and conſpiracies formed againſt him, and ſupported himſelf on the throne, againſt all the power of Spain. He reigned 16 years, being eſteemed a good prince, and an encourager of learning. He left two ſons behind him, and a daughter, the infanta Catherine, afterwards married to Charles II. king of Great-Britain.

Alphonſo VI. his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to the throne, who was depoſed, and ſucceeded by his brother Peter II. who, in 1706, was ſucceeded by John V. his ſon, the father of his preſent moſt faithful majeſty, who came to the crown in 1750, and on Jan. 9, 1728-9, married Mary-Anne-Victoria, infanta of Spain, who was betrothed to the preſent king of France, at four years of age, but ſent back into Spain, by the duke of Orleans, the regent of France. They have iſſue four daughters, viz. Maria-Franceſa, princeſs of Beira, born Dec. 17, 1734. — Maria Anna, born Oct. 8, 1736. — Maria-Franceſca, born Sept. 21, 1739. — Maria-Franceſa-Benedictina, born July 25, 1746. His majeſty has a brother alive, don Pedro, infant of Portugal, born June 5, 1717; and two uncles, viz. don Antonio, born March 15, 1695, and don Emanuel, born Auguſt 3, 1697.

It may be remarked, that the duke d'Aveiro, a grandee, of the blood royal, an anceſtor of the unfortunate duke d'Aveiro, was nominated by ſeveral of the conſpirators to be their king, upon throwing off the Spaniſh yoke, but the majority declared for the duke of Braganza. (See an account of the conſpiracy, &c. at p. 86.)

Sung by Mr. LOWE in TAMERLANE.



2.

The nymph whoſe hand by fraud or force,
Some tyrant has poſſeſs'd;
By thee obtaining a divorce,
In her own choice is bleſt.

3.

Oh! ſtay, Arpaſia bids thee ſtay,
The ſadly weeping fair;
Conjures thee not to loſe in day,
The object of her care.

4.

To graſp whoſe pleaſing form ſhe ſought;
That motion chac'd her ſleep:
Thus by ourſelves are oftneſt wrought,
The griefs for which we weep.

REBUS.

TWO words by ſchoolmen undefin'd,
Yet often us'd—then call to mind,
What makes proud Frenchmen ſuppliant bow;
What furrows o'er the perſive brow;
What beſt will want and hardſhip bear;
What fribbles have no right to wear;
What gracefully few men can make;
Of theſe th' initial letters take;
And add one third of what extends,
Relief to abſent lovers! friends!
And when they aptly are conjoin'd,
A wealthy popʻlous place you'll find.

H——y.

Monſ. *Brocks* à ſon Lit.

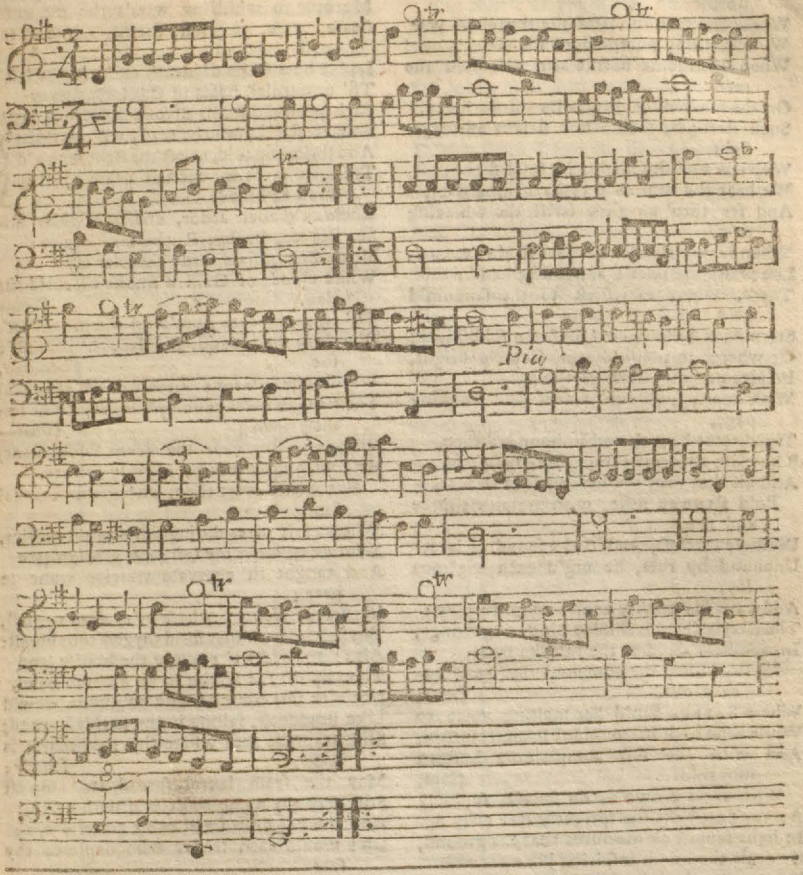
THEATRE des ris et des pleurs:
Lit! où je nais et où je meurs—
Tu nous fais voir combien voiſins
Sont nos plaiſirs et nos chagrins.

IMITATED.

THOU bed! in which I firſt began
To be that various creature, man;
And, when again the fates decree,
The place where I muſt ceaſe to *be*;
When ſickneſs comes, to *whom* I fly,
To ſooth my pain and cloſe my eye:
When cares ſurround me, where I weep;
Or loſe them all in balmy ſleep:
When ſore with labour, whom I court,
And to thy downy breaſt reſort:
Where too ecſtatick joys I find,
When deigns my Delia to be kind;
And full of love, in all her charms
Thou giv'ſt the fair one to my arms:
The center thou! where *joy* and *pain*
Diſeaſe and reſt alternate reign!
Inſtructive emblem of mankind,
In whom theſe *oppoſites* are join'd:
Oh! if within thy *little* ſpace
So many different ſcenes have place,
Leſſons as uſeful ſhalt thou teach
As ſages dictate, churchmen preach:
And man, convinc'd by thee alone,
This great important truth ſhall own,
That th n partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reſide;
That nought is perfect here below,
But bliſs ſtill borders upon woe.

R. B.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1759.

The Progress of POETRY. *By Mrs.* M——.

UNEQUAL, how shall I the search begin,
Or paint with artless hand the awful scene? [tread,
Through paths divine with steps adventrous
And trace the muses to their fountain head?
Ye sacred Nine, your mighty aid impart,
Assist my numbers and enlarge my heart!
Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling string,
While POETRY's exalted charms I sing;
How, free as air, her strains spontaneous move,
Kindle to rage, or melt the soul to love:
How the first emanations dawn'd, disclose,
And where, great source of verse, bright Phœbus first arose.
Where nature warmth and genius has deny'd, [ply'd,
In vain are art's stiff, languid pow'rs ap-
Unforc'd the muses smile, above controul;
No art can tune the inharmonious soul.
Some rules 'tis true, unerring you may cull,
And void of life be regularly dull:
Correctly flat may flow each study'd rhime,
And each low period indolently chime.
A common ear perhaps, a vulgar heart,
Such lays may please, the labour'd work of art!
Far other strains delight the polish'd mind,
The ear well judging and the taste refin'd.
To blend in heavenly numbers ease and fire
An Addison will ask, a Pope require:
Genius alone, can force like their's bestow,
As stars, unconscious of their brightness, glow.
Hail Greece! from whence the spark etherial came [flame,
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its sacred
There the first laurel form'd a deathless shade,
And sprung immortal for thy HOMER's head.
There the great bard the rising wonder wrought [thought;
And plann'd the Iliad in his boundless
By no mean steps to full perfection grew,
But burst at once refulgent to the view.

Who

Who can unmov'd the warm deſcription read,
Where the wing'd ſhaft repels the bounding ſteed?
Where the torn ſpoils of the repacious war
With ſhocking pomp adorn the victor's car!
When from ſome hoſtile arm diſmiſs'd the reed
On the mark'd foe directs its thirſty ſpeed,
Such ſtrength, ſuch action ſtrikes our eager ſight,
We view and ſhudder at its fatal flight;
We hear the ſtraiten'd yew recoiling ſtart,
And ſee thro' air glide ſwift the whizzing dart.
When higher themes a bolder ſtrain demand,
Life waits the poet's animating hand:
There, where majeſtick to the ſanguin'd field
Stern Ajax ſtalks behind his ſeven fold ſhield;
Or where, in poliſh'd arms ſeverely bright,
Pelides dreadful iſſues to the fight:
With martial ardour breaths each kindling page,
The direful havock and unbounded rage,
The claſh of arms tumultuous from afar,
And all that fires the heroe's ſoul to war.
Bold PINDAR next, with matchleſs force and fire,
Divinely careleſs, wak'd the ſounding lyre,
Unbound by rule, he urg'd each vig'rous lay,
And gave his mighty genius room to play:
The Grecian games employ his daring ſtrings,
In numbers rapid as the race he ſings.
Mark, Muſe, the conſcious ſhade and vocal grove,
Where SAPPHO tun'd her melting voice to love,
While echo each harmonious ſtrain return'd,
And with the ſoft complaining Leſbian mourn'd.
With roſes crown'd, on flow'rs ſupinely laid,
ANACREON next the ſprightly lyre eſſay'd,
In light fantaſtick meaſures beat the ground,
Or dealt the mirth inſpiring juice around.
No care, no thought the careful trifler knew,
But mark'd with bliſs each moment as it flew.

[*To be continued.*]

On the Defeat at TICONDEROGA, *or* CARILONG.
By a Lady in America.

NEgleCted long had lain my uſeleſs lyre,
And heart-felt grief repreſt the poet's fire;
But rous'd, by dire alarms of waſting war,
Again, O Muſe, the ſolemn dirge prepare,
And join the widow's, orphan's, parent's tear.
Unwept, unſung, ſhall Britain's chiefs remain;
Doom'd in this ſtranger clime to bleed in vain?
Here a laſt refuge hapleſs Braddock found,
When the grim ſavage gave the deadly wound:
Ah! hide Monongahel, thy hateful head
(Still as thy waves roll near the injur'd dead)
On whoſe gore-moiſten'd banks the num'rous ſlain,
Now ſpring in vegitative life again,
Whilſt their wan ghoſts as night's dark glooms prevail
Murmur to whiſtling winds the mournful tale;
Ceaſe, ceaſe, ye grieſly forms, nor wail the paſt
Lo! a new ſcene of death exceeds the laſt;
Th' unpurpled fields of Carilong ſurvey
Rich with the ſpoils of one diſaſtrous day!
Bold to the charge the ready vet'ran ſtood
And thrice repell'd, as oft the fight renew'd
Till (life's warm current drain'd) they ſunk in blood.
Uncheck'd their ardor, unallay'd their fire,
See Beaver, Proby, Rutherford expire;
Silent Britannia's tardy thunder lay
While clouds of Gallick ſmoke obſcur'd the day.
Th' intrepid race nurs'd on the mountain's brow
O'er-leap the mound, and dare th' aſtoniſh'd foe
Whilſt Albion's ſons (mow'd down in ranks) bemoan,
Their much lov'd country's wrongs, nor feel their own;
Chearleſs they hear the drum (diſcordant) beat—
And with ſlow motion ſullenly retreat.
But where wert thou, oh! firſt in martial fame,
Whoſe early cares diſtinguiſh'd praiſes claim,
Who ev'ry welcome toil didſt gladly ſhare
And taught th' enervate warrior want to bear;
Illuſtrious Howe! whoſe ev'ry deed confeſt,
The patriot wiſh that fill'd thy gen'rous breaſt:
Alas! too ſwift t' explore the hoſtile land
Thou dy'dſt ſad victim to an ambuſh band,
Nor e'er this hour of wild confuſion view'd
Like Braddock, falling in the pathleſs wood;
Still near the ſpot where thy pale coarſe is laid
May the freſh laurel ſpread its ampleſt ſhade;
Still may thy name be utter'd with a ſigh,
And the big drop ſwell ev'ry grateful eye;
Oh! would each leader who deplores thy fate
Thy zeal and active virtues emulate,
Soon ſhould proud Carilong be humbled low
Nor Montcalm's ſelf, prevent th' avenging blow.

To BELINDA *on her crowning the Author with Laurel.*

——— *Et mihi delphica Lauro*
Cinge volens Melpomene comam. Hor.

WHILE you Belinda, fan the poet's fire
And bid the youth to laurel'd fame aſpire;
While brilliant eyes with dazzling luſtre ſhine,
Melt without art, and pierce without deſign;
While on your cheeks the bluſh of roſes glows,
While on your neck the ſilver lilly blows;
While taintleſs innocence your boſom ſways,
And bliſs rapt virtue beams her radiant rays;
Say, ſhall the bard the grateful lay refuſe,
While wit and beauty crown the happy muſe?

To

To you may science all her charms dispense,
And what time robs from beauty add to sense.
When age shall plow deep furrows o'er your face,
Languish each glance, and wither ev'ry grace;
When from your cheeks each roseate bloom shall fly,
When love shall cease to frolick in your eye;
Unfading worth shall flourish in your breast,
Till death shall waft you to eternal rest;
E'en after death your fame shall verdant bloom,
And never dying laurels grace your tomb.

M. M.

The following Lines are to be inscribed on the Grave Stone of John Becket, *of* Chadleton Church Yard, Oxon, *who died* Jan. 21, 1759, *aged* 33.

COULD * grateful love recall the fleeting breath,
Or chaste affection sooth relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claim'd a social tear
Nor read to thoughtless youth a lesson here.

M. M.

EPITAPH *on a Country Gentleman.*

HERE lies an honest man without pretence
To more than prudence, and to common sense.
Who knew no vanity, disguise, nor art,
Who spoke no language foreign to his heart;
Diffusive, as the light, his bounty spread,
Cloath'd were the naked, and the hungry fed.
These be his honours! honours that disclaim fame:
The blazon'd 'scutcheon, and the herald's
For these shall boast defiance to the grave,
Where spite of Anstis, rots the garter'd knave;
To meaner titles soar superior far,
And leave to lordlings coronet and star;
Give life and immortality to clay,
Honours! which kings can't give, nor time decay.

On HAPPINESS.

O Happiness where's thy resort?
Amidst the splendor of a court?
Or dost thou more delight to dwell
With humble hermit in his cell,
In search of truth? Or dost thou rove
Thro' Plato's academic grove?
Or else with Epicurus gay,
Laugh at the farces mortals play;
Or with the graces dost thou lead
The sportive dance along the mead?
Or in Bellona's bloody car,
Exult amidst the scenes of war?
No more ill search, no more ill mind thee
Fair fugitive:——I cannot find thee!

An excellent Satire has lately made its Appearance levelled at those malevolent Beings who are miserable themselves and rejoice at the Misfortunes of others. It is entitled, The Beldames. *We shall extract some Passages from it.*

"HAIL, happy beldames! yours those joys,
Which time, nor accident destroys.
Sickness and cares your bliss dilate,
And pain but whets your lust of hate.
The flow'r of youth will soon decay,
Health, beauty, pleasure, fade away:
Sharp sorrows sting the breast humane,
And hopes are false, and wishes vain:
But hence your joys eternal flow,
Their source exhaustless, human woe.
For you fierce war high piles his dead,
Disease thick strews her squalid bed;
Famine and plagues their myriads sweep,
And tempests lash th' all-whelming deep.
The fiery meteors hear your call,
And houses blaze, and temples fall."
"By no degree, no sex defin'd,
Their virtues stamp the beldame kind.
Who cringe and slander, sting and fawn,
In rags, or lace, in fur, or lawn;
Whether in perriwigs or pinners,
If Whitfield's saints or Arthur's sinners;
If now the scold at Wapping flames,
Or flaunts a dutchess at St. James';
Alike if they revile or flatter,
(Who lie in praise, will lie in satire)
All the foul sisterhood compose,
All those, and all resembling those.
But some, in hoary age's train,
By sixty winters chill'd in vain,
With hearts that melt, and nerves that feel,
Display a breast unarm'd with steel.
How few are these! and of the few
Good heav'n has siz'd on Montagu.
Germain yet lives, nor half reveal'd,
Her bounties more than half conceal'd.
And should I add another name,
Blushing she flies pursuing fame.
For such is virtue's awkward pride,
Scarce more intent to give than hide.
Peace to all such in silent state,
So few scarce worth the beldame's hate.
'Tis not enough that nature's plan
To cares, to death predestines man;
That e'en those few, we happy call,
Bend to the gen'ral doom of all,
While bliss, a scanty portion, flows
Mixt in the stream of bitter woes:
Not one escapes the beldame's hate,
Great leveller to one estate."
"Some spotless name their rage demands,
The name rebellowing thro' the lands;
Some holy sage of sainted life,
A virgin pure, a faithful wife.
And you, who dauntless dar'd to brave
The ruthless foe and threat'ning wave,
Vainly you 'scap'd th' unequal fight;
Deep yawns the gulph of deadlier spight;
There plung'd—th' insatiate beldames roar,
And the wide ruin gapes for more.
Where trees their mantling foliage spread,
And roses bend their blooming head,
Ye, virgins, tread with cautious feet,
And cautious pluck the tempting sweet:
There lurks the snake with speckled crest,
There broods the toad with bloated breast;
With poisons dire the reptiles fill'd,
From Heav'ens transparent dews distill'd.
—But O! more wary trace the maze,
Where youth in frolick pastime plays:

There

* *This stone is to be erected by the person to whom he was soon to be married.*

Theredread the ſpight ſwoln beldame's wrath,
Glancing thro' pleaſures flow'ry path,
And ſubtle drawing foul offence
From the chaſte breath of innocence.
Or ſhould the tender boſom yield
Tranſpierc'd thro' honour's frailer ſhield;
O virtue ſmooth thy brow auſtere,
Accept the penitential tear:
Raiſe the fall'n mourner from the ground,
And pour ſweet mercy o'er his wound;
Nor join theſe furies in their chace,
Nor drive her 'midſt that helliſh race.
Angels ſhall hear the ſuppliant voice,
And beldames howl, and Heaven rejoyce,
Let the obdurate ſtoic's pride
Climb the ſteep mountain's craggy ſide;
Where far remote from mortal ken
Virtue uſurps the tiger's den,
And ſcowling on the crowd below
Nor feels nor pities human woe.
Let holy zeal, with frantick mein,
And haggard look and garb obſcene,
Spurn ev'ry gift the Heavens diſpenſe
And pine in ſullen abſtinence;
Yet drink with eager ears and eyes
The tortur'd wretches agonies.
Hence hell-born fiends! nor dare bely
The ſeraph with indulgent eye:
Whence ſcience beams eternal day,
Enlight'ning millions with her ray;
Whence arts their genial influence ſpread
O'er ſmiling nature's teeming bed;
Whence bounty with extended hand
Scatters her bleſſings o'er the land;
And love the univerſal ſoul,
Pervades, unites, inſpires the whole.
So virtue dwelt, celeſtial gueſt,
O Lonſdale! in thy ſpotleſs breaſt.
Tho' pure as Heav'n from moral ſtain,
Tho' torn with unrelenting pain,
'Twas thine for others woes to melt,
And pardon frailties never felt.
While youth thy gayer converſe ſought,
And age inſtructed heard and thought.
And thou, my friend, for ſuch my claim,
And ſuch my beſt my deareſt fame,
Tho' time with ſhrivell'd fingers throws
Thick o'er thy head unmingled ſnows,
Still in that eye the ſpark divine
Shall with unfading luſtre ſhine;
Still flow the ſtream of copious ſenſe
Clear as in Attick eloquence.
So thro' the meadows ſilver bed,
With lillies and with ſnow-drops ſpread,
Far honour'd Thames, our Britain's pride,
Majeſtick rolls his chryſtal tide,
Where many an ancient brook diſtils
Its wealth in tributary rills.
And in the happy ſocial hour
Well ſav'd from ſtate, and cares, and pow'r,
Long may I come a welcome gueſt
To ſhare the treaſures of that breaſt,
Where ſpleen ne'er rankled at the heart,
Nor malice lodg'd her ruſty dart."

A Morning Soliloquy on Deafneſs.

NATURE, thy genial voice I hear,
Which wakes the morn and me,
And ſeems to ſtrike upon my ear,
Tho' deaf to all but thee:
To me the hours in ſilence roll away,
No muſick greets the dawn, or mourns the cloſe of day.
To me the ſky-lark pois'd aloft
In ſilence ſeems to play;
And hail no more in warbling ſoft
The riſing dawn of day;
For me in vain they ſwell their liquid throats,
Contemplative I muſe, nor heed their jocund notes.
To me the ſhepherd pipes in vain,
In vain the milk-maid ſings;
Loſt are the bleatings of the plain,
The gurgling of the ſprings:
No more I hear the nightingale complain,
When to the moon ſhe chaunts her ſad love-labour'd ſtrain.
And when with me Lucinda ſtrays
Along the breezy grove,
In tranſport on her charms I gaze,
And think ſhe talks of love:
Ah ceaſe, dear maid, to talk of love in vain:
Thy ſmiles alone to me the voice of love explain.
Pygmalion thus, when he ſurvey'd
The work his hand had form'd,
Enamour'd, wiſh'd to ſee the maid
With mutual paſſion warm'd;
And as he woo'd, his ear he oft inclin'd,
Whilſt yet no voice of love reliev'd his anxious mind.
Whence theſe complaints? methinks e'en now
The voice of reaſon cries,
Diſpel the gloom that clouds thy brow,
Suppreſs thy heaving ſighs:
What fate decrees 'tis folly to bewail,
Weigh then the good and ill in wiſdom's equal ſcale.
No more in friendſhip's thin diſguiſe
Shall flatt'ry ſooth thy ear;
Experienc'd kindneſs makes thee wiſe
To know the friend ſincere?
No more ſhalt thou attend to faction's cries,
The taunts of jealous pride, or envy's blaſting lies.
No more ſhall now thy mind be teſt
By ev'ry breath of praiſe;
No more thy reaſon ſhall be loſt
In controverſy's maze:
Thou ſafe thro' life's ſequeſter'd vale ſhalt go
And learn from nature's works, her wiſe decrees to know.

On Good Humour Written at Eton *School*, 1729.

TELL me, ye ſons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire, but few, too few poſſeſs?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes, who ſpy all faults except their own.
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wiſe,
Tho' knaves abuſe it, and light fools deſpiſe.
Say, Windham, if 'tis poſſible to tell
What is the thing in which you moſt excell?
Hard is the queſtion, for in all you pleaſe,
Yet ſure good-nature is your nobleſt praiſe:
Secur'd by this your parts no envy move,
For none can envy him, whom all muſt love.
This magic pow'r can make e'en folly pleaſe,
This to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And ſweetens ev'ry charm in Cælia's face.

LYTTELTON.

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1759, viz.

FOR Berks, Henry Plant, Esq;—Bedf. Dennis Farrer Hillersden, Esq; — Bucks, John Osborne, Esq; — Cumb. James Spedding, Esq; — Chesh. Samuel Harrison, Esq; — Camb. and Hunt. George Montgomery, Esq;—Cornw. Robert Lovell, Esq;—Devon. James Modiford Heywood, Esq; — Dorset. John Damer, Esq;—Derb. Gilbert Cheshire, Esq;—Essex. Jasper Kingsman, Esq;—Glou. Samuel Hayward, Esq; — Hertf. Sir John Chapman, Bart. — Heref. James Broome, Esq; — Kent, Pyke, Buffar, Esq;—Leicest. Edward Palmer, Esq; —Linc. Joseph Dixon, Esq;—Monm. William Morgan, Esq; — Northumb. Abraham Dixon, Esq; — Northamp. William Payne King, Esq;—Norf. Richard Fuller, Esq;—Notting. John Whetham, Esq;—Oxfordsh. Anthony Hodges, Esq;—Rutl. Edw. Ward, Esq;—Shrop. Samuel Griffith, Esq;—Somer. Henry Powell, Esq;—Staff. Sir Nigil Gresley, Bart.—Suff. Sir John Rous, Bart. — Southamp. Thomas Hall, jun. Esq;—Surry, Daniel Ponton, Esq;—Suff. John Margeson, Esq;—Warw. David Lewis, Esq;—Worcest. John Amphlett, Esq;—Wilts, William Norris, Esq;—Yorksh. Charles Turner, Esq;—For South Wales: Brecon, Evan Hughes, Esq; — Carm. Arthur Jones, Esq; — Card. George Pryce, Esq;—Glam. Thomas Pryse, Esq;—Pemb. Thomas Jones, Esq;—Radn. David Stephens, Esq; — For North Wales: Angl. Robert Owen, Esq;—Carnarv. William Smith, Esq; — Denb. Hugh Clough, Esq;—Flint, John Williams, Esq;—Merion. Humphry Edwards, Esq;—Montgom. Geo. Mears, Esq;

Duchy-office, Feb. 3, 1759. His majesty was pleased to appoint Richard Whitehead, Esq; sheriff for the county Palatine of Lancaster.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Barton, *of the* Litchfield *Man of War*, stranded on the Coast of* Barbary, *at a Place called* Veadare, *about nine Leagues to the northward of* Saffy, *dated* Dec. 4.

"I am sorry to inform you, that, on the 29th of November, his Britannick majesty's ship Litchfield, of 50 guns, and 350 men, was cast away here. We have lost the first lieutenant, captain of marines, and his lieutenant, with several officers and seamen, amounting to the number of 130. There are of us on shore two of my lieutenants, and other officers and seamen, amounting to 220. It blew so hard when we came on shore, that the ship soon went to pieces, and we could not save either provisions or any other necessaries. For these two days past, we have been on shore, we have subsisted on drowned sheep and hogs, and water and flour hardened on the fire. A great number of the men are lamed by the bruises received against the rocks by the violence of the surf. The poor sufferers were extremely ill used by the natives when they got on shore.

P. S. The Somerset, a transport with troops, and a bomb-ketch, which were in company with the Litchfield, are said to have shared the same fate."

The following odd accident happened on New-Year's day last: Several gentlemen being out a fox-hunting, unkennelled a fox near a place called Wellington, in Shropshire, and pursued him as far as the Clee-Hill, near Ludlow; upon which hill are a number of coal-pits, so that travellers are obliged to use much caution on some parts of the hill, for fear of falling in. Upon the top of this hill the hounds had the fox in view, almost tired, and close at his heels, when in the sight of numbers of sportsmen (who were obliged to keep off for fear of the pits) the fox threw himself into one of them, and the dogs being quite lost on the scent, no less than six couple of the foremost threw themselves after him; five of them were killed on the spot, and the rest much hurt. Several workmen were in the pit (which was near 60 yards deep) who were very much frighted at so unusual an affair.

SUNDAY, January 28.

A dreadful fire did considerable damage at Leith, in Scotland.

FRIDAY, February 2.

George Guest finished the walking of 1000 miles, which he had undertaken to walk in 28 days. He had 106 miles to walk the two last days, which he did with so little fatigue to himself, that he walked six miles in the last hour. He had till twelve o'clock at noon to do it in.

THURSDAY, 8.

At a court of common-council, at Guildhall, the vacancies in the several committees were filled up.

Mr. Beardmore was found guilty of a contempt of court, in not executing his office, as under sheriff, in the sentence of Dr. Shebbeare. (See our last Vol. p. 648.)

TUESDAY, 13.

Admiral Holmes sailed from Spithead, with four ships of the line and three frigates.

THURSDAY, 15.

Admiral Saunders sailed from Spithead, with nine ships of the line and six frigates.

FRIDAY, 16.

Being the Fast-day, it was kept in a becoming manner, and all the churches in the cities of London and Westminster were exceedingly

* *One of commodore Keppel's squadron.*

ceedingly crowded.—His majeſty, the prince of Wales, the princeſs dowager, the duke, the princeſs Amelia, prince Edward, and princeſs Auguſta, were at the chapel royal, and heard a ſermon preached by Dr. Hall, from Iſaiah, chap. l. verſe 10.—The Right Rev. the lord biſhop of St. Aſaph preached before the Right Hon. houſe of peers, in the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, and took his text from the firſt chapter of Jeremiah, and the 19th verſe.—As did alſo the Rev. Dr. Green before the Hon. houſe of commons, in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, and took his text from the 7th chapter of Eccleſiaſtes and 3d verſe —Dr. Wilſon preached before the lord mayor and aldermen, at St. Paul's.

TUESDAY, 20.

At a general court, was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Britiſh Fiſhery, when it was reſolved to carry on the fiſhery. A call of 2 per cent. on the ſtock ſubſcribed was agreed to. The uſeleſs buſſes and other ſtores, cordage, nets, ſalt, &c. were directed to be ſold by the council; and it was left to their diſcretion to fit out as many buſſes this year, as the call of 2 per cent. and the produce of the ſale of buſſes, &c. could conveniently furniſh.

THURSDAY, 22.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip the Mountague, gives an account in his letter of the 18th inſtant, that on the 31ſt paſt, the ſaid ſhip and Deptford, chaced a French privateer, which the Mountague took the next day. She is called the Marquis de Marigny, belonging to Granville, mounts 20 ſix pounders, and had 194 men on board, and was commanded by M. Le Crouſe.

Capt. Parker alſo took on the 15th inſtant, a cutter privateer of Dunkirk, called Le Hardi Mendiant, commanded by Jean Meuleuaer, of eight ſix pounders, and 60 men.

Captain Graves, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Unicorn, has alſo taken on the 14th inſtant, the Moras privateer of St. Malo, carrying 22 guns and 202 men.

Captain Lendrick, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Brilliant, likewiſe gives an account of his taking, on the 30th paſt, two French merchant ſhips of upwards of 300 tons burthen each, freighted and loaded with proviſions on the French king's account for Martinico, having alſo on board ſome cloathing, and 500 ſtand of arms for the ſoldiery.

The Stationers company have given 50l. and the Fiſhmongers company 100l. to the Marine Society, their ſecond ſubſcriptions. Each company gave 100l. before.

The Ruby, a tranſport ſhip from St. John's, with 400 French priſoners, was loſt off the weſtern iſlands. Only 70 of the people were ſaved. (See our laſt Vol. p. 655.)

The bounties to ſeamen, &c. are continued to April 1, enſuing.

By the new treaty with the king of Pruſſia, his Pruſſian majeſty is to receive the ſame ſubſidy as laſt year, which was 670,000l.

And by the treaty with the landgrave of Heſſe, that magnanimous prince, in conſideration of the immenſe loſſes he hath ſuſtained by his ſteady adherence to the common cauſe, is to receive a ſubſidy of 60,000l.

A general cartel is ſettled with France for the exchange of priſoners of war.

The Favourite man of war has taken and carried into Gibraltar a large French ſhip from St. Domingo, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, ſaid to be worth 40,000l.

Amongſt the variety of uncommon vegetable productions in the laſt year, the following ſeems not the leaſt extraordinary, viz. a turnip which was pulled up at or near Tudenham, in Norfolk, weighed upwards of 29 pounds.

A gentleman who lately came from Cheſter informs, that one Thomas Siddal, a gardener in the ſuburbs of that city, has now in his poſſeſſion a potato, which he lately dug out of his own garden, that weighs 17 pounds four ounces averdupois, meaſures in circumference 38 inches, and in length 47 inches and an half.

Reading, Feb. 10. Among the many remarkable inſtances of the forwardneſs of the preſent ſpring, we are well aſſured, that in the pariſh of Caverſham near this town, there is now a neſt with young thruſhes nearly fledged. At Sunnyſide and Biſhop Wearmouth, near Sunderland, they have gooſeberries, as large as peas, upon the buſhes, which ſeem to ſtand and be in a thriving condition. (See p 50.)

Towards raiſing the ſupplies for the preſent year, the ſum of 6,600,000l. will be raiſed by annuities and a lottery. Each ſubſcriber of 100l. will be entitled to 105l. annuities, and a lottery ticket value 10l.—The annuities, which with the additional 5l. per cent. (being 330,000l. will make a capital of 6,930,000l.) will bear intereſt after the rate of 3 per cent. from the 5th of July, 1759. The lottery tickets making a capital of 660,000l. (the number of tickets being 66,000) will bear intereſt at 3 per cent. from the 1ſt of January, 1760. The blanks are not to exceed eight to a prize.

The days in which the ſeveral payments are to be made are as follow:

15 per cent. depoſit on or before the 30th of Feb. laſt.—10 per cent. on or before the 30th of March.—10 per cent. on or before the 27th of April.—10 per cent. on or before the 31ſt of May—10 per cent. on or before the 28th of June.—15 per cent. on or before the 27th of July.—10 per cent on or before the 31ſt of Auguſt.—10 per cent. on or before the 28th of September.—10 per cent. on or before the 26th of October.

Birmingham, Feb. 19. On Monday ſe'nnight a mare of Mr. Stokes's, of Kinſare, in Staffordſhire, died; ſhe fell ill the day before, and, on being opened by Mr. Clewes, a farrier of the ſame place, who had the care of her, had in the rectum, or gut

neareſt the fundament, a ſtone which weighed a pound and ten ounces, being larger than the paſſage would receive, and in the colon or large gut was found another ſtone, which weighed one pound fourteen ounces and an half, and meaſured twelve inches round. They are like Brazil bowls, and when ſtruck together ſound like pebble ſtones.

Letters from France give an account, that the count de St. Florentine was harangued on the 8th inſtant at his audience in the Louvre, by a young girl of nine years and a half, living on his eſtate at Chateau-neuf, who was born deaf and dumb, and who had been by that miniſter committed to the care of the Sieur Pereire, remarkable for his talent of learning the dumb to ſpeak. The following is the compliment that was made by the child to her benefactor, which it is ſaid ſhe pronounced in a clear and natural tone: "Sir, The commencement of this year offers to my heart a precious occaſion to renew its homage. My tongue, which owes to your goodneſs the uſe of ſpeech, ſhall never ceaſe offering up prayers for your proſperity. May heaven, Sir, deign to hear them, and to heap bleſſings on you, as you have loaded me with your bounties."

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, *to a Merchant in this City.*

"The accounts we have received of the deſtiny of the three French men of war, viz. the Floriſſant, and two frigates, which engaged the Buckingham, capt. Tyrrell, are as follow. (See p. 5.) The largeſt frigate, of 38 guns, had 42 men killed, and her larboard ſide, from the mainmaſt to her taffarel, beat in, only by twelve ſhot from the Buckingham's lower deck. The Floriſſant, by the firſt broadſide, had her ſtarboard quarter beat in, and 70 men killed outright. In the whole engagement, ſhe had 180 men killed outright, and 304 wounded, moſt of them having loſt legs or arms; many of whom are ſince dead. All the officers, except her captain, were killed, or died of their wounds. The Floriſſant eſcaped by the favour of the night; for had the Buckingham had one hour more day light, ſhe would have ſent her to the bottom. She got into the Granadoes with much difficulty, being towed in by the frigates, where ſhe was hauled aſhore. Her captain made a demand upon the governor of Martinico of 100 carpenters, and 500 ſeamen. It is reported ſince, that the carpenters have condemned her, being utterly incapable of any repair."

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. MR. Daniel Meſman, jun. was married to Miſs Deviſme.

Mr. William Bower, of Sheffield, to Miſs Briddon, a 10,000l. fortune.

3. Her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Hamilton, to the Hon. col. Campbell.

8. Mr. Hope, ſon to the late Mr. Hope the brewer, to Miſs Jones.

Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Miſs Townſend.

9. Nath. Maſon, Eſq; to Mrs. Fuller.

11. James Pearce, jun. of Brentwood, Eſq; to Miſs Tiſdale.

Thomas Ripley, Eſq; to Mrs. Combes.

18. Hon. Richard Vernon, Eſq; member for Taviſtock, to the counteſs dowager of Upper Oſſory.

21. Chriſtopher Moleſworth, of Derby, Eſq; to Miſs Lawſon, of Brompton, a 10,000l. fortune.

22. Mr. Adair, to lady Caroline Keppel.

24. Edward Aſtley, Eſq; to Miſs Milles.

Henry Wells, Eſq; to Miſs Doughty.

Jan. 26. The counteſs of Lauderdale was delivered of a ſon.

28. Lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a ſon.

30. Lady Bacon, of a daughter.

—— of Frank Schut, Eſq; of a daughter.

—— of Philip March, Eſq; of a ſon.

—— of Henry Bridgman, Eſq; of a ſon.

Feb. 9. Lady Head, of a ſon.

11. —— of Simon Fanſhaw, Eſq; of a daughter.

—— of the attorney-general, Charles Pratt, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. MRS. Parſons, relict of Humphry Parſons, Eſq; twice lord mayor of London.

Thomas Swaine, of Orchard-ſtreet, Eſq;

Tho. Sutton, of Kenſington-ſquare, Eſq;

William Barnes, at Brodie Houſe, in the ſhire of Elgin, North Britain, aged 109.

28. Mr. Steers, ſurveyor of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

29. Joſeph Higgens, of Maningtree, in Eſſex, Eſq;

30. Right Hon. George Evans, lord Carberry, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Lucy Weſton, of French Bay, in Devonſhire, Eſq;

Hitch Young, Eſq; member for Steyning, in Suſſex.

Feb. 5. Chriſtopher Denton, Eſq; deputy clerk of the pipe.

6. Sir Thomas D'Oyley, Bart. ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his brother, now the Rev. Sir John D'Oyley, Bart.

7. Edward Froſt, of Peckham, Eſq;

Right Hon. lady Strange, wife of lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Derby.

8. Samuel Hitchin, of St. Alban's, Eſq;

Mr. Acton, grocer, at the corner of the Old-Bailey, the fourth poſſeſſor of that ſhop that has died within three years.

Edward Williams, Eſq; judge of the ſheriffs court.

10. Right Hon. Elizabeth, viſcounteſs dowager Aſhbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland.

12. Right Hon. the counteſs of Hopetoun.

18. Lady Hopkins, relict of the late Sir Richard Hopkins, knight and alderman.

19 Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. aged 77. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his grandſon, a minor.

John Healey, of Bewdley, in Devonshire, Esq;

Jasper Lewin, of Horsham, in Sussex, Esq;

Mr. Cooper, an eminent brewer, in partnership with Mr. Truman.

Andrew Tucker, of Nash, in Somersetshire, Esq;

22. George Burrington, Esq; formerly governor of North-Carolina.

24. Mr. Bedell, late an ironmonger in Old-street, aged 100.

On Jan. 20. Sir James Ferguson, of Kilkerran, Bart. one of the senators of the college of justice, in Scotland.

Samuel Cox, of Hanslope, in Bucks, aged 93; his relict is 99. They had been married 70 years, and their children, grandchildren, and great grand-children, amount to 153.

John Watkins, commonly called Black John, a beggar of Bristol, aged 78, who many years preserved his beard, the effect of a vow. Two hundred weight of silver and halfpence were found in his lodging, and a considerable quantity of gold, acquired in his mendicant capacity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 6. The king has been pleased to present Joseph Davie, M. A. to the rectory of Southam, in Warwickshire.

————, Feb. 17. A grant was ordered to pass the great seal of Ireland, to Cutts Harman, M. A. of the deanery of Waterford, and the rectory of Killferan, in the diocese of Waterford.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. James Backhouse appointed chancellor of the diocese of Cambridge.—Mr. Lewis was presented to the rectory of Birdbroke, in Essex.—Mr. Cookson, to the living of Keldon, in Essex. — Mr. Richard Bradford, to the vicarage of Felton-Leigh, in Hampshire.—Thomas Bouchier, M. A. to the rectory of Bognore, in Sussex.—Mr. Hartley, to the rectory of Bossington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Donne, to the vicarage of Happisburg, in Norfolk.—Richard Holmes, B. A. to the rectory of Tetherington, in Lancashire.—Mr. George Lawrence, to the rectory of Serencott, in Wiltshire.—Bolton Simpson, M. A. to the vicarage of Milford, in Hampshire. — Mr. Harvey, to the vicarage of Hartwell, in Sussex. — Samuel Drake, M. A. to the rectory of Bratter, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Wright, to the vicarage of Thockingham, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Ring, chosen lecturer of St. James Garlickhithe.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable John Clayton, M. A to hold the rectory of Norton-Treycroft, with the vicarage of Belgrave, in Lincolnshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Feb. 2. The Rt. Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq; admiral of the blue, was, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whitehall, Feb. 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Samuel lord Sandys, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond the Trent, in the room of Richard lord Edgecumbe, deceased.

————, Feb. 17. The king has been pleased to grant unto Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden, in the county of Derby, doctor of physick, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Felton Hervey, Esq; and Felton Lionel Hervey, son of the said Felton Hervey, the office of his majesty's remembrancer of the court of Exchequer in England.

The king has been pleasedto grant unto Richard Beresford, Esq; the office or place of one of his majesty's serjeants at arms in the city of London.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Wright, Esq; the office of marthal of the ceremonies to attend on foreign ministers, in the room of Charles Cottrell, Esq; now Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt.

————, Feb. 20. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint major Robert Sloper, to be lieutenant-colonel of the first, or the king's regiment of dragoon guards, commanded by lieutenant-general Humphry Bland.

Major-generals, William Shirley, Sir William Pepperell, Bart. duke of Bedford, Cuthbert Ellison, duke of Ancaster duke of Kingston, marquis of Granby, earl of Cholmondeley, earl of Halifax, Hugh viscount Falmouth, Simon earl Harcourt, Arthur earl of Powis, M'Obrien Dilkes, John earl of Sandwich, and William earl of Home, appointed lieutenant generals of his majesty's forces.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Richard lord Edgcumbe, to be his majesty's lieutenant, of and in the county of Cornwall; and also to be custos rotulorum for the said county.

From the rest of the Papers.

William Whitaker, George Nares, and Anthony Keck, Esqrs. were called to the degree of serjeants at law.—Edward Woodcock, Esq; was appointed deputy clerk of the pipe, in the room of Mr. Denton, deceased.—John Halliday, Esq; collector of the customs at Antigua.—Rev. Mr. Lort was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge.—Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Dawson, physicians, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Moffatt, surgeons of the Middlesex-hospital.—Lieutenant colonel

lonel Newton, appointed governor of the iſland of Goree.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

Biſhop's Caſtle. Hon. Henry Grenville, in the room of Walter Waring, Eſq; promoted.

Steyning. Frazer Honeywood, Eſq; —— Hitch Young, Eſq; deceaſed.

Winchelſea. Col. Grey, —— Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; promoted.

B—KR—TS.

ROBERT Forſter, of Mynton, in the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull; William Adams, and John Holmes, of Southwark, tanners, bankers, dealers, and chapmen.
Thomas Haworth and Benjamin Haworth, of Kingſton upon Hull, merchants and partners.
Richard Hill, of Halifax, merchants.
William Stavely, of Ruſſel-Court, draper.
Thomas Murry, of Deptford, merchant.
Benjamin Barnes, of Puddledock-Hill, ſhopkeeper.
Selegman Moſes, of Bowes, in Middleſex, dealer and chapman.
George Thatcher, of Canterbury, innholder.
Chriſtopher Deighton, of Caſſter, woollen-draper and grocer.
John Rigby, of Manchester, Allwood Gilbert and William Turner, of Salford, brewers and copartners.
Joſeph Holland, of Beaſton, in Nottinghamſhire, hoſier.
Jonathan White, of York, hoſier.
Joſeph Jacobs, of Duke's Place, dealer and chapman.
John Stephenſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, merchant.
William Newport, jun. of Newport, corn-factor.
Ann Donner, of St. James Weſtminſter, milliner.
John Thwaite, of London, broker.
John Smith Caddy and Thomas Browne, of Kingſton upon Hull, grocers.
George Holroyd, of Coventry-Street, baker.
Robert Whitworth, late of the Poultry, bookſeller, but now of Manceſter, bookſeller.
John Maine, of Petticoat-Lane, brewer.
Henry Cooper, of St. Clement's Danes, mercer.
Ann Daw, widow, and Joſeph Daw, of Lewes, maſons and joint traders.
Benjamin Stirk, of Addle, in Yorkſhire, chandler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, February 24, 1759.

Amſterdam 35 12 ½ a 35 2 Uſance.
Ditto at Sight 35 11 a 10 ½.
Rotterdam 35 2 2 ½ Uſance.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 36 2.
Paris 1 Day's Date 31 5-16.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 31 1-16.
Bourdeaux, ditto 31.
Cadiz 40 ⅞ a ½.
Madrid 40 ⅛.
Bilboa 40 a 39 ⅞.
Leghorn 50.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 49.
Venice 51 ¼.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ¾.
Porto 5s. 5d. ½ a ⅝.
Dublin 9 ⅞ a ⅜.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* February, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. ACademica, Part I. By James Tunſtall, D. D. pr. 2s. Rivington.
2. Motives to return to God. Buckland.

HISTORY, LIVES, &c.

3. Apocalyptical Hiſtory. By Theodore Delafaye, M. A. pr. 1s. Ballard.
4. The Hiſtory of Scotland. By W. Robertſon, D. D. 2 Vols. pr. 1l. 1s. Millar. (See p. 79.)
5. Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, pr. 4s. Dodſley. (See p. 59.)
6. Memoirs of Field Marſhal Keith, pr. 1s. 6d. Burnet.

POETICAL.

7. The Beldames, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 103.)
8. The Satires of Arioſto, pr. 3s Millar.
9. The Guardian, a Comedy, pr. 1s. Newberry.
10. The Clouds, from Ariſtophanes, pr. 2s. 6d. Payne.
11. The Simile, pr. 6d.
12. Ver Vert, or the Nunnery Parrot, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.
13. The Tears of Friendſhip. By Thomas Gibbons, pr. 6d. Ward.
14. An Ode, occaſioned by Mr. Harvey's Death, pr. 1d. Dilly.

ENTERTAINING.

15. The Hiſtory of Benjamin St. Martin. 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Coote.
16. The Noviciate, pr. 3s. Pottinger.
17. Memoirs of Madam de Stahl, pr. 3s. 6d. Reeve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. An Account of ſix Years Reſidence in Hudſon's Bay. By Joſeph Robſon, pr. 3s. 6d. Kinnerſley.
19. Antiquities of the County of Louth. By Thomas Wright, pr. 1l. 1s. Payne.
20. Sophron: A Courſe of Meditations. By Mr. Lee, 3 Vols. Withers.
21. Mr. Hanway's Letters to Mr. Gray, pr. 2s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 90.)
22. Regular Form of Diſcipline for the Militia. By Edward Fage. Millan.
23. Remarks on the Conduct of John Crookſhanks, Eſq. Brett.
24. Succinct Account of the King of Pruſſia, pr. 6d. Reaſon.
25. Mr. Spence's Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 80.)
26. The Engliſh Pericles, pr. 1s. Woodfall.
27. Obſervations on the Landing of Forces deſigned for Invaſion, pr. 1s. Pridden.
28. A Letter to Tobias Smollett, M. D. By Dr. Grainger, pr. 6d. Kinnerſley.
29. Obſervations on the Uſe of Bathing, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
30. A State of the Britiſh Sugar Colony Trade. By J. Maſſie, pr. 1s. Owen.
31. The genuine legal Sentence on the Conſpirators in Portugal, pr. 6d. Owen and Harriſon. (See p. 87.)
32. Letter from Mr. Hughes about the Conſpiracy, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
33. Conſiderations on the Regiſtering Bill, pr. 6d. Cooper.
34. The Scourge of Pleaſure, pr. 1s. Flemming.
35. De-

35. Defence of the Catalogue of noble Authors, pr. 6d. Woodgate and Brooks.

36. Miſcellanies. By W. Hawkins, M. A. pr. 15s. Dodſley.

37. A new Univerſal Hiſtory of Arts and Sciences, N° I. pr. 6d. Coote.

38. Two Orations in Praiſe of Athenians ſlain in battle, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

39. The honeſt Grief of a Tory. Angel.

40. Remarks upon the Conduct and Management of the Theatre, pr. 1s. Thruſh.

41. Health. An Eſſay. By Dr. Groſvenor, pr. 2s. Piers.

SERMONS.

42. Preached at St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. By Mr. Forſter, pr. 6d. Waller.

43 Preached at Chriſt-Church, Spittal-Fields. By Mr. Elliott, pr. 6d. Dilly.

44. On the Death of Mr. Hervey. By Mr. Romaine, pr. 6d. Worrall.

45 Before the Commons, on Jan. 30. By Dr. Roſs. Bathurſt.

46. Preached at Margaret-Street Chapel, By Mr. Cudworth, pr. 4d. Keith.

47. Occaſioned by the Death of Mr. Mugeridge. By Sam. Fry, pr. 6d. Gardner.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE Pruſſians having continued their operations in Pomerania, and the Swediſh army not being in a condition to oppoſe them, they laid ſiege to Demmin and Anclam at the ſame time, the garriſons of both which places were by the 17th ult. obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, to the number in both of 2696 men, officers included. In the former of theſe two places they found 24 pieces of cannon, beſide a large quantity of all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions; and in the latter they found 36 pieces of cannon, mortars, or haubitzers, together with a conſiderable magazine; yet from Stockholm they tell us, that theſe two garriſons were obliged to ſurrender for want of proviſions.

In all other parts the armies have continued quiet in their winter quarters, only a few ſkirmiſhes have happened between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians at the eaſt end of Pomerania, and between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians upon the borders of Saxony and Franconia, but none of them of any great importance. But what at preſent chiefly engages the attention of Europe, is the preſent ſtate of the health of the king of Spain. That monarch has grieved ſo much for the death of his queen, that he has thrown himſelf into a dangerous illneſs; and if he ſhould die, a war would very probably break out in Italy, becauſe by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the dutchies of Parma and Guaſtalla, then poſſeſſed by the empreſs-queen of Hungary, and the dutchy of Placentia, then poſſeſſed by the king of Sardinia, were ceded to the Infant Don Philip of Spain by way of eſtabliſhment, with the right of reverſion to the then preſent poſſeſſors, after his majeſty the king of the Two Sicilies ſhall be removed to the crown of Spain *. But Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, never acceded to this treaty, and now in caſe of his being removed to the crown of Spain, he refuſes to yield the crown of the Two Sicilies to his brother Don Philip, whereas the empreſs-queen and king of Sardinia will inſiſt upon their right of reverſion's taking place, and that the dutchies of Parma, Guaſtalla, and Placentia, ought to be reſtored to them, as ſoon as Don Carlos ſucceeds to the crown of Spain. This has ſet both ſides now engaged in war a negotiating, and if the king of Spain ſhould die, it will probably involve Italy in the flames of war, unleſs the empreſs-queen ſhould be prevailed on, by the court of France, to ſacrifice her rights in Italy, to her reſentment againſt the king of Pruſſia. In the mean time both the king of the Two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia, are augmenting their armies, and preparing for war, and the courts of Vienna and Verſailles are both preparing to march ſome of their troops towards Italy, upon the coaſts of which a formidable Britiſh ſquadron may perhaps ſoon make its appearance. But a ſtop may be put to all theſe preparations, by the recovery of the king of Spain; if there be any truth in the following article from Madrid, Jan 22. "Some advices juſt received from Villa-Vicioſa, and dated yeſterday, import, that the king had reſted pretty well the night before, and that his majeſty having had a ſtrong evacuation that morning, had of his own accord called for clean linen, and ordered one of the windows of his apartment to be opened, which ever ſince his illneſs have been kept quite cloſe. This is looked upon as a happy omen, and we begin to hope that his majeſty may poſſibly recover."

By the laſt advices from Liſbon we are told, that the duke d'Aveiro confeſſed when put to the torture, and perſiſted in it till the laſt, that he was drawn into the conſpiracy againſt the king by the three jeſuits (one an Italian, the others Portugueſe) who had been diſmiſſed from being confeſſors to the royal family. Theſe three are confined in ſeparate priſons, and have no mercy to expect; but the government will puniſh none of the members of this ſociety till they know the whole number concerned in the plot, one of whom is, it ſeems, the father rector of the jeſuits college of St. Patrick; for after a long examination by the ſecretary of ſtate, he has been committed to priſon.

Paris, Feb. 16. M de Bompart's ſquadron, which ſailed the 26th ult. conſiſts of eight ſhips of the line, and four frigates, with a number of tranſports, having on board a great quantity of warlike ſtores and proviſions, and ſome troops.

Hague, Feb. 6. The firſt of this month there came here a freſh deputation from the merchants of Amſterdam, who, on receiving advice that the cargoes of the Dutch Weſt-India ſhips detained by the Engliſh, which

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1748, *p.* 508

which took in their cargoes in the manner called Overschippen, would be declared lawful prizes, as being French property, and that the admiralty had given them only till the 26th instant to produce proofs to the contrary, have petitioned the states general to use their interession, representing to them the impossibility of their furnishing the proofs required in a short time, and that as St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo but that of Overschippen, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels, such a sentence of the admiralty would give the coup de grace to the trade of that colony.

Marseilles, Jan. 4. The detriment we have suffered by the cruizing of the English in the Mediterranean, is very apparent from the difference in the number of vessels that entered this harbour in 1757 and in 1758, the former exceeding the latter by 917.

Translation of the new Treaty between Great-Britain *and* Prussia, *signed at* London, Dec. 7, 1758.

"FOrasmuch as the burdensome war in which the king of Prussia is engaged, lays him under a necessity of making fresh efforts to defend himself against the multitude of enemies who attack his dominions, he is obliged to take new measures with the king of Great Britain, for their reciprocal defence and safety: And as his Britannick majesty hath at the same time signified his earnest desire to strengthen the friendship subsisting between the two courts, and, in consequence thereof, to conclude a formal convention for granting his Prussian majesty speedy and powerful assistance: Their said majesties have nominated and authorised their ministers to concert and settle the following articles.

1. All former treaties between the two courts, particularly that signed at Westminster, Jan. 16, 1756, and the convention of April 11, 1758, are confirmed by the present convention, in their whole tenor, as if they were herein inserted word for word.

2. The king of Great-Britain shall cause to be paid at London, to such person or persons as shall be authorised by the king of Prussia for that end, the sum of four millions of rixdollars, making 670,000l. sterling, at one payment, immediately on the exchange of the ratifications, if the king of Prussia shall so require.

3. His Prussian majesty shall employ the said sum in supporting and augmenting his forces, which shall act in such manner as shall be of the greatest service to the common cause, and contribute most to the mutual defence and safety of their said majesties.

4. The king of Great-Britain, both as king and elector, and the king of Prussia, reciprocally bind themselves not to conclude with the powers that have taken part in the present war, any treaty of peace, truce, or other such like convention, but by common advice and consent, each expressly including therein the other.

5. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within six weeks, or sooner, if possible."

Solution to Mr. John Bull's *Question, in our last Vol. p.* 675. *By Mr.* William Miles, *of* Bristol.

LET $x =$ the side of the army in the first position, then will $xx + 96 =$ the number of men, per question. Again, let $x + 1 =$ the side of the army in the second position, then will $xx + 2x + 1 - 109 =$ the number of men, per question; consequently $xx + 96 = xx + 2x + 1 - 109$, whence $x = 102$; therefore the army consisted of 10,500 men.

Question by the same.

ONE day, being in a gentleman's spacious garden, among a great number of curiosities, I observed a fine summer-house, whose height is 25 feet; opposite to which, at the distance of 420 feet, stands an obelisk, whose height is 42 feet, and in a right line between them is a fountain, equidistant from the top of each. What is the distance from the fountain to the base of the summer-house and obelisk?

M. Verelst, *Envoy Extraordinary from the States General to the Court of* Berlin, *having wrote to the King of* Prussia *to notify to him the Death of the Princess Gouvernante, that Minister has received from his* Prussian *Majesty the following Answer, dated from* Breslau *the* 31*st ult.*

SIR,

"THE notification which you have been pleased to give me of the death of Madame the late princess gouvernante, by your letter of the 27th of this month, in the name of the states general, your masters, has renewed all the grief which seized me on the first news that I received of that unhappy and melancholy event. Scarce am I, at this hour, recovered from the shock it gave me. I have lost a friend, who, by her greatness of soul, her wisdom, and her fortitude, far above her sex, merited all my regards, and whom I shall ever have in remembrance. The assurances which your masters have charged you to make me on this occasion, contribute, indeed, to console me: I know their value; and you will do me the favour to intimate to them, on my part, the concern I am under on account of the loss they have sustained, and which is certainly very great for us all. I shall always make a due return for their good sentiments towards me. In the mean time, be assured of my perfect esteem; whereupon I pray God to keep you, Mons. de Verelst, in his holy protection."

(Signed) FREDERICK.

A Tranſlation of a Paper handed about at Paris.

NOTHING *and* ALL.

THE pope decides	Nothing.
The king dares	Nothing.
The dauphin does	Nothing.
The miniſters underſtand	Nothing.
The princes care for	Nothing.
The chancellor ſuſpects	Nothing.
The archbiſhop hearkens to	Nothing.
The biſhops gain	Nothing.
The preſident fears	Nothing.
The parliament is dwindled to	Nothing.
The curates venture	Nothing.
The generals know	Nothing.
God made every thing from	Nothing.
God ſend we are not reduced to	Nothing.
The Turk obſerves	All.
The Czarina decides	All.
The empreſs dares	All.
The King of Pruſſia plunders	All.
Spain hears	All.
England at ſea takes	All.
Holland ſuffers	All.
The archbiſhops excommunicate	All.
The Jeſuits meddle with	All.
Pompadour ſells	All.
If God has no pity on	All.
The devil will take	All.

Expeditions ſince the Beginning of the Spaniſh War, 1739, *to the* 1ſt *of* January, 1759.

1739 Expedition to Ferrol, Sir John Norris. Miſcarried.—1740 Expedition to the South Seas, admiral Anſon. Miſcarried. — 1740 Expedition to Porto Bello and Chagre, admiral Vernon, commodore Browne. Succeeded.—1740 Expedition to St. Auguſtine, general Oglethorpe. Miſcarried.—1741 Expedition againſt Carthagena, with the loſs of 20,000 men, general Wentworth, admiral Vernon. Miſcarried.—1743-4 Attack off Toulon, of the combined Spaniſh and French fleet, admiral Matthews, admiral Leſtock. Miſcarried.—1746 Expedition deſigned againſt Canada, with the American forces, and a ſupply of regulars from England, intended to join them at Albany, where the former rendezvouſed, laid aſide. Miſcarried. — 1746 Expedition againſt Port l'Orient, gen. Sinclair, admiral Leſtock. Miſcarried. — 1747 Expedition to the Eaſt-Indies, admiral Boſcawen. Miſcarried.—1755 Expedition againſt Fort du Queſne, general Braddock. Miſcarried.—1756 Expedition for the relief of Oſwego, ———. Miſcarried. — 1756 Expedition for raiſing the ſiege of Port Mahon, admiral Byng. Miſcarried.—1757 Expedition againſt Louiſbourg, earl of Loudon, admiral Holbourn. Miſcarried.—1757 Expedition againſt Rochfort, general Mordaunt, admiral Hawke, admiral Knowles. Miſcarried.—1758 Expedition for taking Louiſbourg, and the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, general Amherſt, admiral Boſcawen. Succeeded. — 1758 Expedition to Senegal, commodore Marſh, major Maſon. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition againſt Fort Frontenac, colonel Bradſtreet. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition againſt Fort du Queſne, general Forbes. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition againſt the Fort and iſland of Goree, commodore Keppel. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition againſt Ticonderoga, general Abercrombie. Miſcarried. — 1758 Expedition for deſtroying the ſhipping, &c. in the harbour of St. Malo, duke of Marlborough, commodore Howe. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition for taking Cherbourg, and deſtroying the baſon and ſhipping there, general Bligh, commodore Howe. Succeeded.—1758 Expedition againſt St. Malo, general Bligh, commodore lord Howe, 1000 French, 300 Engliſh killed.

Sent by the late Dr. B——y, *to a young Lady, on* Valentine's-Day, *in a Pair of Kid Gloves.*

BRIMFUL of anger, not of love,
The champion ſends his foe one glove:
But I, that have a double ſhare
Of ſofter paſſion, ſend a pair;
Nor think it, deareſt Delia, cruel,
That I invite you to a duel,
Ready to meet you, face to face,
At any time, in any place;
Nor will I leave you in the lurch,
Tho' you ſhou'd dare to fix the church:
There come equipt with all your charms,
A ring, and licence, are my arms;
I will th' unequal conteſt try,
Reſolv'd to fight, tho' ſure to die.

BILLS of Mortality, from Jan. 23, to February 20.

Chriſtened	Males	564	1081
	Females	517	
Buried	Males	750	1503
	Females	753	
Died under 2 Years old			512
Between 2 and 5			133
5 and 10			43
10 and 20			51
20 and 30			116
30 and 40			134
40 and 50			160
50 and 60			139
60 and 70			99
70 and 80			76
80 and 90			38
90 and 100			2
			1503

Buried	Within the Walls	134
	Without the Walls	335
	In Mid. and Surry	689
	City and Sub. Weſtminſter	345
		1503

Weekly,	Jan. 30	404
	Feb. 6	363
	13	336
	20	360
		1503

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 150.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 18. 8d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With a beautiful and accurate MAP of the CARIBBEE ISLANDS, diſtinguiſhed according to the ſeveral POWERS to which they belong; and a correct MAP of the ISLAND of GUADALOUPE, finely engraved by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row:

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* MARCH *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3 ½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. 1759	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	116 ¾	134 ½	97 ¼	88	87 ¼	87 ⅝	86 ½	86 ¾	86 ¼	92 ⅜	86 ¼	94 ¼		5s	1 2 6	S. S. E.	cloudy
2	117	134 ½	97 ¼	87 ¼	86 ⅜	86 ¼	86	86	85 ¾	92 ¼	85 ⅜	93 ¼		4s	1 12 6	S. W.	cloudy
3	117		97 ½	87 ¼	86 ¼	86 ¼	85 ¼	86	85 ½	92 ¼	85 ⅜	93 ⅜		1s	1 12 6	S. W.	cloudy
4	Sunday															S. W.	rain
5	117		97 ½	87 ⅜	87	86 ¼	85 ½	86		92 ¾	85	93 ¼	⅝	2s	1 12 6	S.	rain
6	116 ¾		97	87	86 ¼	85 ⅞	85	85 ¼		92 ¼	84 ½	93			1 12 6	S. W.	fine
7	116 ⅝		97	87 ¼	86 ⅛	86 ¼	85 ⅜	86		92 ¾	85	93 ⅛		3s	1 12 6	S. by E.	rain
8	116 ½		97	87 ¼	86 ⅛	85 ⅝	85 ⅜	86		92 ¼	85	93 ¼		3s	1 12 6	S. E.	rain
9	116 ⅜		97	87 ⅜	86 ⅛	85 ⅜	85 ¼	86		92 ¼	84 ½	94		1s	1 12 6	S. E.	rain
10	116 ⅜		96 ½	87 ¼	86 ⅛	86 ¼	85 ⅜	86		92 ¾	84 ⅜	93 ¼			1 12 6	S.	rain
11	Sunday															S.	fine
12			96 ¼	87 ⅜	86 ⅜	86 ¼	85 ¼	86 ⅛		93	85 ⅛	94		1s	1 15 0	S. W.	fine
13			96 ¼	87 ⅜	86 ⅜	86	85 ⅛	86 ⅛		92 ⅞	85	94		1s	1 15 0	N. W.	rain
14			97	87 ⅜	86 ⅛	86	85 ¼	86		93	85	93 ⅞	84 ⅞		1 15 0	W.	fair rain
15			97	87 ¼	86 ¼		85 ¼	86		92 ¼	85	93 ⅜	84 ⅜	1s	1 15 0	W.	rain
16			97 ¼	86 ½	85 ½		85	85 ⅜		92	84 ⅝	93 ⅜	84 ⅜	1s	1 15 0	S.W.b.W.	rain
17			97	86	85		84 ¼	85		92 ¼	84	93 ¼		2s	1 15 0	W.	fair rain
18	Sunday															S. W.	fine
19			96 ½	85 ½	85		84	85		92 ¼	84	93 ¼	84 ½	4s	1 15 0	W. S. W.	rain
20			96 ⅜	85 ⅜	84 ¾		83 ⅝	84 ⅜		92 ½	83 ⅝	93 ⅜	84	4s	1 15 0	N. N. W.	rain
21			96 ¼	85	84		83 ½	84		92	83 ½	93	83 ¾	5s	1 12 6	S. W.	cloudy
22			96	85	83 ¾		83 ½	83 ¾		91 ¼	83 ⅜	93	83 ½	5s	1 12 6	N.W.byN.	fine
23				84	83 ⅜		83 ½	83		91 ½	83	92 ⅞	83 ½	6s	1 12 6	N. by E.	fine
24		131		84	83 ½		83 ½	83		91 ½	83	92 ¼	83	6s	1 12 6	S. E	fine
25	Sunday															S. E.	fine
26		130 ¼	95 ¾	84	82 ⅞		82 ⅛	82 ⅛		90 ¾	82 ⅛	91 ¾	82 ⅝	15s	1 15 0	N. N. W.	fine
27		130 ¼	95 ½	84 ⅛	83 ⅜		82 ⅜	82 ⅛		90 ⅜	82 ⅛	91 ⅜	82 ⅜	15s	1 15 0	S. W.	fine
28		130 ¼	95 ½	84 ⅜	83 ⅜		82 ⅜	82 ⅛		90 ¼	82 ⅛	91 ½	83 ⅛	16s	1 15 0	S. W.	fine
29		130 ½	95 ¼	84 ⅜	83 ⅜		82 ½	82 ¼		90 ¼	82 ½	91 ½	83 ¼	16s	1 15 0	S. E.	fair rain

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 24s to 34s qu	7l. 8os load	8l. 16s load	8l. 05s load	8l. 10s load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qu	34s to 46 qu	4s 6d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hops, 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 12s to 19s	14s to 16 qr	16s to 22 qr	27s to 30 qr	15s to 22 qr	18s to 22 qr	21s to 24	21s to 25	2s odd	2s 4d to 2s 6	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 11s od to 13s 6d	14s to 15 6d	14s to 18	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	16s to 20	1s 9d to 2s	1s 05d to 1s 8d	Coals 40s. per Chald
	Beans 16s to 19s 6d	24s to 27 od	23s to 30	36s to 40s	23s to 31 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	32s to 42	2s 6d to 3s	3s odd to 3s 6d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. March 13. 10l. 13s. od.—16. 10l. 10s. od.—24. 10l. 9s. od.—28. 10l. 6s. od.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1759.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE never was, I will venture to say, any matter or subject more fully treated on, or with stronger and more clear reasons vindicated, than that of our taking Dutch vessels carrying French property *; it hath been proved to the thorough conviction of every thinking mortal, that if the Dutch ever had, by any treaties with this kingdom, such a strange liberty of assisting our enemies, they have forfeited it by their first breaking those treaties: But it hath, indeed, been proved, beyond all reply, that the Dutch never had, nor possibly can have, the liberty of so assisting our enemies, and be, at the same time, a neutral power, much less continue to be in strict friendship and good alliance with this nation.

Can any power assist our enemies to destroy us, and yet be neutral? Doth it not contradict common sense? Would not our allowing them to give our enemies such assistance be repugnant to the law of nature, self-defence? And doth not the law of nations absolutely forbid such assistance, and declare, that an enemy's property may be seized in any vessel on the seas, and taken as good and lawful prize? And have not the Dutch themselves manifestly acknowledged that their vessels, carrying French property, are, when taken, lawful prizes, by the many contrivances, false papers, and pretences, they have made use of to cover such property from being known, and found out to be French?

Many of these Dutch French vessels, have been taken by our men of war, and privateers, and some of them have, on the clearest evidence, been condemned, as good and lawful prizes by our court of Admiralty: But tho' such vessels have, on the fairest and most impartial trials, been condemned, yet none of them have hitherto been delivered up to the use and benefit of their captors; and why? There are it seems amongst us, some English-Dutch advocates, insurers perhaps, who strive all in their power to prevent the confiscation of such vessels, and to get their condemnation revoked: For have not these English-Dutchmen appealed on the behalf of all such condemned vessels? And with what view or to what end or purpose? Is it to protract time that the cargoes of such vessels may decay and spoil, or is it to put the captors to expence, and keep them as long as possible from reaping the benefit of their just prizes: Or, is it to be supposed, that our court of Admiralty have wrongfully condemned such cargoes? Or can any man suppose, that though they are rightly condemned, the lords of appeal may, nevertheless, release them? No, it is not to be supposed; nor will their confiscation be, I dare say, any longer delayed.

The delay, that hath already been in confiscating such vessels, hath, in my humble opinion, been very detrimental to this nation; it hath not only discouraged our privateers, and almost put an end to our privateering, but given encouragement to the Dutch, and made them proceed further in assisting our enemies, than they would otherwise have done. Had we proceeded with resolution and dispatch in confiscating such vessels, the Dutch would not, I am persuaded, have gone such lengths, and behaved so much like avowed enemies, as to grant passports and other Dutch papers to French vessels, to cover them and make them pass for Dutch property.

Such behaviour of the Dutch calls aloud for immediate resolution, and national resentment; for by such proceedings, they do this nation infinitely more damage, than if they were at open war against it: A false treacherous friend is ever much worse than an open declared enemy. By

* *See our last Vol. p.* 323—327, 390—394, 606, 629, 630.

such proceedings, the commerce of France will be secure, whilst ours will be harrassed more than ever by their privateers: Indeed, I cannot look upon such a step in the Dutch, but as a manifest declaration of war against Great-Britain, nor think, but we should take and treat it as such. As a man of known courage and nice honour will very seldom meet with any insult, so a nation, that will not suffer itself to be injured by another, but will immediately resent it, and with firmness procure itself satisfaction, will very rarely have any injury offered it.

No state, when it hath well considered, and is thoroughly well convinced of the justice and rectitude of doing any matter or thing, and hath begun to act (as in our present affairs and disputes with the Dutch) should ever pause afterwards in its proceedings, but pursue them with vigour and steadiness, till it hath obtained the end desired: To delay proceeding in, and to hesitate about a matter, after a state hath begun to act in it, is to betray a doubtfulness of the rectitude of such action, or of its power to accomplish it; and to relinquish it, is to acknowledge such action was wrong, or that such state could not, or durst not do it. There is nothing that procures a state more respect and reputation, than its resolutely and vigorously pursuing any action, which it hath, for good reasons, begun, till it hath accomplished it; nor is there any thing does more dishonour to, or hurts the character of a state more, than its desisting thro' impotence or fear, from a design it hath once begun.

Since then, the Dutch vessels, which have been taken, carrying French property, are beyond all manner of doubt, good and legal prizes; and since they have, on a fair and impartial trial and on the clearest evidence, been condemned by our court of Admiralty, it is beneath the dignity of Great-Britain to delay any longer the confiscation of them for any remonstrances, especially of those, who are the very persons who have hitherto acted, and do still continue to act, as avowed enemies to her: But to release them, when justly condemned, would be discovering a strange pusillanimity, and vast impolicy; would be injuring her own people to strengthen her enemies; and be acting contrary to that equity, justice and protection, due and owing to her own subjects.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I transmit to you an account of the success of an act passed in the last session of parliament for the encouragement of the British sailor, and the more speedy payment of his wages. (See our last Vol. p. 355.) The common objection which was made to this law, while it was under deliberation, by those who for other reasons wished ill to the success of it, was the impossibility of properly executing several of the provisions of it. Experience, however, hath already refuted this objection; every part of the plan hath as yet been executed with all the facility imaginable; the wise and humane intentions of it have happily been felt by numbers. It has appeared that the dissolute manner in which seamen usually dissipate their money upon the receipt of their wages, and which has been falsely imputed to their natural disposition, was owing principally to the want of a proper method of remitting it to their wives and families: Assisted by the provisions of this law, they have now remitted large sums to relations of different denominations, residing in every part of these kingdoms; and that which was before dissipated in debauchery, has been converted to better purposes; the support of a forsaken family, or the comfort of an aged parent.

The Rochester was paid at Plymouth, and out of 396 men who were paid, 55 remitted.

The whole which was remitted out of this ship only amounts to more than 1000*l.* and if we consider to whom this was sent it appears to have been (except in four instances) to wives, fathers, mothers, and brothers: 55 of which have thus received relief, while the sailors are by this means enabled to bestow what they have earned, in the manner most agreeable to their inclinations, an advantage they never enjoyed before. Some have remitted upwards of 40*l.* a sum sufficient to enrich a little family: And if we consider the places to which it has been sent, the benefit appears to have been diffused universally; every part both of Scotland and England have partaken of it. I have heard from undoubted authority that one little seaport of Scotland hath had remitted into it, for this purpose upwards of 800*l.* and the effect hath already been such, that numbers have, by this means, been induced to destine their children to a sea-faring life, as they see that their labours

labours in that way may now be turned to ſo good an account; not only to the ſupport, but even to the enriching of their families. That it may be underſtood how far this ſcheme hath already operated, I will here give

A general Abſtract of the whole of the Remittances made at the Out Ports, from December 13, 1758, *to* March 10, 1759.

Number of men paid.	Number of remittances made.	Amount of the men's wages who remitted.	Sums remitted.	Whereof to England.	Scotland	At what port the payments were made.
5705	690	15566	8080	5318	2762	Portſmouth.
4984	539	9993	5714	4076	1638	Plymouth.
808	95	2494	1631	551	1079	Sheerneſs.
11497	1324	28053	15425	9945	5479	

It appears then, from this account, that within the ſpace of about three months 1324 ſailors have remitted 15,425l. which is more than the half of their wages, in the manner and to the purpoſes deſigned by this excellent law; and from this ſhort ſpecimen we are enabled to gueſs how much greater the effects of it will be, when the advantages of it have been a little farther experienced and underſtood, and when ſome unhappy prejudices contracted againſt this humane plan, have, by theſe means, been fully removed.

After having given this ſtate of the ſucceſs of this act, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in praiſe of the legiſlature which paſſed it, or of the right honourable perſon by whoſe labours it was formed, and principally promoted. The merits of this regulation can now no longer be doubted; the beneficial conſequences, which have already reſulted from it, are ſufficient to refute every objection which hath ever been made to it. The humanity and wiſdom of the deſign do no leſs honour to the heart which firſt conceived, than to the head which planned it: And when we conſider that a maritime regulation of this nature had many years before been recommended from the throne, and tried without ſucceſs, we cannot help admiring the abilities which were able at once to ſee and remedy all its defects, and to bring it, at one conception, to that ſtate of perfection which has often been wiſhed but never before effected. In a word, I take the liberty to congratulate you on the additional ſupport, which hath hereby been given to the navy of England, which is ſo juſtly eſteemed the bulwark of it.

I am, SIR, &c.

(See our laſt Vol. p. 227—229, 557, 558.)

EVERY circumſtance relating to the life and death of a great man, muſt be acceptable and intereſting to the publick, eſpecially to the people of that country which gave him birth. The late field marſhal Keith had acquired, by his perſonal merit and capacity, a military character inferior to none of the preſent age; and no incident of his life was more honourable than that of loſing it; inaſmuch as the conduct and valour he diſplayed in his laſt moments, contributed, in a great meaſure, to the ſafety of the Pruſſian army. Beſides, we think it a duty we owe to his memory and character, to acquaint the publick with the particulars of his death, ſo contrary to the injurious report, that he was ſurprized and ſlain in his own tent, before he could put on his cloaths.

Field marſhal Keith diſapproved of the ſituation of the Pruſſian camp by the village of Hochkirchen, and remonſtrated to the king on that ſubject; in conſequence of this remonſtrance, general Ratzow was ſent with a detachment to take poſſeſſion of the heights which commanded this village, but, by ſome fatality, miſcarried, incurred his majeſty's diſpleaſure, and died in diſgrace at Schweidnitz.

Marſhal Keith was not in any tent, but lodged with prince Francis of Brunſwick, in a neighbouring chateau, belonging to a Saxon major. On the firſt alarm in the night, he mounted his horſe, aſſembled a body of troops, with the utmoſt expedition, and marched directly to the place which was attacked. The Auſtrians had poſſeſſed themſelves of the riſing ground which Ratzow had been ſent to occupy; they had planted a numerous train of artillery along the hill, and made themſelves maſters of Hochkirchen, after having cut in pieces the free company of Angenelle, which was poſted in that village. It was here that count Daun made his principal attack with the flower of his army, hoping to penetrate thro' the flank of the Pruſſians; and if he had ſucceeded, the king's whole army muſt have been ruined. Marſhal Keith knew the importance of the ſtake, and therefore directed his whole efforts to this place, while his majeſty was employed in ſuſtaining an attack from another quarter, and in forming the

the troops as they could be assembled. General Keith, who was on horseback by four o'clock in the morning, attacked the village of Hochkirchen, and drove the enemy from that post; but, being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retire in his turn. He rallied his men, returned to the charge, and regained the village. Being again repulsed by the fresh reinforcements of the enemy, continually pouring down from the rising grounds, he made another effort, entered Hochkirchen the third time, and set it on fire, because he found it untenable. Thus he kept the Austrians at bay, and maintained a furious conflict against a vast superiority in number, until the Prussian army was formed and began to file off in its retreat. During this engagement, he rallied the troops, charged at their head, and exposed his life in the hottest of the fire, like a captain of grenadiers. He found it necessary to exert himself in this manner, in order to remove the bad effects of the confusion which prevailed, and to inspirit the troops by his voice, presence, and example. The dispute was so desperate, that not one general or field officer escaped unwounded; and many lost their lives. The field marshal was dangerously wounded by eight o'clock in the morning; but refused to quit the field: On the contrary, he continued to signalize himself in the midst of the battle, till about half an hour after nine, when, having entirely frustrated the design of the Austrian general, he received a shot in his stomach, and fell dead in the arms of Mr. Tibuy a gallant English gentleman, who had made the campaign as a volunteer, and was himself shot thro' the shoulder.

The marshal happened to be so near the enemy, that his body soon fell into their hands and was stripped. In this situation it was recognized by count Lasci, son of the general of that name, with whom marshal Keith had served in Russia. The young count had been pupil of marshal Keith, and revered him as his military father, tho' he now enjoyed a command in the Austrian service. He knew the body by the large scar of a dangerous wound which general Keith had received in his thigh at the siege of Ockzakow. He could not refrain from bursting into tears when he saw his old friend and honoured master, extended at his feet, a lifeless, naked coarse. He forthwith caused the body to be covered and inhumed upon the spot. He was afterwards dug up by the curate of Hochkirchen, laid in a coffin and decently buried: Finally, his Prussian majesty ordered it to be removed to Berlin, that it might be interred with those honours that were due to his rank and extraordinary merit. Merit so universally acknowledged, that even the Saxons lament him as their best friend and patron, who protected them from violence and outrage, even while he acted as an instrument in their subjection.

His horse, which was a present from old marshal Schwerin, received two musket-balls in the body, but recovered. Mr. Tibuy's horse was shot in five different places. Old general Angenelli's horse was killed, and fell upon him, and this officer must have been smothered, had not he been disengaged by Mr. Tibuy. (See our last Vol. p. 493, 587.)

Extract from Plain Reasons for removing a certain great Man from his M——y's Presence and Councils for ever. Addressed to the People of *England*. By *O. M.* Haberdasher.

1. MY first reason for removing W—— P——, Esq; from his m——sty's presence and councils for ever, is because *he is the minister of the people.*

As he was raised by the people, it is to be feared that he will study to preserve their favour, and in all his measures pay regard to the genius and interest of the people of England, which, God knows, has been often found very inconsistent with maxims of state and the principles of modern policy.

2. *He was a chief promoter of the militia.* Nobody, almost, had ever dared before, seriously to think of a subject so disagreeable to great men in power, and to the worthy gentlemen of the army.

3. *He harrasses the army beyond all example.*

If I have any notion of the military art, the great object of it is the preservation of the army; and from the minutes of several courts martial, which I have lately perused, I have learned, that the safety of his majesty's troops was formerly not only the m——r's, but the g—n—r—l's chief care in the conduct of the war. But if this great man be suffered to proceed, at the rate he has begun, for one year longer, I am really of opinion that no man above the rank of a colonel will remain in the army: And what will become of an army without generals? Many of the most antient and respectable officers have already declined the service.

4. *He sets himself in opposition to the established manners of the age.*

The present m—r keeps but a very moderate table, has but a very few servants, and indeed

indeed ſees but very little company; and is ſo odd as to divert his leiſure hours, if he has any (for that is uncertain) in reading of books, or with a choſen friend or two and his own wife and children. Whence I conjecture that he has a ſlow underſtanding, and is obliged to ſee little company that he may have the more time to plod on the affairs of ſtate. For that the buſineſs of this great nation can be carried on with very little expence of time, or of thought, to men of ability, is manifeſt from the example of many of his predeceſſors. And that he is a man of very limited parts, appears farther from the choice he has made of a great many bl—kh—ds to ſerve under him at ſeveral of the boards. For it is very remarkable that his chief favourites are thoſe, who, like himſelf, are ſeen very little in publick places, and are all day long to be found puzzling their heads in their reſpective offices.

5. *In his fortune, we have ſeen an example, of the height to which a man may riſe, by eloquence and magnanimity.*

A good many years ago, I heard it affirmed by a member of the Royal Society, that the very end of eloquence, is by an artful addreſs to the imagination and paſſions, to miſlead the underſtanding.

When you have a bad cauſe before any of the courts of law, do you not employ that counſellor who is the beſt pleader and has moſt eloquence? And for what reaſon? Why ſurely, that by his falſe and deceitful gloſſes you may perſuade the judge out of his ſenſes, and ſway him to favour your ſide of the queſtion. And for what other reaſon can it be, but on account of its immorality, that ſome of our moſt pious and learned b—ſh—ps, and a great part of the clergy, have totally laid aſide the uſe of eloquence as unbecoming the chair of truth and gravity.

The application of what I have ſaid, ſhall be very ſhort. It is generally thought that this ſame Mr. P—tt, whoſe power gives me ſuch concern, not only excels all of own age and nation in that bewitching eloquence which overpowers the mind, but comes the neareſt of any modern to Cicero and Demoſthenes, thoſe greateſt maſters of the art of ſpeaking which the antient world has to boaſt of.

6. *He is a great encourager of learning.*

I have known many ſcholars, and have never yet met with one who could ſo much as comprehend the courſe of exchange, and much leſs underſtand all the dark myſteries of the art of ſtock-jobbing. And how a ſcholar of a m—r ſhall be able to ſettle the ways and means, and, with the help of his Greek and Latin, go through all the perplexing mazes of the funds and finances, is quite inexplicable to me.

But to tell the truth, what alarms me moſt is, that this m—r, and ſome more of the ſame ſtamp, are openly protected by the ap— ſuc—. And indeed what may not ſuch deſperate men as thoſe attempt? If they have warmed the young —'s heart with a romantick love of the conſtitution, and filled his head with whimſical ideas of patriotiſm and virtue, it will be utterly impoſſible for the able ſtateſmen of the old mould ever to come into power again.

7. *He has meanly complied with the maxims, and followed the meaſures of the Tories.*

Ever ſince the revolution it has been the conſtant topick of the Tories, and of all the patriots, real and pretended, that the ocean is the Britiſh element, that our natural ſtrength lies there. But this infatuated man is the firſt who has ever fairly made the experiment; and he has carried on the naval war with ſo much heat and violence, as to ſet an example, and eſtabliſh a precedent, that I am much afraid will never be forgotten. And henceforth it will be impoſſible for the beſt diſpoſed m—r to ſend over an army of fifty thouſand only to the aſſiſtance of our dear and faithful allies, while the French have a ſingle ſhip on the ſea, or a fiſhing town on the coaſt.

8. *And laſtly, he is an honeſt man.*

To be a ſucceſsful miniſter, a man muſt have a multitude of friends to aſſiſt him, otherwiſe the wheels of government cannot be kept in motion. And the only ſure way of making friends, is to give to every man every thing he aſks. But honeſty makes a man difficult and nice in his choice, and leads him to conſider the fitneſs of perſons for offices, which if made a rule, would probably cut off ninety-nine of a hundred. Honeſty would make a m—r endeavour to diſcharge part of the national debt as ſoon as poſſible, leſt we ſhould come into the ſtrange modern ſituation of being a rich people and a poor ſtate. But then what would become of all the worthy money-brokers and ſtock-jobbers, together with the whole children of Iſrael, who have ſerved the publick for nothing, ſo faithfully and ſo long? Honeſty might excite the m—r to ſcore out all ſine cures and penſions from the civil liſt, and to invent methods of raiſing the taxes at a cheaper rate. But where would we find ſuch another body of firm

firm and active friends to the court, thro' every rebellion, such brave champions for the administration thro' every change of min—y? Honesty, it is possible, might move the m——r to make the statute-book of the land be copied over in a more legible hand: Perhaps he might abridge A what is clear, unravel what is perplexed, and omit what is useless altogether. But then what would become of the venerable body of the law, from the silver-tongu'd counsellor, who rolls in a chariot of state, down to the borough attorney, who, by indefeasable right, fleeces the lieges a- B round him, to make himself a garment (I had almost said to build himself a palace) of their wool? And to mention no more, honesty might tempt a m—r to turn his eyes upon, and stretch his reforming hands, even so far as our sacred seminaries of learning. But then it is C probable they would become academies for the liberal education of gentlemen, and no longer remain cloisters for disciplining monks and friars, which was the original design of their institution."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extraordinary expences of the war, occasioning a constant scarcity of publick money, I would humbly propose that the pleasures, extravagancies, and superfluities of life, should bear the E principal burthen: And not that *the very necessaries* of life should be made still *less* attainable. In *this* method of raising supplies, neither the landed nor commercial interest in general, could have any just cause of complaint, because there being no kind of necessity of running into F the extravagancies and follies, which should bear a great share of the publick expence; the taxes will be paid voluntarily and not necessarily, and the *extravagancies* and *follies* themselves, will hereby be made subservient to the *publick good.*

Let the following Articles then yearly *be taxed as underwritten.*

	l.	s.	d.
A pack of hounds	10	0	0
For every greyhound, pointer, or spaniel	0	10	0
For every running horse	5	0	0 H
For every game cock or fighting cock	1	1	0
For every French or other foreign servant out of livery	10	0	0
For ditto in livery	6	0	0
For every other servant in livery	4	0	0

So much for yearly taxes.

Now for occasional *supplies.*

	l.	s.	d.
For every bottle of French wine	0	5	0
For every bottle of other foreign wine	2	0	0
For every yard of foreign gold lace worn	0	10	6
For every yard of foreign silver ditto	0	5	0
For every yard of other gold lace	0	5	0
For every yard of other silver lace	0	2	6
For every yard of Brussels or other foreign lace, for ruffles, handkerchiefs, &c.	0	5	0
Opera tickets each	0	10	6
Box ditto for the playhouses	0	6	0
Pit ditto	0	3	0
Gallery ditto	0	2	0

And let the prices of tickets for the publick gardens concerts, diversions, &c. be the same to the government that they bear to the proprietors.

Many *other articles* might be mentioned, but as these, without taxing any of the necessaries of life, would raise an *immense and incredible sum*, and promote industry, temperance, and œconomy, I shall not insist on them. But as this is a *particular time*, I thought it not amiss to *refresh* the memories of your readers, with part of what I think I had before suggested to them (see p. 94.) and humbly submitting the consideration hereof to the publick, and those especially in high stations,

I am, their, and SIR,
Your humble Servant,
March 17, 1759. M. N.

A Method to destroy Rats, without the great Risk in suffering Arsenick, and other Poisons, to be laid about the House.

TAKE sponge (the softer it is the better) cut it into pieces, the size of a grey pea, fry it in dripping gently, be careful it is not crisp; lay it in places of their usual resort, but out of the reach of your domestick animals.

G WE have given our readers the annexed accurate MAP of the Caribbee Islands, elegantly engraved by Kitchen. Of those that belong to Great-Britain, an account has been already given, in the course of *The History of our Plantations in the Islands of America, commonly called the West-Indies*; of Martinico in our last Vol. p. 608. with a correct Map thereof; of Guadaloupe at p. 144. which we believe will be satisfactory to our readers. The explanation accompanying, and distinctness of, this Map, leaves nothing further to be said thereon.

The

For the London Mag.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 69.

I SHALL now proceed to an account of the most important bills brought in last session, which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was, the bill for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines, which, on December 15, was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the lord Barrington, Mr. Thomas Gore, and Mr. Charles Townshend; and was the next day presented to the house by the lord Barrington, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was the day following, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 20th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the 22d, when Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon an order was made for receiving the report on January 16; which order was renewed from day to day, until Monday, June 12, when it was ordered, that the said report should be received upon that day month, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

This bill was, in effect, a transcript of the act with the same title passed in the preceding session, and which was to continue in force only until the end of the then next session *, so that this bill was only designed as a continuance of that act for another year; but as the said act had occasioned some disputes about granting the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to pressed men †, it was not thought proper, it seems, to continue that act for another year, unless the *Habeas Corpus* bill, which was brought in this last session, and which I shall hereafter give an account of, had been passed into a law.

January 25, it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the more effectually manning of his majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; as also for the relief and encouragement of seamen belonging to ships and vessels in the merchants service; and that Mr. Hume, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Ridley, the lord register of Scotland, Sir Walter Blackett, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Jarrit Smith was next day added. March 21, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Hume, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was, April 7, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 18th, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Mr. Thomas Gore reported from the committee, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 21st, and being then made, it was ordered to be taken into consideration next morning; which order was put off to May 3, and the report being then taken into consideration, the bill was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, by which several other amendments were made to the bill, and the report being taken into consideration on the 8th, several of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to, and several amendments being made by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed, and next day it was ordered to be read a third time on the 24th.

But on that day, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the owners and masters of ships within the port of Whitby in Yorkshire, taking notice of the bill, and alledging, that there were many clauses in it which, as the petitioners apprehended, would tend to the discouragement of the breed of seamen, and to the great detriment of trade and navigation; and representing that the petitioners would be subject to many hardships, in case the said bill should pass into a law; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by their counsel against the said clauses.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a third time, and it had, it seems, such an effect, that when the order was read for reading the bill a third time on that day, it

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 582.

† *See ditto for* 1758, *p.* 111.

it was ordered to be read a third time on that day ſix weeks, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

This bill was ſo long, that it would be tedious even to give an abſtract of it, therefore I ſhall only in general obſerve, that it was a bill for eſtabliſhing a regiſter or muſter roll of all the ſeamen, fiſhermen, lightermen, boatmen, keelmen, watermen, and perſons uſually getting their livelihood upon rivers or water; which regiſter was to be eſtabliſhed, Firſt, By obliging the maſter or commander of every merchant ſhip bound to any place beyond Gibraltar, or weſtward of Ireland, or northward of Shetland, or eaſtward of Copenhagen, to leave, at an office to be appointed, a muſter roll, ſigned by him, of the company or crew belonging to his ſhip; and to continue the ſaid muſter roll, by inſerting all the alterations that ſhall happen in his ſhip's company, during the courſe of his voyage, and before his return to his port of delivery in Great-Britain; that upon his return, the ſaid muſter roll, and the continuation thereof, might be examined by the muſter maſter; and that ſuch a number, not exceeding one half of the men employed in ſuch ſhip, and not exempted by the act, might be choſen by lot for his majeſty's ſervice, in caſe any ſeamen ſhould at that time be wanted for that ſervice.

Secondly, By obliging the maſter or commander of every ſhip above 40 tons, trading coaſtwiſe, or not beyond the place before mentioned, to keep and continues a muſter roll of his ſhip's company or crew, and to leave a duplicate thereof, ſubſcribed by him, once a year, at the muſter office to be appointed, and at his next clearance to deliver to the officer appointed by the Admiralty, the like proportional part of his ſhip's company to be taken by lot, as before mentioned, for his majeſty's ſervice, when any ſeamen are wanted for that ſervice.

And, Thirdly, By obliging the juſtices of the peace and commiſſioners of the land tax in each county, to make up, as ſoon as thereunto required by the Admiralty, a muſter roll of all the fiſhermen, &c. dwelling, lodging, or reſiding within their reſpective counties; that ſuch a number of them as may then be wanted, may be taken by lot for his majeſty's ſervice; firſt, from the batcheiors under 30 years of age; ſecondly, from thoſe of 30, or above, and not more than 45; and, thirdly, from the married men and widowers having no children, &c. as preſcribed by the act.

From this ſhort account of the bill, the reader may ſee that it muſt have conſiſted of a great number of clauſes; but I muſt in general obſerve, that I never yet ſaw or heard of any ſcheme for encreaſing the number of our ſeamen, or for preventing the neceſſity of preſſing in time of war, that did not throw ſuch a burden and incumbrance upon our trade in time of peace as well as war, as would of courſe diminiſh our navigation, and conſequently our number of ſeamen. Every office which our trade or navigation is ſubjected to, muſt be a burthen and incumbrance upon both; for let us make what laws we will for preventing it, almoſt every officer will in time become a Jack in an office, and will extort fees, or perquiſites for diſpatch, from thoſe who are obliged to apply to his office; therefore every new office to which our navigation is ſubjected, muſt be an addition of trouble and expence to our ſhip maſters, and conſequently muſt raiſe the freight of our ſhips in trade, which will of courſe diminiſh their number, by obliging our merchants to employ foreign ſhips in every branch of trade where ſuch ſhips can be employed, and in all branches of trade where ſuch ſhips cannot be employed, the high freight our merchants are obliged to pay to our own ſhipping, will be a load upon all the goods we ſend to a foreign market, which will diminiſh our trade, and conſequently our navigation.

For this reaſon, I ſhall always look upon every ſcheme, by which it is propoſed to ſubject our trade or navigation to any new office, or any new expence or trouble: I ſay, I ſhall always look upon ſuch a ſcheme as a *felo de ſe*; and indeed, I believe, it is impoſſible to prevent that diſtreſs which we have always been thrown into at the beginning of a war, by any other method than that of keeping always in the pay of our government, in time of peace, a number of 30 or 40,000 ſeamen: I do not mean that in time of peace all theſe men ſhould be kept in pay or employment as ſeamen; but I never could hear a good reaſon why all the ſeamen in the government's ſervice may not be regimented, and taught, and exerciſed in the land diſcipline while they remained on ſhore: It would not make them a bit the leſs ſeamen, but would make them more dextrous in the management of their fire-lock at ſea, and it would make them much fitter than they are at preſent for making a deſcent upon the coaſt of any enemy. In ſuch a country as this which depends ſo much upon its navy, we ought to have very few marching regiments but ſuch as conſiſted, both officers and ſoldiers,

diers, of men bred to the sea; and if the regiments were regularly in their turn sent to serve, in time of peace, on board our cruizing and stationed ships of war, and no ship kept too long upon any one station, no seaman in the government's service could ever be much above six months, without serving at sea. On the contrary, they would all be fond of going in their turn, because while they were at sea, they would have their victuals provided for them, and their pay running on to be all received together upon their return.

This, I think, is the only possible method for preventing our being in distress for want of seamen at the beginning of every war; and if this be the only possible method, every scheme for this purpose must be chimerical and ineffectual, and may probably be hurtful. The business of a seaman is like every other sort of business by which a labouring man gets a livelihood. We never can have in the kingdom a greater number of labouring men in any business than that which, in the usual course, can support themselves by their business: When by any accident that number is increased, as soon as that accident ceases, the supernumeraries must go abroad, or betake themselves to some other business, for a subsistence: Just so it is with our seamen: Beside those in the pay of the government, we can never expect to have in the kingdom a greater number than can, in the usual course, be supported by our trade; and when war makes an addition to both these numbers, as soon as peace returns, the additional number must go abroad, or betake themselves to some other business, few of whom can be had, or are fit for the sea, when war breaks out again, especially if the peace has continued for any time; so that we must always be in some distress for want of seamen at the beginning of a war; and that distress will be greater or less, in proportion to the number of seamen kept in the pay of the government during the time of peace; for to load our trade, and inhance the price of freight, by obliging British merchant ships to carry, in time of peace, a greater number of hands than is absolutely necessary, would hurt both our trade and our navigation.

But if our government, in time of peace, should always keep 30 or 40,000 seamen in its pay, our distress at the commencement of a war would be scarce perceptible; because any additional number that might be wanted, might be easily got by raising that number by lot from the several counties in this kingdom and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the method prescribed in this bill, which I take to be as good a method as ever was thought of, and a method which, I am convinced, would not be thought oppressive even by those upon whom the lot fell to serve their country, especially if they should be entitled at the end of three years to demand their discharge, and should not be obliged to serve again for one whole year after such discharge, as was to be prescribed by a clause in this bill; for the uncertainty, both in the sea and land service, of ever being able to obtain a discharge is, I am persuaded, what makes recruiting in both services much more difficult and expensive than it would otherwise be.

February 8, it was upon motion ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for the publick registering of all deeds, conveyances, wills, and other incumbrances, that shall be made of, or that may affect any honours, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within that part of Great-Britain called England, wherein publick registers were not then already appointed by act of parliament; and that the lord Strange, the lord Downe, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Dicker, should prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was, on April 14, presented to the house by lord Strange, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 25th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day sev'night, when the house resolved itself into the same, made a progress in the bill, and resolved to go again into a committee upon it, on the Friday following, being May 5; but it then met with the same fate such a bill has before met with, and it is to be feared will always meet with; for upon the order's being read, for going again into a committee upon the bill, the motion for the speaker's leaving the chair was opposed, and after debate, the question being put, it was carried in the negative; whereupon it was resolved, that the house would on that day two months, resolve itself into a committee upon the said bill, which was the most gentle way of dropping it for that session.

Thus a regulation which every man allows to be such a one as would be attended with great benefit to this nation, and for the establishment of which the house had ordered a bill to be brought in

nem. con. was, for this session at least, defeated. It is very easy to find plausible objections against the best regulation that ever was, or ever can be proposed. Even the establishment of personal property itself may be objected to, and is not allowed by the customs of some wild nations; but surely when it is established, every man's property ought to be known to his neighbours, as well as to himself, which with respect to lands can never be the case without a publick register; and it is strange that no bill for establishing such a publick register can be so framed, as to prevent any solid and just objections being made to it. But the truth is, that such a bill ought to be attended with, or would probably be soon followed by another bill for abolishing all those mysterious forms of conveyancing that have been introduced by our lawyers, and for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling lands, and every sort of real estate; both which would be of infinite prejudice to our lawyers, tho' of great benefit to the nation in general, and to every other sort of men in particular.

Against the establishing of a general register for lands there will therefore always be two reasons, carefully concealed, because if revealed, they would be most cogent reasons in its favour. These are, First, Because, if such a publick register were established, every man's real and unincumbered land estate would, or might be easily known; therefore every landed gentleman, or at least many of them, whose estates are mortgaged, will be excited by their pride, if not by some fraudulent design, to oppose the establishment of such a register. And the second reason is, because it would in a few years very much lessen the number of law suits in this kingdom, especially if it should be accompanied, or followed by the other regulation I have mentioned, for establishing one certain, short, and intelligible form of conveying or settling real estates. This would of course greatly diminish the profits of our lawyers, and in a few years very much reduce their number, to the great advantage, happiness, and quiet of all ranks of men in the kingdom. Therefore, the establishing of such a publick register will always be opposed by the greatest part of the body of the law, a most weighty body at elections, if not in our legislature itself.

But as neither of these sorts of men dare avow the true reasons for their opposition, they will endeavour to pick holes into the frame or model of every bill that can be prepared for the purpose: They will put their fancy to the utmost stretch in suggesting dangers and difficulties that may ensue from several clauses in the bill; and it is to be feared, that they may generally find just and solid objections against it, which, I must suppose, was the case with regard to this bill; for when we go about making any new regulation it is a great disadvantage to us, that we know little or nothing of the laws or police of other countries: We are too apt to contemn every custom that is not of our own growth; and indeed, no nation in the world has better reason to do so; but for this very reason we ought to enquire a little into the laws and customs of foreign countries. No gentlemen travel more into foreign countries, no gentlemen spend more money in their travels, than the gentlemen of this country do; but they set out upon their travels before they know any thing of the laws and police of their own country, and they travel at such an age as cannot give them so much as an inclination to enquire into the laws and police of other countries; to which I must add, that they are generally put under the conduct of travelling tutors, whose heads are so full of *Virtu*, that they know no more of the laws or police of any country, than their pupils themselves do.

Thus they return as ignorant of what was chiefly worth notice in the several countries they passed through, as if they had never been there; and as there are defects in the laws and police of every country, when they, as members of our legislature, generously undertake to rectify some of those in their own, they are often at a loss how to proceed; but as there is now a professorship of the common law established in one of our great universities, and a gentleman promoted to that chair who is in every respect qualified, and worthy of the honour that has been done him by the prudent and independent choice of that learned body, it is to be hoped, that for the future our young gentlemen will know a little of the laws and police of their own country, before they set out upon their travels, and this will of course give them a curiosity to enquire into the laws and police of every country they pass through; so that instead of importing mummies, medals, caracaturas, and models for palaces, we may hereafter find them importing models of laws for guarding against slavery; for establishing liberty; for improving trade, navigation, and manufactures; and for encreasing and securing the happiness of the people of their native country.

February 11, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral fiſhermen trading to Billinſgate, whoſe names were there underwritten, on behalf of themſelves and all others, the fiſhermen trading to that market, reciting ſeveral parts of two acts paſſed in the 22d and 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign; and repreſenting many inconveniences and hardſhips which they alledged they were ſubject to by the ſaid acts; and therefore praying relief.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; but, on the 15th, it was again read, and referred to a committee; and, April 19, upon a report from the committee made by Mr. alderman Dickinſon, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign, entitled, *An Act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual an Act made in the 22d Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, for making a free Market for the Sale of Fiſh in the City of Weſtminſter, &c.* And the ſaid alderman, together with Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Wilkes, Sir John Croſſe, and major-general Cornwallis, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, the bill was on May 8 preſented to the houſe by Mr. alderman Dickinſon, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and, on the 22d, it was read a ſecond time, and committed.

On the 26th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral of the truſtees appointed for putting in execution the ſaid act of the 22d of his preſent majeſty's reign, alledging, that if the ſaid bill ſhould paſs into a law, as it then ſtood, the ſaid act would, in a great meaſure, be rendered ineffectual; and therefore praying to be heard by their counſel againſt ſome parts of the bill; which prayer was granted, and counſel ordered to be admitted to be heard in favour of the bill.

And, on the 30th, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral fiſhmongers, ſetting forth, that of late years the ſcarcity of large fiſh had enhanced the price thereof, which ſcarcity had been occaſioned, in a great meaſure, by the large quantity of ſmall fiſh brought to market; and alledging, that if the ſize of fiſh to be taken or expoſed to ſale were larger than thoſe ſizes ſpecified in the act of the firſt of his late, and that of the 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign, there was the greateſt probability of having large fiſh more plenty, and in conſequence much cheaper, which would be a general good, therefore praying, that they might be heard by themſelves or counſel. Which petition was alſo referred to the committee upon the ſaid bill, but without any order for hearing the petitioners by themſelves or counſel.

After this the bill paſſed thro' the other forms in common courſe, and, on June 14, was ſent to the lords. But as their lordſhips could not expect to have time to conſider the bill ſo maturely as it ſeemed to require, it was there dropped; and indeed, if there lordſhips had taken it into conſideration, it is a queſtion if they would have paſſed it, as may appear from the remarks on the bill which were then printed, and were as follow.

"In the year 1749, an act paſſed for eſtabliſhing a free market in Weſtminſter, for the ſale of fiſh, and to prevent a monopoly thereof, that the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, might be better ſupplied with good and wholeſome fiſh, and at a reaſonable price.

To anſwer which ends, all contracts for fiſh were prohibited, and fiſhermen compelled to ſell off their whole cargoes within eight days after their arrival on the Britiſh coaſt, between North Yarmouth and Dover, on forfeiture of their veſſels and cargoes.—But for want of power to oblige the fiſhermen to diſcover the time of their arrival, and an officer to take an account thereof, the intention of the act was defeated; therefore, another act paſſed in the 29th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the ſaid act, whereby the truſtees under that act were impowered to appoint a perſon to inſpect all fiſhing veſſels coming from ſea, and fiſhermen were obliged to make entries at Graveſend of the time of their arrival at the Nore, within three days after ſuch their arrival, on forfeiture of their veſſels and cargoes.

At the time of paſſing the laſt mentioned act, moſt of the conſiderable fiſhermen attended the committee of the Hon. houſe of commons, and expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the amendments made to the firſt act, by directing the eight days to be accounted from their arrival at the Nore, inſtead of North Yarmouth or Dover, and entries to be made at Graveſend within three days after their arrival at the Nore.

A bill is now depending for altering the laſt mentioned act, brought in upon a petition, ſubſcribed by only eleven fiſhermen, five of whom are weekly ſervants to one man, who is a fiſherman, ſaleſman,

ſaleſman, and fiſhmonger, and who has engroſſed almoſt the whole lobſter trade, and has ſeven large cod ſmacks employed in the fiſhery on his own account.

The alterations the fiſhermen propoſe by their bill, are,

That the entries of fiſhing veſſels for the future, ſhall be made at the Cuſtom-houſe, London (inſtead of Graveſend.)

That the forfeiture of the veſſel and cargo for neglecting to make ſuch entries ſhall be repealed, and a pecuniary penalty ſubſtituted in the ſtead—and in caſe of conviction a power of appeal to a quarter ſeſſions.

Upon which, leave is begged to obſerve,

That in caſe the entries were to be made at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, the inſpector (who muſt reſide at Graveſend) as he could not know what entries were made, ſo conſequently he could not fix the commencement of the eight days.

As to the difficulties the fiſhermen ſay attend the making of entries at Graveſend, on account of the ſhortneſs of the time, they are fallacious: For the act allows them three days from their arrival at the Nore, and the ordinary paſſage from thence to Graveſend is no more than eight hours, and is the place where moſt, or all of them bring to, to put their fiſh into their ſtore boats.

That the forfeiture of the veſſel and cargo for not making ſuch entry, the fiſhermen ſay is a grievous penalty, but when it is conſidered that it cannot be incurred without their wilful neglect, it is preſumed it will not be thought ſo by the legiſlature, and therefore not altered. For a pecuniary penalty, whatever that ſum may be, as the maſter or ſervants on board the veſſel (and not the owner) as the bill now ſtands, are ſubject thereto, it will ſcarce ever be recovered, as few, if any of them have goods or chattels, ſo that the whole act might as well be repealed, as altered in this particular.

If an appeal to a quarter ſeſſion was to be allowed, it would defeat the intention of the act, which was a ſpeedy and eaſy recovery of the forfeiture. For there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that there would not be a conviction, however juſt, but an appeal would follow, was it only to avoid the immediate payment of the penalty: And the expence and trouble that would attend the juſtifying ſuch conviction, would deter perſons from giving informations, ſo that, that law which was made after ſo much deliberation, would, in a ſhort time, become a dead letter.

It may be proper further to obſerve—That for want of an officer to inſpect fiſhing veſſels, no fiſhermen were convicted of the penalty under the act of the 22d of the king, altho' it was ſo notoriouſly known, that inſtead of ſelling off their cargoes within eight days, they frequently kept part of thoſe cargoes in their ſtore boats three weeks or more.

That the act of the 29th of his preſent majeſty, altho' it had its commencement with the preſent war, yet the good effects of it have been felt, if not by the reduction of the price of fiſh, it has by preventing an enhancement thereof.

And therefore as the ſupply of London and Weſtminſter with good and wholeſome fiſh, has always been thought of great conſequence, and many endeavours have been made to reduce the price thereof to the conſumer, by preventing a monopoly, and by compelling fiſhermen to bring their fiſh to market within a reaſonable time; and as no law has been made ſo likely to anſwer thoſe ends, as that paſſed in the 29th year of the preſent king, it is to be hoped that no alteration will be made therein."

For the better underſtanding the next unfortunate bill I am to give an account of, and for ſhewing the reaſon why it was brought in, I muſt obſerve, that in the preceding ſeſſion, an act had been paſſed for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting his majeſty's land forces and marines *, by which the commiſſioners thereby appointed were made the ultimate judges, whether any man brought before them was ſuch a one as, by the rules in the act preſcribed, ought to be preſſed into his majeſty's ſervice, it being expreſsly provided by the act, that no perſon ſo liſted, that is to ſay, ſo adjudged by them, ſhall be taken out of his majeſty's ſervice by any proceſs, other than for ſome criminal matter.

During the receſs of parliament, or ſoon after the beginning of the next ſeſſion, it happened, that a gentleman was preſſed and confined in the Savoy, whereupon his friends applied for a *Habeas Corpus*. Upon this a queſtion aroſe, whether this writ was to be granted or no? It was certainly a caſe not within the *Habeas Corpus* act paſſed in the 31ſt year of the reign of Charles the Second, becauſe that act, by the preamble, relates only to perſons committed for criminal, or ſuppoſed criminal matters, which this gentleman was not; and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* at common law ſeemed to be prohibited by the above-mentioned act

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 582.

act of the preceding session. This question was not at that time determined, because the gentleman was discharged by an application to the secretary at war; but it made the defect in the said act of the 31st of Charles the Second to be taken notice of, and it was justly thought to be a defect of the most dangerous consequence to the liberty of the subject; therefore on February 21 it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for giving a more speedy remedy to the subject upon the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and that Sir John Cust, Mr. Hussey, Mr. attorney general, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Bowes, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom were afterwards added, Mr. Morton, Mr. Northey, and Sir Francis Dashwood.

March 8, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Cust, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 17th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house. April 17, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Sir John Cust reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and the report being received next morning, all the amendments except one were, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to, after which an amendment was made by the house to the bill, and then the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed, and to be read a third time on the Monday following, when, after reading the order of the day, the house was moved, that the order made upon Dec. 7, 1693, "That no member of this house do presume to plead at the bar of the house of lords, without leave first obtained of this house, and to be moved for between the hours of eleven and one o'clock," might be read, as it accordingly was, and then the bill was read a third time, and several amendments being made to it by the house, it was passed, and sent to the lords.

But tho' this bill had been brought in *nem. con.* and maturely considered by the commons, such objections were started against it in the house of lords, that it was dropped upon the second reading; and the judges ordered to prepare a bill for the same purpose, to be laid before that house the next session.

As this unfortunate bill is short, and of very great importance, I shall give the reader a copy of it at full length, as follows.

Whereas the writ of *Habeas Corpus* hath, in all times, been deemed to be the most effectual security for the liberty of the subject, against every kind of wrongful imprisonment or restraint: *And whereas* any delay in the awarding or returning of such writ may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the person under restraint; and, by reason of such delay, the relief intended to be given may come too late for such person to be discharged from his restraint, or to receive any benefit from such writ; *be it therefore enacted* by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the several provisions which, by an act made in the thirty-first year of king Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*, are made for the awarding of writs of *Habeas Corpus*, in cases of commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall, in like manner, extend to all cases where any person, not being committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be confined or restrained of his or her liberty under any colour or pretence whatsoever; and that upon oath being made by such person so confined or restrained, or by any other on his or her behalf, of any actual confinement or restraint, and that such confinement or restraint, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person so applying, is not by virtue of any commitment or detainer for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; an *Habeas Corpus* directed to the person or persons so confining or restraining the party as aforesaid, shall be awarded and granted in the same manner as is directed, and under the same penalties as are provided, by the said act, in the case of persons committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter; and that the person or persons before whom the party so confined or restrained shall be brought, by virtue of any *Habeas Corpus* granted in the vacation time under the authority of this act, may and shall, within three days after the return made, proceed to examine into the facts contained in such return, and into the cause of such confinement or restraint; and thereupon either discharge, or bail, or remand the parties so brought, as the case shall require, and as to justice shall appertain.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that whenſoever any writ of *Habeas Corpus*, granted either in term or vacation time, on the behalf of any party ſo confined or reſtrained without a commitment for any criminal, or ſuppoſed criminal matter, ſhall be ſerved upon the perſon ſo confining or reſtraining ſuch party, or ſhall be left at the place where ſuch party ſhall be ſo confined or reſtrained, the perſon ſo confining or reſtraining ſuch party ſhall make return of ſuch writ, and bring or cauſe to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the reſpective times limited, and under the proviſions preſcribed by the ſaid act to ſheriffs and other officers, in caſe of commitment or detainer for criminal, or ſuppoſed criminal matters; and every ſuch perſon neglecting or refuſing ſo to make return of ſuch writ, or to bring or cauſe to be brought the body or bodies, according to the command thereof, within the times reſpectively limited, and under the proviſions preſcribed by the ſaid act to ſheriffs and other officers, ſhall be guilty of a contempt of the court under the ſeal of which the ſaid writ of *Habeas Corpus* ſhall iſſue; and ſhall alſo for the firſt offence, forfeit to the party grieved, the ſum of three hundred pounds, and for the ſecond offence, the ſum of five hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral penalties inflicted by this act ſhall be recovered by the party grieved, his or her executors or adminiſtrators, againſt the offender, his or her executors or adminiſtrators, in like manner as the penalties inflicted by the ſaid act are to be recovered.

And, to the intent that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the import of any ſuch writ, *be it enacted*, That all writs of *Habeas Corpus*, awarded or to be returned under the authority of this act, ſhall be marked by the court, or perſon reſpectively awarding the ſame, in this manner:

"By an act paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of the reign of king George the Second."

And ſhall alſo be ſigned by order of the court, or by the perſon reſpectively awarding the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action, plaint, ſuit, or information, ſhall be commenced or proſecuted againſt any perſon or perſons for any offence againſt this act, the ſame ſhall be commenced within twelve calendar months after the time of the offence committed, unleſs the party grieved be then under confinement or reſtraint; and if he or ſhe ſhall be then under confinement or reſtraint, then within the ſpace of twelve calendar months after the deceaſe of the party ſo confined or reſtrained, or his or her delivery from ſuch confinement or reſtraint, which ſhall firſt happen; and ſuch perſon or perſons ſo ſued in any court whatſoever, ſhall and may plead the general iſſue, not guilty, or that he or ſhe owes nothing; and upon any iſſue joined, may give the ſpecial matter in evidence: And if the plaintiff or proſecutor ſhall become nonſuit, or forbear further proſecution, or ſuffer a diſcontinuance; or if a verdict paſs againſt him or her, the defendant ſhall recover his or her coſts; for which he or ſhe ſhall have the like remedy as in any caſe where coſts by the law are given to defendants.

[*This Hiſtory to be continued in our next.*]

Mr. Rouſſeau, *in his Letter before-mentioned* *, *after having ſhewn that Comedians of all Sorts were by Law declared infamous among the* Romans, *and after giving ſeveral Reaſons why they were conſidered in a very different Light by the* Grecians, *proceeds thus:*

"LET us return to the Romans, who, far from imitating the Greeks in this reſpect, ſet quite a contrary example. When they declared comedians infamous by law, was it with a view to diſhonour the profeſſion? Of what uſe would ſo cruel a decree have been? No; they did not diſhonour the profeſſion, they only gave open teſtimony of the diſhonour inſeparable from it: For good laws never alter the nature of things, they only are guided by it; and ſuch laws alone are obſerved. The point is not therefore to cry out againſt prejudices; but to know firſt of all whether theſe are really prejudices; whether the profeſſion of a comedian is not in itſelf diſhonourable; for if ſuch it ſhould unfortunately prove, in vain would it be for us to determine it is not; inſtead of vindicating its reputation, we ſhould only bring diſgrace on ourſelves.

What is then the ſo much boaſted ability of a comedian? It is the art of counterfeiting, of aſſuming a ſtrange character, of appearing differently from what he really is, of flying into a paſſion in cold blood, of ſaying what he does not think as naturally as if he really did think it; in ſhort, of forgetting his own ſtation

* *See our laſt, p.* 73.

station to personate that of others. What is this profession of a comedian? A trade by which a man exhibits himself in publick with a mercenary view; a trade by which he submits to ignominies and affronts from people, who think they have purchased a right to treat him in this manner; a trade, in short, by which he exposes his person to publick sale. I conjure every ingenuous man to tell me, whether he is not conscious in the bottom of his heart, that this traffick has something in it servile and base. You philosophers, who pretend to be superior to the prejudices of the vulgar, would not you all die for shame, if meanly metamorphosing yourselves into kings, you were obliged to act a character so different from your own, and to expose your sacred persons to the insolence of the vulgar? What sort of spirit is it then that a comedian imbibes from his condition? A mean spirit, a spirit of falshood, pride, and low ridicule, which qualifies him for acting every sort of character, except the noblest of all, that of man, which he lays aside.

I am not ignorant, that the action of a comedian is not like that of a cheat, who wants to impose upon you; that he does not pretend you should take him for the real person he represents; or that you should think him actuated by the passions which he only imitates: I know also, that by giving this imitation for what it really is, he renders it altogether innocent. Therefore I do not absolutely charge him with being a cheat, but with making it his whole business to cultivate the art of deception, and with practising it in habits, which, tho' innocent perhaps on the stage, must every where else be subservient to vice. Those fellows so genteelly equipped, and so well practised in the theory of gallantry and whining, will they never make use of this art to seduce the young and innocent? Those lying varlets, so nimble with their tongue and fingers on the stage, so artful in supplying the necessities of a profession more expensive than profitable, will they never try their abilities off the stage? Will they never take the purse of an extravagant son, or a miserly father for that of Leander or Argan? The temptation of doing evil increaseth all the world over in proportion to the opportunity; and comedians must be honester by far than the rest of mankind, if they are not more corrupt.

The orator and the preacher, you will say, expose their persons in publick, as well as the comedian. There is a very great difference. When the orator appears in publick, it is to speak, and not to exhibit himself as a show: He represents only his own person, he acts only his own proper part, he speaks only in his own name, he says, or he ought to say, no more than he really thinks: As the man and the character are the same being, he is in his right place; he is in the case of every other citizen that discharges the duties of his station. But a player is a person who delivers himself upon the stage in sentiments not his own; who says only what he is made to say; who oftentimes represents a chimerical being: Consequently he is lost, as it were, in his hero; and when he thus forgets the man, if there is any vestige of him remaining, it is only a laughing-stock to the audience. What shall I say of those who seem apprehensive of being too much respected in their native colours, and therefore degrade themselves so far as to act in characters, which they would be extremely sorry to resemble in real life? It is doubtless a sad thing to see such a number of villains in the world, who pass for honest men: But what can be more odious, more shocking, or more base, than to see an honest comedian acting the part of a villain, and exerting his whole abilities to establish criminal maxims, which he sincerely detests in his own heart?

All this shews there is something dishonourable in the profession; but there is still another source of corruption in the debauched manners of the actresses, which necessarily draws after it the same immorality in the actors. Yet why should this immorality be inevitable? Why, say you? At any other time there would be no occasion to ask this question; but in this present age, when prejudice and error reign triumphantly under the specious name of philosophy, mankind, intoxicated by their empty learning, are grown deaf to the voice of human reason, as well as nature.

In all countries, and in all conditions of life, there is so strong and so natural a connection between the two sexes, that the manners of the one ever determine those of the other. Not that these manners are always the same, but they have always the same degree of goodness, modified in each sex by their own peculiar inclinations. In England the women are gentle and timid: The men are rough and bold. Whence comes this seeming opposition? It is because the character of each sex is thus heightened; and it is

natural for this nation to carry every thing to extremes. This excepted, in other reſpects they are alike. The two ſexes chuſe to live aſunder; they are both fond of good eating; both retire after dinner, the men to the bottle, the women to tea; both ſit down to play without any violent eagerneſs, and ſeem to make rather a trade of it than a paſſion; both have a great reſpect for decency; both do honour to the conjugal vow; and if ever they violate their fidelity, they do not boaſt of the violation; they are both fond of domeſtick quiet; they are both remarkable for taciturnity; they are both difficult to move; they are both hurried by their paſſions; in both love is terrible and tragical, it determines the fate of their days, the conſequence is nothing leſs, ſays Muralt, than to loſe either their reaſon or life; finally, they are both fond of the country, and the Engliſh ladies are as well delighted in wandering alone in their parks, as in ſhewing themſelves at Vauxhall. From this general taſte for ſolitude, ariſeth that for meditation, and romances, with which England is over run *. Thus both ſexes, more recollected within themſelves, are leſs influenced by fooliſh modes, have a greater reliſh for the real pleaſures of life, and ſtudy leſs to appear, than to be happy.

I have quoted the Engliſh thro' preference, becauſe of all nations in the world, there is none where the manners of the two ſexes ſeem to differ more at firſt ſight. From the relation between men and women in that country, we may conclude for every other. The whole difference conſiſts in this, that the life of the females continually ſhews their manners; whereas that of the men being more loſt in the uniformity of buſineſs, you cannot judge rightly of them without ſeeing them in their pleaſures. If you would therefore know the men, you muſt ſtudy the women. This is a general maxim, and ſo far all the world will agree with me. But if I ſhould add, that the virtues of the fair ſex are to be found no where but in a retired life; that the peaceful care of a family is their peculiar province; that their dignity conſiſts in modeſty; that baſhfulneſs is the inſeparable companion of chaſtity; that to court the looks of men is a proof of corruption; and that every woman, who is fond of ſhewing her charms, brings diſhonour on her perſon: Inſtantly I hear the noiſe of this new-fangled philoſophy, which has its riſe and declenſion in the corner of a large city, and would fain ſtifle the voice of nature and all mankind."

He then goes on to anſwer this objection; but we are to conſider, that Mr. Rouſſeau ſeems to have been acquainted with no comedians but thoſe of France. Had he been well acquainted with the theatre in this country, where the buſineſs of a comedian is not declared infamous, either by law, or even by our church as now eſtabliſhed, he would have known many comedians of both ſexes, who are not only excellent performers, but of an irreproachable character in private life; and indeed, according to his maxim in relation to the fair ſex, were it to be adopted, no modeſt woman could ever keep open ſhop, much leſs appear at the bar of a tavern, coffee-houſe, or other houſe of publick entertainment. Therefore, tho' he has paſſed a very harſh ſentence againſt Fanaticks †, we may very properly aſk, Does there not ſeem to be ſomething of fanaticiſm in his opinion of comedians, and with regard to the fair ſex in general?

* *These are like the people, either excellent or deteſtable. Never was there a romance equal to, or even near ſo beautiful as Clariſſa, in any language whatever.* † *See our laſt, p. 75.*

Account of the Papyrus, *by M. le Compte de* Caylus.

THE *Papyrus*, or the *Cyperus Niliacus*, is a large plant that grows wild in the midſt of the ſtagnating water left in hollow places after the inundation of the Nile. We are told by Theophraſtus and Pliny, that the natives uſed the roots of it for firing, as well as for the other purpoſes of wood: That they built little boats of the plant itſelf, and formed the inner bark into ſails, mats, garments, coverlids, and cordage: That they chewed it both raw and ſodden, and ſwallowed the juice as a dainty; but, of all its uſes, the moſt celebrated was that of its ſerving to write upon, like the paper of theſe days, which derives its name from this plant of Ægypt. The intermediate part of the ſtalk was cut and ſeparated into different *Laminæ*, which were ſet apart, and dried in the ſun for the manufacture. Theſe *Laminæ* were joined together horizontally and tranſverſely, in ſheets or leaves, upon a ſmooth board; then moiſtened with water, which diſſolved a kind of viſcous glue in the pores of the plant, ſerving to cement and render the whole uniform. The ſheet being thus formed was put into a preſs, and afterwards dried for uſe. Such was the proceſs of making paper in Ægypt: But, as the ſheets were coarſe, brown, unequal, and imperfect, the Romans invented

vented methods to bring the fabrick to perfection. They contrived a glue or gum, by means of which they could occaſionally enlarge the ſize and volume. They bleached it to a ſurpriſing degree of whiteneſs: They beat it with hammers, ſo as to render it more thin and leſs porous: They ſmoothed and poliſhed it with ivory; and, by a ſort of calendar, gave it a ſhining gloſs like that of the Chineſe paper. According to the different degrees of delicacy, whiteneſs, and ſize, it acquired different appellations, either from the names of particular manufacturers, from the great perſonages who uſed it, or from the particular uſes to which it was put, ſuch as the *Fannian*, the *Livian*, the *Claudian*, the *Imperial*, the *Hieratic*, and the *Amphitheatric*.

Extract of The Honeſt Grief of a Tory. *In a Letter to the Author of the* Monitor. (*See p.* 96.)

"THE ſmile, printed in your paper of laſt Saturday, had been ſent us about a week before, and read in the Club. We heard it, not without reſentment at ſeeing ourſelves and our friends ſo ridiculouſly treated. However, to ſay truth, the raillery, we thought, was the mere wantonneſs of a lively imagination, not the malevolence of calumny or invective. Yet we were apprehenſive, by the late conduct of our friends, that the reproach was not wholly unmerited. Your angry paper ſhewed us, we were not miſtaken, and therefore we hoped to find our favourite miniſter vindicated by you from the charge of Hanoverian meaſures, ſo often, ſo ſolemnly abjured. How were we diſappointed! Neither the charge againſt the Miniſter, or the Tories, was denied. Your correſpondent, indeed, is angry, very angry, with his brother bard, and deep are his menaces of vengeance.

But pray, Mr. Monitor, do not you authors, criticks, poets, and *poet-taſters*, in the quaint ſpelling of your correſpondent, treat one another a little cruelly? Why ſhould an unfortunate man of rhime ſtand in the pillory? *Tear him for his bad verſes*, cries the mob of Rome in Julius Cæſar. Yet ſurely, Sir, it would be a little imprudent in the writer of *Doll Common*, to adviſe the puniſhing bad poets with ſeverity. But ſuppoſe this rhimer of ſimiles were ſet in the pillory. Would the puniſhment of the author make his ſimile unlike? Could it vindicate the conduct either of the Miniſter, or the Tories? But after all this anger, what is the ſimile-man's crime? * *A libel on the Miniſter, is a libel on our country: It is equally criminal, as a libel on the King; and the authors ſhould ſhare the ſame fate.* I little expected to find ſuch ſentiments as theſe in a writer, who profeſſes his zeal for liberty and the conſtitution. Take them in Swift's ridicule.

That miniſters, by Kings appointed,
Are, under them, the Lord's anointed;
Ergo, it is the ſelf ſame thing,
T' oppoſe the miniſter or King;
Ergo, by conſequence of reaſon,
To cenſure *ſtateſmen* is *high-treaſon*.

I am a Tory; have always lived, and hope to die a Tory. But, Sir, I am no Jacobite, nor will I ever wiſh to ſee the Majeſty of the crown of England brought down to a level with the reputation of my fellow-ſubject. *But he, who libels the miniſter, libels his country.* Softly, good Sir. If miniſters are the country, as parſons call themſelves the church, what is to become of all other ſubjects? Much in the ſame ſtrain, † *This tawney boy, Senegal, and theſe Indian twins, Louiſbourgh and Du Queſne, are the miniſter's children.* What! Mr. Monitor; had Mr. Keppel and Boſcawen; Mr. Amherſt, and Wolfe, and Forbes, had they no ſhare in begetting theſe hopeful babes? But indeed theſe are the children of the nation, whoſe rights of parentage, I dare believe, theſe gentlemen will chearfully acknowledge; and ſhould this their newly ſuppoſed father preſume to diſpoſe of them without the nation's conſent—But I feel I am growing warm. Yet even age may be forgiven, if it loſes its temper, when provoked by ſuch abſurdities. But I will recollect myſelf.

What therefore, Sir, do you imagine was the conſequence of our reading the Simile a ſecond time? We ſaw, that paſſion was but a miſerable argument in the debates of reaſon; that the charge againſt the miniſter of Hanoverian meaſures, and againſt the Tories of compliance with thoſe meaſures, ſtill remains unconfuted, indeed, unſpoke to: That Mr. Monitor too, has forſaken his principles, and is baſely become the defender of Germanized meaſures and miniſters. Nay more, a nauſeous flatterer. Your next paper, I preſume, will throw a popiſh ſaint-like glory round his head, and bid us repeat in our devotions, O P—t; *ora pro nobis*.

Who does not rejoice with the preſent miniſter in his ſucceſs, and give him his *proper* ſhare of praiſe in taking Senegal, Louiſbourgh, Du Queſne, and Goreé? But are you ſure, Mr. Monitor, that

* *Vide Monitor.*

† *Vide Doll Common.*

Louiſbourgh (as in your verſes you ſay it will) is to remain to us? Has not Mr. P—t ſhameleſsly declared, that he would ſooner part with it, than forego one ſingle Iota belonging to the electorate of Hanover? Would HE were King of Hanover. I could be content to part with him on ſuch terms, and truſt to Providence for as good a Britiſh Miniſter. But miniſters, of all parties, like Dryden's prieſts of all religions, are the ſame.

Theſe reflexions, you will perhaps ſay, proceed from *unjuſt prejudices*. Yet Germany is not only to be the gulph of our treaſures, but the grave of our people. Twelve hundred of our gallant countrymen dead, and eleven hundred at one time ſick in German hoſpitals! Let nature, as well as politicks, deter us from this land of ſlaves. Its climate is fatal to the ſons of liberty. Why were we made ſo angry (I was ſincerely angry) with a very great perſon two years ago, when he wanted to take ſome Engliſh troops with him to Germany? Was that too an *unjuſt prejudice?*

But *our miniſters are virtuous, and ought to be ſupported by the virtuous; not ridiculed by the vicious. They have put an end to corruption.* You mean corruption of members of parliament by money; for as to corruption in the country, I can look round me, and ſee it flouriſhing as much as ever; and more bargains made, than perhaps ever were ſo long before the meeting of the new parliament: You muſt mean corruption by money, not by employments, for by employments, contracts, bonus's, ſtaff-officers, navy, army, victualling, &c. &c. there are more retained than ever; and Mr. P.'s friends and relations having been provided for to the utmoſt of his demands, theſe emoluments do not only remain and multiply, but remain diſpenſed by the ſame hand, as heretofore: In ſimple, honeſt truth, his G— and his corruption, are the main ſupports of P—— and his virtue.

Suppoſe the man, whom we this time two years ſo much feared to ſee ſet over us, the patron of the *Teſt*, had ſucceeded. He would have bribed away, I doubt not. He would have ſent money by wholeſale to the continent; but tho' I am truly ſenſible of his good will that way, I aſk you, Mr. Monitor, whether he could have ſent ſo much, as is now ſent? No, Sir. Our honeſt oppoſition, from which we have now ſcandalouſly departed, would have rendered it impoſſible."

P. S. I juſt now hear, that an exciſe on tobacco is to be our tax this year. If ſo, the very worſt attempt, of the very worſt miniſter, is to be carried into execution by the beſt. Or was that too, an *unjuſt prejudice*, of which Mr. P—— has cured us? But if this product of North America muſt indeed be taxed in this odious manner, merely to ſave the produce of the eſtates of a few Weſt-India members, what becomes of your only plea? What means this bold, pernicious meaſure, either with regard to the miniſter, or his Weſt-Indians, but groſs and palpable corruption? Corruption deteſtable, not as you would have us believe, deteſted.

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 73.

THAT this iſland was by the time of the reſtoration, that is to ſay, in the ſhort ſpace of five years, become a rich and powerful colony, we may judge from its government's being then an object of deſire for a noble lord; for preſently after the reſtoration col. Doyly was recalled, and the lord Windſor appointed governor, who continued but two years in that government, and was ſucceeded by the before mentioned Sir Thomas Modiford, in whoſe time the iſland was divided into pariſhes, and their firſt charter was granted by the crown, by which that form of government was eſtabliſhed which ſtill ſubſiſts, and is the ſame with that in Barbadoes, and moſt of the other Britiſh colonies; and from an account taken in his time, upon an apprehenſion of an invaſion to be made upon them by the Spaniards, the following appears to have been the ſtate of this infant colony.

Pariſhes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
Port Royal	500	3500
St. Catharine	658	6270
St. John	83	996
St. Andrew	194	1552
St. David	80	960
St. Thomas	59	590
Clarendon	143	1430
St. George, St. Mary, St. Anne, St. James, St. Elizabeth	——	2000
Totals	1717	17298

In 1669, Sir Thomas Modiford was ſucceeded in the government of this iſland by Sir Thomas Lynch, and during both their governments the trade of privateering and pirating upon the Spaniards was

continued

continued with great ſucceſs, particularly by Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, originally a farmer's ſon in Wales. As he did not like his father's buſineſs, as ſoon as he was fit for ſervice he went to Briſtol, and having indentured with the captain of a Weſt-India ſhip, was tranſ- A ported by him, and ſold to a planter in Barbadoes, whom he ſerved faithfully for the time he had indentured, being four years, but as ſoon as his time was expired he went to Jamaica, and there entered as a common ſeaman on board a ſloop going to cruize upon the Spaniards, B from which low ſtation he, by his courage and conduct, ſoon came to be a chief among the buccaneers or pirates, as they were generally called, tho' after our making ourſelves maſters of Jamaica, many of them acted by commiſſion from our governors of that iſland, as Morgan C always did after he came to be a commander; and therefore he is, by malicious or injudicious authors, moſt unjuſtly ranked among the pirates of that age.

In his ſtation as a commander of privateers, he not only made prize of many Spaniſh ſhips at ſea, but plundered many D of their towns upon the coaſt, and even ſome of their inland cities. By theſe ſucceſſes capt. Morgan, as he was then called, acquired ſo high a character, that as ſoon as he gave notice of his intending to go upon a new expedition, great numbers of men flocked to him, and liſted under E his banner, ſo that in the year 1670 he found himſelf at the head of a conſiderable number of ſhips, and a large number of brave men: With theſe he firſt ſailed to, and made himſelf maſter of the little iſland of St. Katharines, near the coaſt of Coſta Rica, where he left a good gar- F riſon, as he deſigned to keep poſſeſſion of it by way of a convenient retreat. He then ſailed to Terra Firma, and attacked the caſtle of Chagra, where he met with a brave reſiſtance, but their magazine blowing up by accident, they were obliged to ſurrender; and here he took the G adventurous and bold reſolution of marching over land, thro' a wild and deſart country, to attack the city of Panama. Accordingly, after placing a garriſon in that caſtle, he ſet out, Auguſt 18, with 1200 men; and after ſuffering moſt intolerable hardſhips in their march, they H at laſt arrived in ſight of Panama. Upon their approach to the town, they found the governor at the head of an army of three times their number ready to oppoſe their paſſage; but there was no retreating, die or conquer was the word, therefore they marched briſkly up, attacked the Spaniards, and after an engagement of near two hours, totally routed them; and tho' they had loſt near 200 men in the battle, yet, not to give the enemy time to recover, they marched directly up, attacked, and took the town by aſſault. Here they remained three or four months, plundering the town and packing up their booty, during which time the town was accidentally ſet on fire, and being built of cedar, there was no ſtopping the flames, until the whole town, conſiſting of 7000 houſes, was laid in aſhes. At laſt, the conquerors having collected all the booty they could expect, they ſet out and marched back to Chagra, carrying along with them 175 mules loaded with gold, ſilver, jewels, and rich merchandize; and from Chagra the captain, with many of his men, returned to Jamaica, having left the reſt at Chagra, becauſe of their being like to mutiny againſt him about dividing the ſpoil; for he did perhaps take too large a ſhare to himſelf, as he brought with him to Jamaica 400,000 pieces of eight in ſpecie.

As capt. Morgan was now rich, he did not perhaps incline to go upon any more adventures, but if he did, he was prevented; for in the year 1672, was concluded the famous American treaty between us and Spain, by which an end was put to all privateering by our people in the American ſeas; Sir Thomas Lynch was called home to anſwer the complaints that had been made againſt him by the court of Spain, or rather that our courtiers here might have a ſhare of the ſpoil, which he had got from the privateers, who had acted by his commiſſion; and the lord Vaughan was in his ſtead ſent governor of Jamaica, with expreſs orders to try, condemn, and execute all ſuch as ſhould be guilty of any piracies in thoſe ſeas; which orders he carried rigorouſly into execution. This gave a ſevere check to the flouriſhing condition of Jamaica; and the ſame year it met with a further check, from the eſtabliſhment of the African company; for about this time an agent for that company was ſettled at Jamaica, who made ſeizure of every ſhip not licenſed by the company, that attempted to bring any negroes to that iſland, and got her condemned as an interloper upon the coaſt of Africa, contrary to the excluſive privilege granted by charter to that company, by which means the company got a monopoly of the ſlave trade, and conſequently exacted what price they pleaſed from our planters in America*. But

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 395.

But in 1674 the island received some advantage, in consequence of the treaty of peace that year concluded between the Dutch and us, by which it was stipulated, that such of the British subjects then remaining at Surinam as inclined to retire from thence, should have leave to depart with their effects, and be delivered to commissaries appointed by his Britannick majesty to receive them. Accordingly commissaries and ships were sent, who brought no less than 1200 of them to Jamaica; and as the governor had orders to allot to each family, in proportion to its number, a certain quantity of unappropriated lands in that island, he made them their allotments in St. Elizabeth parish, where they presently set about clearing and planting their land, and several of them came afterwards to be possessed of large estates in the island.

As the lord Vaughan was by his instructions obliged to act with vigour against the pirates, and against the interlopers upon the coast of Africa, both which measures were contrary to the particular interest of the inhabitants of Jamaica, we may believe, he was far from being a popular governor, consequently the worst construction was put upon every thing he did; and perhaps he, like most other governors, made a little too much haste to get rich. However, he continued in that government until the year 1678, when the murmur was so general and so violent against him, that our court thought fit to recall him, and Charles, earl of Carlisle, was sent in his room, who finding the climate very prejudicial to his health, returned to England in 1680, leaving capt. Morgan, now Sir Henry Morgan, to govern, until a new governor should be appointed by the crown; for the captain, after his return from Panama, had purchased a plantation in Jamaica, and as a private gentleman gained so much respect in the island, that he had been knighted, and appointed a member of the council, by the crown.

During his government he acted vigorously against the pirates, for upon hearing that a pirate sloop and Barca Longa, commanded by one Everson, a Dutchman, were in Cow Bay, seven leagues east of Port Royal, he presently set guards all round Port Royal, both by land and sea, to prevent any messenger's going to give the pirates intelligence of what he was about; and then he armed and fitted out a sloop, which sailed in a few hours, and attacked the pirates, who for a long time defended themselves bravely, but their captain being killed, such as remained alive in the sloop submitted, and whilst they were securing, those in the bark sailed and made their escape. The prisoners were brought into Port Royal; and as they were all Dutch or French, Sir Henry, to convince the Spaniards of their being so, sent them all to Carthagena, where they were condemned and executed. But as Sir Henry was convinced of the imprudence as well as injustice of the exclusive privilege that had been granted to the African company, and being himself a planter, had felt the avaritious and tyrannical use that had been made of it, he probably connived a little at the interloping trade to the coast of Africa. By this he incurred the displeasure of our court at that time; therefore he was ordered to be sent home a prisoner, under pretence of answering the complaints that had, so many years before, been made against him by the court of Spain, and was detained three years a prisoner in the Tower, without ever being brought to a trial, notwithstanding our *Habeas Corpus* act, by which he contracted such a bad habit of body, that he died soon after his being discharged.

Sir Thomas Lynch had, it seems, upon his being called home, so fully answered the expectation of our courtiers, that they were perfectly satisfied with his answer to the complaints made by the Spaniards against him, and therefore in 1682, he was again sent out governor of Jamaica, where he was now as ready to apprehend and hang the pirates, as he had been during his former government to grant them commissions; and to make his diligence the more manifest, he had caused to be built, at his own expence, a galley with 54 oars, to be employed in pursuit of his old friends the pirates, tho' I do not find that any of them were taken or executed in his time, which was but short, for he died before he had been full three years in his government. However, in an assembly held by him soon after his arrival, he got the laws of the island revised and corrected, and many new laws enacted, which continue in force to this day.

Sir Thomas Lynch was succeeded in the government by col. Hender Molesworth, who, I suppose, was president of the council. Upon the arrival of the news of king Charles's death, he proclaimed James the Second with great solemnity, and in conjuction with the council and assembly sent home a very loyal address upon that king's accession. About this time the Jews were become pretty numerous

numerous in Jamaica, and as they promoted the trade of the iſland, the colonel very wiſely granted them an indulgence to build themſelves ſynagogues, and to perform publick worſhip in their own way; which was confirmed to them by the duke of Albemarle, the next governor appointed by the crown, who arrived in January, 1687; but as he lived too freely for the climate of Jamaica, he was ſoon cut off, and col. Moleſworth ſucceeded again to the government, in which he continued until the news arrived of the revolution in England, and of the prince and princeſs of Orange being proclaimed king and queen at London, whereupon he proclaimed them at Jamaica, with the ſame ſolemnity he had in his former government proclaimed their father.

For ſome time after the revolution, the government here had ſo much buſineſs upon their hands, that no new governor was appointed for Jamaica, until the year 1690, when the lord Inchiquin was appointed by king William, and he arrived there in June or July of that year. Soon after his arrival, that is to ſay, on July 29, the negroes of a plantation in the mountains, to the number of about 400, belonging to a gentleman named Sutton, broke out into rebellion; and as there were then none but the overſeer in the houſe, they broke it open, murdered him, and ſeized upon a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were lodged in it. From thence they marched to the next plantation, murdered the overſeer, and endeavoured to perſuade the negroes belonging to it to join with them, but inſtead of joining they fled to the woods and concealed themſelves. Upon this diſappointment it was expected that they would have marched to join the rebellious negroes in the mountains, but as Mr. Sutton's was a ſtrong houſe, and well ſtored with proviſions, which they could neith carry off nor part with, very luckily for the iſland, they reſolved to defend themſelves in the houſe, until they had conſumed the proviſions, which gave the inhabitants time to aſſemble a ſtrong party of horſe and foot againſt them; and when they ſaw this party approaching, they changed their reſolution, deſerted the houſe, and endeavoured to make their eſcape thro' the ſugar canes, which they ſet on fire as they paſſed, in order to retard the purſuit, but notwithſtanding this artful contrivance, their purſuers came up with them, killed near one half of them, and the reſt throwing down their arms ſubmitted, when ſuch of the ringleaders ringleaders as were left alive, were condemned and executed in the uſual torturing manner.

The next year, war having been declared againſt France, an expedition was undertaken againſt the French in Hiſpaniola, the command of which was given to Mr. Obrian, who made prize of, or deſtroyed ſeveral French ſhips at ſea, and landing upon the coaſt, with about 900 ſoldiers he had under his command, deſtroyed ſeveral of their plantations in the open country; but as he had neither force enough, nor was properly provided, he could not attack any of their forts, and conſequently could neither do the enemy much damage, nor himſelf any great ſervice.

However, the bravado pleaſed the mob, and ſet them a rejoicing; but the year following their joy was turned into mourning, by one of the moſt terrible misfortunes that ever befell the iſland. On June 7, 1692, between 11 and 12 o'clock, happened a moſt extraordinary and ſurprizing earthquake: The ſhocks were ſo violent, that in leſs than two minutes moſt of the houſes and buildings in Port Royal were not only thrown in heaps, but covered by the ſea. At the firſt ſhake many of the people ran into the ſtreets and open places; but there they met with no ſafety: The ground opened in many places, ſome were ſwallowed up in the chaſms, and never heard of more; others were thrown up again alive at ſome diſtance in the ſea; and many fixed in the chaſms, with only their head and ſhoulders, or their head only, above ground, ſome in this poſture left alive, and in vain crying for help, but moſt ſqueezed to death by the earth ſhutting again upon their half buried bodies. In an inſtant the ſea came rolling in mountainous waves over the town, and overwhelmed all thoſe that were in the ſtreets or houſes, ſo that moſt of thoſe that had eſcaped both the fall of the houſes and the openings of the earth, were drowned; but many were ſaved by the ſhips and boats in the harbour, and ſome ſaved themſelves by catching hold of the broken beams, rafters, or timbers of the houſes, which appeared every where floating upon the ſurface of the water.

In all the other parts of the iſland the earthquake was equally violent, tho' not ſo deſtructive. Two great mountains at the entrance into ſixteen mile walk, fell towards each other, and ſo choaked up the paſſage of the river, whoſe uſual courſe was between them, that the channel below

low continued dry for several days. At Yellows, a large mountain split in two parts, one of which fell into a neighbouring valley, covered several settlements, and buried 19 white people; and most of the mountains in the island had their shape some way altered from what it was before. The water in the wells, tho' some of six fathom deep, flew out at the top; and from many of the chasms and openings of the earth there flew out torrents of water of a most nauseous smell. But it would be endless to relate all the dismal and wonderful effects of this earthquake; therefore I shall only add, that the ground on which Port Royal stood most certainly sunk, for great part of it is now six or seven fathom under water, and many think that the island itself, or at least that part of it called Liganea, sunk a little, because it did not require so long a rope, by two or three feet, to draw water out of their wells, as was required before this earthquake happened.

I do not find that any exact calculation was ever made of the people that perished by this earthquake: The number is generally computed at about 3000; but what added to the misfortune of the island, was an epidemical sort of sickness that ensued, occasioned, as supposed, by the stinking water thrown up from the opening of the earth, and by the dead bodies which continued for many days floating upon the water in the harbour, before they could all be brought ashore and buried. By this sickness it is reckoned, that at least 3000 more perished; and as the loss fell chiefly upon the towns of Port Royal and Kingston, it consisted almost entirely in the white people.

In commemoration of this double and severe visitation, the 7th of June was by an act of the assembly ordered to be always observed in that island as a day of fasting and humiliation; but tho' it inspired the people with this fit of religion, as such visitations generally do in every country, I must observe to their honour, that it did not break their spirit, or throw them into any fit of despondency, as the French probably expected; for they took this opportunity to repay the visit which the people of Jamaica had made them the preceding year, and actually landed 300 men upon the north side; but the Guernsey man of war, then in Port Royal harbour, together with several sloops, each with a number of men on board, were fitted out with such dispatch, that they came up with the French unexpectedly, burnt their ships, and took or killed every man of them, except about 18, that privately got on board, and escaped unobserved in a small sloop.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The following Extract from the Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the ancient Republicks, *by* E. W. Montagu, *jun. Esq; ought to be made as publick as possible; therefore we shall give it a Place in our Magazine, as it deserves to be seriously considered by every Man who has a Regard for the* British *Constitution.*

AFTER pointing out the vices and passions which put an end to the famous Athenian republick, the author goes on thus:

"Of all the human passions, ambition may prove the most useful, or the most destructive to a people. The ——

—— *Digito monstrari et dicier hic est*;

the fondness for admiration and applause seems coeval with man, and accompanies us from the cradle to the grave. Every man pants after distinction, and even in this world affects a kind of immortality. When this love of admiration and applause is the only end proposed by ambition, it then becomes a primary passion; all the other passions are compelled to be subservient, and will be wholly employed on the means conducive to that end. But whether this passion for fame, this eagerness after that imaginary life, which exists only in the breath of other people, be laudable or criminal, useful or frivolous, must be determined by the means employed, which will always be directed to whatever happens to be the reigning object of applause. Upon this principle, however the means may differ, the end will be still the same; from the hero down to the boxer in the Bear-Garden; from the legislator who new models a state, down to the humbler genius who strikes out the newest cut for a coat-sleeve. For it was the same principle directing to the same end, which impelled Eroftratus to set fire to the temple of Diana, and Alexander to set the world in a flame so quickly after.

There is no mark which so surely indicates the reigning manners of a people at different periods, as that quality or turn of mind, which happens to be the reigning object of publick applause. For as the reigning object of applause will necessarily constitute the leading fashion, and as the leading fashion always takes rise among the great or leading people; if the object

object of applauſe be praiſe-worthy, the example of the great will have a due influence upon the inferior claſſes; if frivolous or vicious, the whole body of the people will take the ſame caſt, and be quickly infected by the contagion. There cannot therefore be a more certain criterion, by which we may form our judgment of the national virtue or national degeneracy of any people, in any period of their exiſtence, than from thoſe characters, which are the moſt diſtinguiſhed in every period of their reſpective hiſtories. To analize theſe remarkable characters, to inveſtigate the end propoſed by all their actions, which opens to us all their ſecret ſprings; and to develope the means employed for the acquiſition of that end, is not only the moſt entertaining, but, in my opinion, by much the moſt uſeful part of hiſtory. For as the reigning object of applauſe ariſes from the prevailing manners of a people, it will neceſſarily be the reigning object of deſire, and continue to influence the manners of ſucceeding generations, till it is oppoſed, and gradually gives way to ſome new object. Conſequently as hiſtory is alike the repoſitory of good and bad characters, by obſerving the proportional increaſe or decreaſe of each of thoſe characters, in any given period of the reſpective hiſtory of any nation; we may inveſtigate the prevailing manners of that people, from the reigning object of applauſe, by which the greater number of characters at that period endeavoured to be diſtinguiſhed. Hence too we may obſerve the progreſſive order, in which the manners of any people prepared the way for every remarkable mutation in their government. For no eſſential mutation can ever be effected in any government (unleſs by the violence of external force) till the prevailing manners of the people are ripe for ſuch a change. Conſequently, as like cauſes will ever produce like effects; when we obſerve the ſame ſimilarity of manners prevailing amongſt our own people, with that which preceded the laſt fatal mutation of government in any other free nation; we may, at ſuch a time, give a ſhrewd gueſs at the approaching fate of our conſtitution and country. Thus in the infancy and riſe of the Grecian republicks, when neceſſity of ſelf-defence had given a manly and warlike turn to the temper of the people, and the continuance of the ſame neceſſity had fixed it into a habit, the love of their country ſoon became the reigning object of publick applauſe. As this reigning object conſequently became the chief object of deſire to every one who was ambitious of publick applauſe, it quickly grew to be the faſhion. The whole people in thoſe ſtates glowed with the generous principle of publick virtue to the higheſt degree of enthuſiaſm. Wealth had then no charms, and all the bewitching pleaſures of luxury were unknown, or deſpiſed. And thoſe brave people courted and embraced toils, danger, and even death itſelf, with the greateſt ardour, in purſuit of this darling object of their univerſal wiſhes. Every man planned, toiled, and bled, not for himſelf, but for his country. Hence the produce of thoſe ages, was a race of patriot ſtateſmen and real heroes. This generous principle gave riſe to thoſe ſeminaries of manly bravery and heroick emulation, the Olympick, Iſthmian, and other publick games. To obtain the victory at thoſe ſcenes of publick glory was eſteemed the utmoſt ſummit of human felicity, a wreath of wild olive, laurel or parſley (the victor's prize) that *Palma nobilis*, as Horace terms it, which

Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos,

was infinitely more the object of emulation in thoſe generous times, than coronets and garters are of modern ambition. Let me add too, that as the former were invariably the reward of merit only, they reflected a very different luſtre upon the wearer. The honours acquired at theſe games quickly became the darling themes of the poets, and the charms of muſick were called in to give additional graces to poetry. Panegyrick ſwelled with the moſt nervous ſtrokes of eloquence, and decked up with all the flowers of rhetorick, was joined to the fidelity and dignity of hiſtory. Whilſt the canvas glowed with mimick life, and the animated marble contributed all the powers of art to perpetuate the memory of the victors. Theſe were the noble incentives, which fired the Grecian youth with the glorious emulation of treading in the ſteps of thoſe publick ſpirited heroes, who were the firſt inſtitutors of theſe celebrated games. Hence that refined taſte for arts and ſciences aroſe in Greece, and produced thoſe maſter-pieces of every kind, the inimitable remains of which not only charm, but raiſe the juſteſt admiration of the preſent times.

This taſte raiſed a new object of applauſe, and at laſt ſupplanted the parent which gave it birth. Poetry, eloquence, and muſick, became equally the ſubjects of emulation at the publick games, were allotted

allotted their reſpective crowns, and opened a new road to fame and immortality. Fame was the end propoſed and hoped for by all; and thoſe who deſpaired of attaining it by the rugged and dangerous path of honour, ſtruck into the new and flowery road which was quickly crowded with the ſervile herd of imitators. Monarchs turned poets, and great men fidlers, and money was employed to bias the judges at the publick games to crown wretched verſes and bungling performers with the wreaths appropriated only to ſuperior merit. This taſte prevailed more or leſs in every ſtate of Greece, (Sparta alone excepted) according to the different turn of genius of each people; but it obtained the moſt ready admiſſion at Athens, which quickly became the chief ſeat of the muſes and graces.

Thus a new object of applauſe introducing a new taſte, produced that fatal alteration in the manners of the Athenians, which became a concurrent cauſe of the ruin of their republick. For tho' the manners of the Athenians grew more polite, yet they grew more corrupt, and publick virtue ceaſed gradually to be the object of publick applauſe and publick emulation. As dramatick poetry affected moſt the taſte of the Athenians, the ambition of excelling in that ſpecies of poetry was ſo violent, that Æſchylus died with grief, becauſe in a publick contention with Sophocles the prize was adjudged to his antagoniſt. But tho' we owe the fineſt pieces of that kind now extant to that prevailing taſte, yet it introduced ſuch a rage for theatrical entertainments as fatally contributed to the ruin of the republick.

Juſtin informs us, that the publick virtue of Athens declined immediately after the death of Epaminondas. No longer awed by the virtue of that great man, which had been a perpetual ſpur to their ambition, they ſunk into a lethargy of effeminate indolence. The publick revenues appropriated for the ſervice of the fleet and army were ſquandered in publick feſtivals and publick entertainments. The ſtage was the chief object of the publick concern, and the theatres were crowded whilſt the camp was a deſart. Who trod the ſtage with the greateſt dignity, or who excelled moſt in the conduct of the drama; not who was the ableſt general, or moſt experienced admiral, was the object of the publick reſearch and publick applauſe. Military virtue and the ſcience of war were held cheap, and poets and players engroſſed thoſe honours due only to the patriot and the hero; whilſt the hard earn'd pay of the ſoldier and the ſailor was employed in corrupting the indolent pleaſure-taking citizen. The fatal conſequence of this degeneracy of manners, as Juſtin aſſures, was this: That the able Philip, taking advantage of the indolence and effeminacy of the Athenians, who before took the lead in defence of the liberty of Greece, drew his beggarly kingdom of Macedon out of its primitive obſcurity, and at laſt reduced all Greece under the yoke of ſervitude. Plutarch, in his enquiry whether the Athenians were more eminent in the arts of war, or in the arts of peace, ſeverely cenſures their inſatiable fondneſs for diverſions. He aſſerts, that the money idly thrown away upon the repreſentation of the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides alone, amounted to a much greater ſum than had been expended in all their wars againſt the Perſians, in defence of their liberty and common ſafety. That judicious philoſopher and hiſtorian, to the eternal infamy of the Athenians, records a ſevere, but ſenſible reflection, of a Lacedemonian who happened to be preſent at theſe diverſions. The generous Spartan, trained up in a ſtate where publick virtue ſtill continued to be the object of publick applauſe, could not behold the ridiculous aſſiduity of the Choragi, or magiſtrates who preſided at the publick ſhews, and the immenſe ſums which they laviſhed in the decorations of a new tragedy, without indignation. "He therefore frankly told the Athenians, that they were highly criminal in waſting ſo much time, and giving that ſerious attention to trifles, which ought to be dedicated to the affairs of the publick. That it was ſtill more criminal to throw away upon ſuch baubles as the decorations of a theatre, that money which ought to be applied to the equipment of their fleet, or the ſupport of their army. That diverſions ought to be treated merely as diverſions, and might ſerve to relax the mind at our idle hours, or when over a bottle; if any kind of utility could ariſe from ſuch trifling pleaſures. But to ſee the Athenians make the duty they owed to their country give way to their paſſion for the entertainments of the theatre, and to waſte unprofitably that time and money upon ſuch frivolous diverſions, which ought to be appropriated to the affairs and the neceſſities of the ſtate, appeared to him to be the height of infatuation."

Could we raiſe the venerable philoſopher from the grave to take a ſhort ſurvey

of the preſent manners of our own countrymen, would he not find them an amazingly exact copy of thoſe of the Athenians, in the times immediately preceding their ſubjection to Macedon? Would he not ſee the ſame ſeries of daily and nightly diverſions, adapted to the taſte of every A
claſs of people, from the publick breakfaſting (that bane to the time and induſtry of the tradeſman) up to our modern Orgyes, the midnight revels of the Maſquerade? If he cenſured the Athenians for throwing away ſo much time and attention upon the chaſte and manly B
ſcenes of Sophocles and Euripides, what muſt he have thought of that ſtrange *Shakeſpearomania* (as I may term it) which prevailed ſo lately, and ſo univerſally amongſt all ranks and all ages? Had he enquired of thoſe multitudes who ſo long crowded both theatres at the repre- C
ſentation of Romeo and Juliet, what were the ſtriking beauties which ſo ſtrongly and ſo repeatedly engaged their attention, could a tenth part of the affected admirers of that pathetick poet, have given him a more ſatisfactory anſwer than, "That it was the faſhion?" Would he D
not be convinced that faſhion was the only motive, when he ſaw the ſame people thronging with the ſame eagerneſs, and ſwallowing the ribaldry of modern farce, and the buffoonery of pantomime with the ſame fury of applauſe? Muſt he not have pronounced, that they as much ex- E
ceeded the Athenians in thoughtleſs levity and folly, as they ſunk beneath them in taſte and judgment? For Plutarch does not find fault with the fine taſte of the Athenians for the noble compoſitions of thoſe imcomparable poets; but for that exceſs of paſſion for the theatre, which, F
by ſetting up a new object of applauſe, had almoſt extinguiſhed that publick virtue, for which they had been ſo greatly eminent: Nay, which made them more ſollicitous about the fate of a new tragedy, or the deciſion of the pretenſions of two rival players, than about the fate of their G
country. But what idea muſt he have of the higher claſs of our people, when he ſaw thoſe who ſhould be foremoſt in a time of diſtreſs and danger, to animate the drooping ſpirit of their countrymen by the luſtre of their example, attentive only to the unmanning trills of an opera; a H
degree of effeminacy which would have diſgraced even the women of Greece, in times of greateſt degeneracy. If he was informed that this ſpecies of diverſion was ſo little natural to the rougher genius, as well as climate of Britain, that we were obliged to purchaſe and fetch over the worſt performers of Italy at the expence of vaſt ſums; what opinion muſt he form of our underſtanding? But if he was to ſee the inſolence of theſe hirelings, and the ſervile proſtration of their paymaſters to theſe idols of their own making, how muſt ſuch egregious folly excite his contempt and indignation! In the midſt of theſe ſcenes of diſſipation, this varying round of unceaſing diverſions, how muſt he be aſtoniſhed at the complaint of poverty, taxes, the decay of trade, and the great difficulty of raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies for the publick ſervice, which would ſtrike his ear from every quarter! Would not his cenſure upon our inconſiſtent conduct be juſt the ſame which the honeſt Spartan paſſed upon the infatuated Athenians? When a national militia of 60,000 men only was aſked for, would he not have bluſhed for thoſe who oppoſed a meaſure (once the ſupport and glory of every free ſtate in Greece) and whittled it down to half the number from a pretended principle of œconomy? But could his philoſophick gravity refrain a ſmile, when he ſaw the ſame people laviſhing their thouſands in ſubſcriptions to balls, concerts, operas, and a long train of expenſive et cæteras, yet ſo wondrous frugal in pounds, ſhillings, and pence, in a meaſure ſo eſſential to the very ſafety of the nation? If therefore he ſaw a people bending under an accumulating load of debt, almoſt to bankruptcy, yet ſinking more and more into a luxury, known in his time only to the effeminate Perſians, and which required the wealth of Perſia to ſupport it: Involved in a war, unſucceſsful till meaſures were changed with miniſters; yet indulging in all the pleaſures of pomp and triumph, in the midſt of national loſſes and national diſhonour: —Contracting daily freſh debts of millions, to carry on that war, yet idly conſuming more wealth in the uſeleſs pageanty of equipage, dreſs, table, and the almoſt innumerable articles of expenſive luxury, than would ſupport their fleets and armies; he could not help pronouncing ſuch a people mad paſt the cure of hellebore, and ſelf-devoted to deſtruction."

THERE have been various reports about the manner in which the great Guſtavus Adolphus, the aſſertor of German liberty, killed at the famous battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632, loſt his life. Some ſay he was aſſaſſinated at the inſtigation of cardinal Richlieu. Puffendorff, in his Hiſtory of Sweden, ſays, he

loſt his life by the hands of Francis Albert, duke of Lauenburg, one of his generals, who was bribed by the Imperialiſts. But in the archives of Sweden there hath lately been found a letter, which ſets this matter in a different light. It was written Jan. 21, 1725, by Mr. Andrew Gœding, provoſt of the chapter of Vexio, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedſon Dahl, ſecretary of the archives of Sweden. The ſubſtance of it is as follows:

"Being in Saxony in 1685, I diſcovered, by a happy chance, the circumſtances of the death of king Guſtavus Adolphus. That great prince had gone attended by one domeſtick only, to reconnoitre the enemy. It being a very thick fog, he unfortunately fell in with a poſt of the Imperial troops, who fired upon him, and wounded him, but did not kill him. The ſervant, in bringing the king back to his camp, diſpatched him with a piſtol, and took the glaſſes which the king uſed on account of his being near ſighted. I bought thoſe ſpectacles from the dean of Naumbourg. The man who killed the king was very old and at the point of death when I was in Saxony. Remorſe for his crime troubled him extremely, and his conſcience gave him no reſt. He ſent for the above mentioned dean, and confeſſed to him his horrid crime, with all its circumſtances. From this dean I learnt them, and from him I bought the glaſſes, which I have depoſited among the archives of Sweden. I immediately ſent theſe particulars from Germany to baron Puffendorff, that he might inſert them in his Hiſtory of Sweden: He wrote me in anſwer, that his hiſtory was already printed in Holland, and that he had followed, in his narration of this event, the ſentiments of Chemnitz, &c."

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

——*Optimè hoc cavit Deus;*
Eripere vitam nemo non homini poteſt,
At nemo mortem.—— SENECA, Trag.

SIR,

THAT the governing part of ſocieties have a delegated power of puniſhing *capitally* delinquents againſt their fundamental inſtitutions, is a point ſcarcely to be controverted; but they can ſurely have no right to load death itſelf with *ſupererogatory tortures*, excepting only, by a law of retaliation, in caſes where cruelty has been added to murder. The weak excuſe inſiſted on, I well know, is that ſuch terrifying barbarities may prevent the commiſſion of the crimes for which they are inflicted: But this is to argue againſt fact, for neither the ſeverity of the Draconian, nor the Japoneſe laws, have anſwered the propoſed end, nor diminiſhed, much leſs extinguiſhed offences; and it is to reaſon without knowledge, becauſe *future* punition, however formidable and inevitable too (which it is rarely ſuppoſed) makes but inadequate and *impotent* impreſſions on a man while under the *preſent* predominancy of an impetuous paſſion, as is notorious from the ſurpriſing ſlender effects of religious fears on true believers. What ſhall we then ſay to, or what muſt we think of the *inhuman*, the *diabolical torments*, which have been recently exhibited on regicides in two Chriſtian nations? (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 205, 385, and our laſt month, p. 86.) Horrid, unſightly ſufferings, that make a man bluſh for, and almoſt abhor his own ſpecies, for being the perpetrators of them! Inhumanities, the bare *relation* whereof has, to the honour of the nation, been the *death of an Engliſhman* *! Barbarities, which the moſt culpable of wretched mankind cannot poſſibly *deſerve*, thoſe monſters of the ſpecies alone excepted, who, in ſervile adulation to tyrannick courts, have unnaturally and impiouſly *adjudged others thereunto!*—Seneca, the tragick poet, remarks (in the words of my motto) "That the equity of the Deity, who had made man liable to be robbed of his life by any body, had, in compenſation, ſo ordered, that he could be *deprived of the privilege of death by nobody.*" But alas! this obſerver lived not in times when the cunning of refined cruelty had almoſt wreſted from the human kind this melancholy refuge, and could *draw the teeth* to preſerve the tongue for cruel interrogatories, and *reſerve the extended limbs* to be diſſipated by horſes. Ought not therefore *merciful invention* to be rouſed to counteract preternatural malice, to recover to mankind this valuable boon of celeſtial juſtice, and furniſh the wretches, doomed to certain death, complicated with unjuſt agonies, with ſuch means of deliverance as the power and wit of tyranny can never fruſtrate! Nor, doubtleſs, need the moſt ſcrupulous be alarmed at, nor can ſurely the moſt caſuiſtical confound with the ſuicide that is prohibited, the *neceſſitated ſelf diſpatch* to be uſurped on theſe occaſions; the miſerable creatures, whoſe death is become *unavoidable*, being equally innocent thereof, as the convict, who manfully leaps from the cart, or calmly extends his paſſive neck to the axe; or (to employ higher inſtances) as a Daniel, whoſe zeal *does* that which neceſſarily ſubjects

* *A gentleman on reading the account of the late barbarous execution at Liſbon, was ſo affected as ſoon after to expire.*

jects him to capital penalties, or as the Shadrachs who religiously *omit doing* what alone can save their lives. And I think, that the very aliment necessary for the sustentation of criminals, and often forced on them, till such time as the scenery of their horrid tragedy can be prepared, may be rendered the providential means of preventing its exhibition. Every one has experienced the violent convulsions caused by a little drink or bread that has fallen involuntarily into the windpipe, by laughing casually, or speaking at the instant of eating or drinking; which is commonly phrased, "the victuals going the wrong way." It is manifest from hence, that similar, *voluntary efforts, might introduce thro' the glottis, into the larynx and bronchi, so large a quantity of liquids especially, as would overpower the muscular machinery of the lungs, and stop their play.* This hypothesis is confirmed by the dissection of drowned persons, who are often found without water in the alimentary duct, and with very little of it only in the lungs, (sufficiently however, it appears, to occasion instantaneous death) which they had admitted in this manner. I am of opinion too, that the same desirable escape from mangling tortures might be effected by, what would be vulgarly termed, holding the breath till it was quite gone, or *wilfully impeding the organs of respiration so long as to render them incapable of resuming their functions.* For some degree of volition is required to actuate the muscles that dilate the thorax in inspiration; the will may therefore, by withholding its assent, be able to suspend their action, till such time as it shall be irrecoverable. This attempt could even be respited by the over-conscientious, till on the very scaffold of sufferance; where, should it unfortunately not wholly succeed, yet would it certainly, by strongly *diverting the attention, mitigate the agonies*, and render them less intolerable. I subject, however, these conjectures (for experimental demonstration cannot here be admitted) to those of more ingenuity, more general knowledge, and more intimate acquaintance with the human œconomy, whom I intreat and conjure by the common tie of humanity, to *concur* in bestowing on their fellows the minutest portion of negative happiness, by *rescuing them from the possibility of being made miserable in the last degree*: For, as my author judiciously advances in another place,

Nunquam erit ille miser cui facile est mori.

I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. Adanson, *a* French *Gentleman having gone to, and resided five Years in* Senegal, *merely with a View to improve himself in the Knowledge of Natural History, his Accounts of that Country may be more depended on than those of most other Travellers, therefore we shall communicate some of them to our Readers as follow:*

Description of the Island of GOREE.

"THE fourth of September, 1749, by break of day, we found ourselves off Cape Verd: This to me was a new sight, who, during four months that I had been at Senegal, had seen no such thing as hills, and especially of stone. Soon after this, we espied the Magdalen Islands, and that morning we cast anchor in the bay of Goree. This island consists of a low narrow piece of land, and a small but very steep mountain, the whole the sixth part of a league in length. Notwithstanding its confined extent, the situation renders it a very agreeable place: Towards the south you enjoy a prospect, terminated only by the sea; northward, you discover at a distance Cape Verd, and all the other capes and neighbouring promontories. Tho' it is in the torrid zone, yet they breathe a cool and temperate air almost the whole year round; which is owing to the equality of days and nights, and its being continually refreshed by alternate breezes from the land and sea. M. de S. Jean, the director of the island, has embellished it with several fine buildings: He has likewise fortified it, and is adding every day to the works; so that it is now become impregnable *. By his diligence, several fresh springs have been discovered; the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit-trees; legumes have been made to grow in great plenty; in short, by these different advantages, of a small barren island, he has made it a safe and delightful residence. I had been recommended to him by M. de la Brue, his brother, director-general of the settlement, and I could not but in consequence meet with every kind of encouragement."

The surprising Strength of the OSTRICH.

"THE same day (viz. July 5, 1749) two ostriches, which had been bred near two years in the factory, afforded me a sight of so extraordinary a nature, as to deserve a place in this narrative. These gigantick birds I had seen only by the way, as I travelled over the burning sands on the left of the Niger, but

* *Commodore Kepple has lately demonstrated our author's mistake.*

but now I had a full view of them at my ease. Tho' they were but young, still they were very near of an equal size with the largest. They were so tame, that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: No sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as ever he could, till he carried them several times round the village; and it was impossible to stop him, otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so well, that I would have it repeated: And to try their strength, I made a full-grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burthen did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a pretty high trot; when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness, that they seemed to be off the ground. Every body must, some time or other, have seen a partridge run, consequently must know there is no man whatever able to keep up with it; and it is easy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The ostrich moves like the partridge, with both these advantages; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England. It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse; but without all doubt they would be able to perform the race in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an ostrich; and of shewing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND the following account of an affair, which, in my opinion, is as strange as was ever noticed.

As I had heard frequent complaints from the neighbours hereabouts of a strange dog which had done much damage, I had the curiosity to go out in pursuit of him. I accordingly last Monday morning went out with my gun to some woods about four miles and an half from Pomfret, and having walked about for near two hours, I saw a black and white dog come up to me about as big as a common fox hound. I waited for him, and stayed till he had smelt all round me, and walked off from me a little way to a cart, which was returning from Pomfret market loaded with butchers meat. I then followed him, when I saw him with great ferocity leap into the cart, and return with a leg of mutton, which he laid down, and then leaped up again and brought a leg of pork towards me, and descended a place, which only appeared like common ground, being covered with furze. He then returned to look for the mutton, which when he missed, he foamed at the mouth, and, to all appearance, seemed very angry, but returned to his cavern, where he stayed for about 10 minutes, all which time I was attentively watching his coming up, with the muzzle of my gun close to the hole where he descended, and as I heard him coming up, I discharged my piece, which struck him in the breast, and killed him. When I and some more friends went the next day in search of this place, we found it about six feet long, and two high, where we found several carcases of dead sheep, and other things, which this surprizing animal had lived on some time; there are several farmers of substance will assert this fact, having suffered great damages from this dog, and who are as glad of its death, as,

SIR,

Your humble servant,

AMICUS.

A Description and Natural History of the Island of GUADALOUPE.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbee Islands, was so named by Columbus from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain; but it was by the Caribbees themselves called Karukera, or Carriceura. It is reckoned 15 miles N. W. of Marigalante, and 30 leagues N. W. from Martinico, W. long. 62. N. lat. 16. 6. It is the largest and one of the finest belonging to the French in those parts, being near 100 leagues in circumference. Father Tertre's Map represents it divided in two parts by a channel about a league and an half over, called the Salt River, navigable only by canoes, that runs N. and S. and communicates with the sea on both sides by a great bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grande Cul de Sac, and the south, Petit Cul de Sac. The E. part of the island is called Grand Terre, and is about 19 French leagues from Antego Point on N. W. to the Point of Guardaloupe on S. E. and about nine leagues and an half in the middle where broadest. M. Robbe, the French geographer, makes this part about 50 leagues

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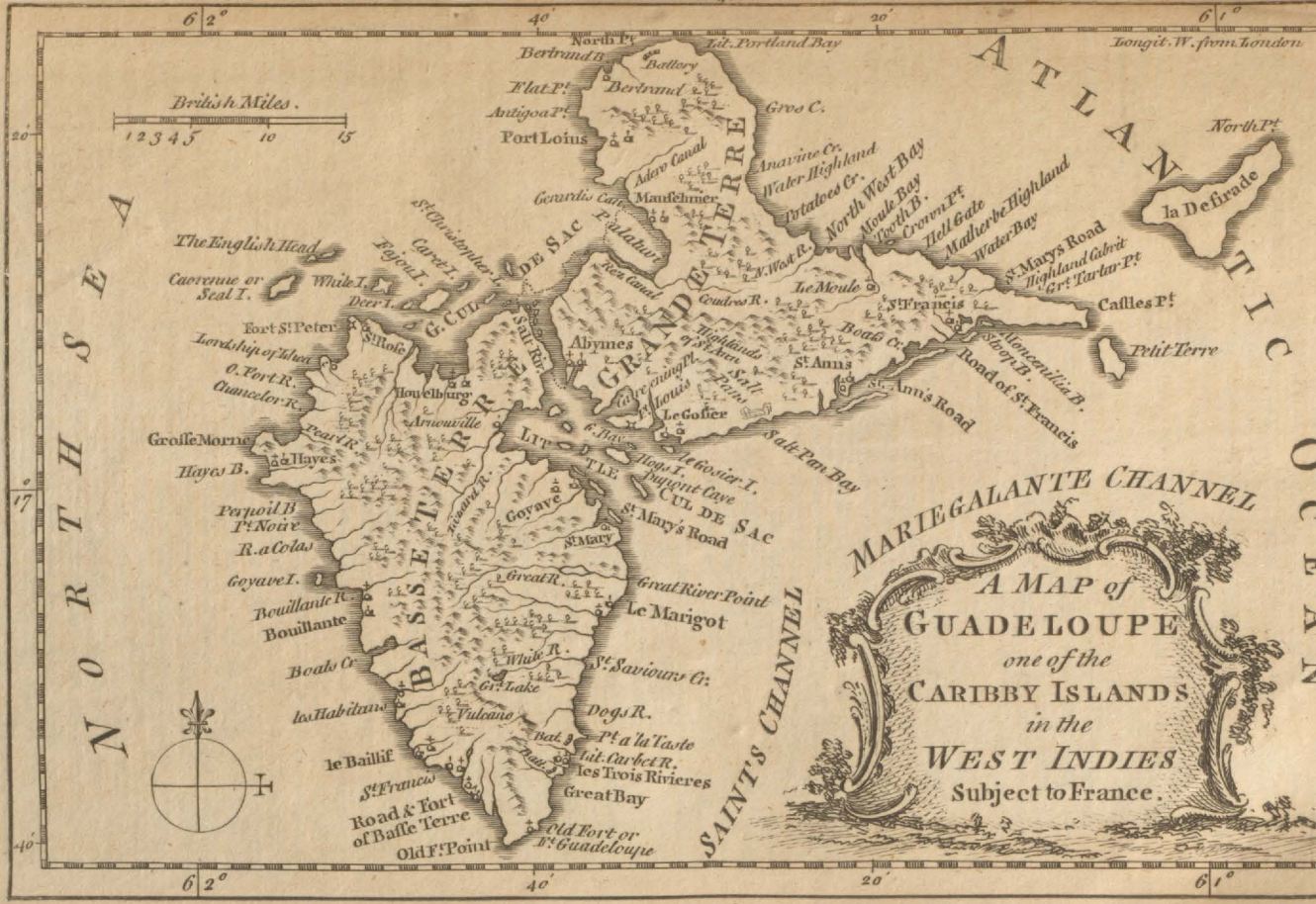
in compass. The W. part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes Terre W. and Basse Terre E. This is 13 ½ leagues from N. to S. and 7 ½ where broadest, and 45 leagues in compass. Both parts would be joined by an Isthmus a league and half broad, were it not cut thro' by the said canal. Grand Terre part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe) that it has enough to supply the neighbouring islands. Labat makes this 35 leagues in compass, and both parts or islands together about 90. The Salt River, he says, is about 300 feet over at its mouth towards Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows more narrow; so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is also unequal; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, in others, hardly a vessel of 50. It is a smooth clear stream, above two leagues from one Cul to the other, finely shaded, mostly with mangroves. The air is clear and wholesome, and is not so hot as in Martinico. The French began to send colonies to it about 1632; but it has vastly more increased since the beginning of the present century. It is said to contain 10,000 European inhabitants, and 30,000 Negroes; it makes more sugar than any of the British Islands but Jamaica, and is fortified with several regular forts. Labat found here the copou-tree, so famous for its sanative balsam or oil; this tree is handsome, about 20 feet high, with a leaf like that of an orange-tree, but somewhat longer and more pointed, and of an aromatick smell, as is also its bark when rubbed between the fingers; its wood is white and very soft. It is of quick growth, because the sap is always rising. It grows not hard nor dry like the balsam of Peru. He commends it as a specifick for almost all maladies internal and external. He also found the milk shrub, whose leaf resembles a laurel, only it is larger, thicker, and softer, and its fibres, when pressed, yield a liquor of the colour and substance of milk. It has blossoms of five or six flowers each, resembling jessamin, being white, and containing in the middle a little oval bud, inclosing two small black grains, that are the seed of the tree, which also thrives very well from slips. Its bark is pale green without, white within, and contains a pith like an elder's. The leaf stem is about an inch long, with a knot at the place where it touches the bark. Labat commends the juice for near as many virtues as the copou. Here is also the moubane tree, which bears yellow plumbs, wherewith they fatten hogs; and the corbary, a tree which bears a fruit in a shell containing a downy pulp of a saffron colour, and yields a gum, which hardened in the sun becomes very clear, so that it is used for bracelets, &c. The chief product besides is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine apples, store of rice, maize, mandioca, and potatoes. Some mountains in the above ridge are overgrown with trees; at the feet of others are large plains watered by sweet streams. Among them is a volcano continually smoking, which gives a sulphureous taste to the rivers about it; and there are boiling hot springs, particularly one in the W. near Goyaves Island, good for dropsies. The two Culs de Sac abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, &c. and here are abundance of land crabs, with swarms of musketos and gnats.

In the Grand Terre, on the E. side of the Petit Cul de Sac, stands Fort Louis, with a redoubt before it of six guns to play into the road. This fort lies in that quarter called the parish of Gosier. In the Grand Terre are great indentures made in the land by the sea, affording shelter to vessels from hurricanes or enemies, in such deep water, that, instead of anchorage, they are moored to palmetto trees on each side, the branches of which in a manner cover them. The Grande Cul contains a bason five or six leagues long, from the point of Gros Morne in the Basse Terre, to that of Antigua in Grande Terre, three leagues where broadest, and one where narrowest; a safe road for all rates. The Petit Cul de Sac is a populous, well-cultivated, trading parish, to the N. of Goyaves; and both are in Cabes Terre, on the east side of Guadaloupe Proper. Ginger comes up exceedingly well in the east of Proper Guadaloupe, between Great Cul de Sac and the river of Cabes Terre, or Great River, which is 180 feet wide, clear water, but almost impassable by reason of numberless rocks. People here eat vast quantities of it even green, because of the extraordinary moisture of the country. The next river to the S. is the Grand Carbet, and half a league further Grand Bananiers. That named Trois Rivieres, four miles broad, is on the S. E. side of Guadaloupe, where stands the Old Fort, for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and a smooth water, and therefore most liable to descents from enemies, who, if they

they had this part of the island, might cut off the communication betwixt Cabes and Basse Terre, and thereby make themselves masters of the whole. There are therefore two iron guns to give alarm; and in the sulphur mountains is a redoubt called Dos d'Asne, to which the French, when such a descent has happened, sent their best effects, wives, children, and old men. But the country here is so full of woods and precipices, that an handful of men might keep off an army. The river Galleons, on the S. W. side, where they have another fort, is so called, because the Spanish Galleons used to put in there for refreshments, before the French had the island.

The chief fort of all is at the town of Basse Terre, two leagues north from the Point of Old Fort. The town is also the chiefest, with several churches, monasteries, and magazines, and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain. It was burnt by the English in 1691, after 35 days siege, together with some other forts; and when it was almost entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by a furious inundation of the river Bailiff. After it was begun to be rebuilt, it was a second time burnt by the English in 1703, with Magdalen and other forts. Magdalen fort stands on higher ground than the town. Its walls are washed on the south-east by the river Galleons. West it faces the sea, from whence it is 100 paces; and on the N. W. side it looks towards the town and mountains. The most considerable part of the town is betwixt the fort and that called the river of Herbs; and this is properly called the town of Basse Terre; and that which extends from the river to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis. Between the Bailiff, west, and the great river of Goyaves, east, are ruins of another fortification, destroyed by the English in 1691. About half a league from hence is Ance à la Bark creek, where the English made then their descent; the most likely place, says Labat, they could have chosen for every man of them to be cut to pieces, if the French general officers had behaved as they ought; because of the many defiles, difficult passes, mountains, and rivers, between the landing-place and fort of Basse Terre. Here Labat was at the hunting of that bird of passage, which he met with in none of the islands but this and Dominica, to which they repair at certain times of the year, to couple, lay, and hatch. He supposes it to be the Devil bird that is seen in Virginia, &c. from May to October. It is about the size of a young pullet. Its plumage is as black as jet, its wings long and strong, its legs very short, with feet like ducks, but armed with strong claws. Its beak is an inch and a half long, crooked, sharp, and extremely hard. These birds, with large eyes, see best at night, when they catch fish out of the sea; but if disturbed by day, the light so dazzles them, that they fly full butt at every object in their way, till they fall. They return from sea in the morning to that which is from them called the Devil's Mountain, not far from the river Bailiff. There they lodge by pairs in holes; and nightly, when flying out to sea, they make such a chattering, as if they called to, and answered one another. They stay here from the beginning of October, to the end of November, after which they are not seen till the middle of January, and then only single ones are to be found in each hole. Their blackish flesh has a fishy taste, but it is good and nourishing. The young ones are most tender, but their fat like so much oil. Labat calls them manna sent from heaven every year, for the sustenance of the negroes and poor, who have nothing else to live on during the season: And he thought it a great Providence that these birds harboured in places so difficult to climb, for otherwise the French would have destroyed the species long ago. With very great toil and danger he once indulged his curiosity to accompany four Negroes in this kind of fowling, which took them up six hours before they got to the top of the mountain. They lay there till morning, when the Devils were returned from the fishery, and the Negroes repaired to their holes with dogs trained up to the chace. Each Negro carried a switch about an inch thick, seven or eight feet long, with a crook at the end. As soon as the dogs, which smelled at every hole, found one with a Devil in it, they barked, and would have scratched up the ground at the entrance, but were prevented by the huntsmen lest the birds should forsake their haunts another year. They then thrust the switches into the holes till they came to the birds, who either fasten on it with their beaks; so that rather than quit their hold, they suffer themselves to be dragged out; or else, if they do not like the switch, it is turned about so often in the hole, till one of its wings being entangled, it is drawn out by force. By noon they took 198 of them, and the father scruples

not


A MAP of
GUADELOUPE
one of the
CARIBBY ISLANDS
in the
WEST INDIES
Subject to France.
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MARIEGALANTE CHANNEL
SAINT'S CHANNEL
GRANDE TERRE
BASSE TERRE
CUL DE SAC
British Miles.
Longit. W. from London
North Pt
Bertrand B.
Battery
Bertrand
Flat Pt
Antigoa Pt
Port Louis
Grve C.
Adevo Canal
Gosiers Cay
Mauselmer
Palatuvier
Anavine Cr.
Water Highland
Potatoes Cr.
North West Bay
Moule Bay
Tooth B.
Crown Pt
Hell Gate
Mather be Highland
Water Bay
North Pt
la Desirade
St Mary's Road
Highland Calvt
Grt Tartar Pt
Castles Pt
Petit Terre
St Francis
Boats Cr
Sloop B.
Road of St Francis
St Anns Road
Salt Pan Bay
St Anns
Le Moule
Goudres R.
N. West R.
Rica Canal
Highlands of St Anns
Salt Pans
Le Gosier
Le Gosier I.
Hogs I.
Dupont Cave
Abymes
Salt Riv.
St Christopher I.
Fajou I.
Carret I.
The English Head
Caverne or Seal I.
White I.
Deer I.
Fort St Peter
Lordship of Ilet
O. Fort R.
Chancelor R.
Grosse Morne
Hayes
Hayes B.
Perpoil B
Pt Noire
R. a Colas
Goyave I.
Bouillante R.
Bouillante
Boats Cr
les Habitans
le Baillif
St Francis
Road & Fort of Basse Terre
Old Fr Point
Old Fort or Pt Guadeloupe
Vulcano
Bat.
Mat.
Pt a la Taste
Lit. Carbet R.
les Trois Rivieres
Great Bay
White R.
Gt Lake
Dogs R.
St Saviours G.
Great River Point
Le Marigot
Goyave
St Mary's
St Mary's Road
Great R.
Arnouville
Houelbourg
Grosse Morne
Pearl R.
Richard R.
Lizard R.
Cul de Sac
Le Bay
Tile
Gt Bay

not to own that he fed heartily on them, though in Lent.

He found the top of the ſulphur mountain bare (ſee Vol. 1757, p. 393, &c.) without any thing but fern, and ſome ſorry ſhrubs laden with moſs; which he aſcribed partly to the cold in ſo high a ſituation, and partly to its ſulphurous exhalations, and eruptions of its aſhes. The negroes, who ſell brimſtone, fetch it from hence. The white river aſſumes its colour from the ſaid aſhes, and falls into that of St. Louis. Bees here are blacker and rounder than ours, but not above half as big; nor ſeem they to have any ſting; or, if ſo, it is too weak to pierce the ſkin; ſo that when they are held in hand, you only feel a ſlight titillation, which proceeds from the motion of their feet, rather than of their ſtings. They have no hives but in hollow trees. Their wax is black, nor is it uſed but to cement the corks of bottles, after it is thoroughly purified. The bees there do not make combs, but lay their honey in little wax bladders, of the form and ſize of pigeons eggs, tho' more pointed. Though eaſily parted, yet ſo artfully are they diſpoſed, that there appears no void between them. Here are very large ſpiders, ſome as large as a man's fiſt; but then they have no horns, nor are they poiſonous. The French here are very cautious of deſtroying them, becauſe they eat a certain ſtinking, naſty inſect, called Ravets, of the ſize, and almoſt the ſhape, of May-Bugs, but a little more flat and tender, which gnaw paper, books, pictures, &c. and foul all places, wherever they pitch, with their ordure.

In the government of Guadaloupe are comprehended not only the Grand Terre, but Xaintes, or All-Saints Iſlands, and Deſeada. The former are three little iſlands, on the S. E. ſide of Guadaloupe, of which the weſternmoſt is called Terre de Bas, or Low Iſland, about three leagues in computation, and the eaſternmoſt of the iſlands the High Iſland, the biggeſt; the third, in the middle of the other two, is only a large rock, but helps to form a very good harbour.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHitehall, March 7, 1759. Yeſterday afternoon captain Townſhend, aid de camp to major-general Hopſon, and captain Tyrrell, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, arrived with diſpatches from major-general Hopſon and commodore Moore, to the Right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from Baſſeterre in the iſland of Guadaloupe the 30th of January: By which it appears, that, on the 15th of January, his majeſty's fleet arrived off Port Royal harbour in the iſland of Martinico: That the next morning the men of war deſtroyed the batteries, and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at Point des Negres on the weſt part of the ſaid harbour; and the troops landed without oppoſition, and lay under arms all night: That, on the 17th, the day following, in conſideration of the difficulty of roads, communications, and a march of five miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, general Hopſon propoſed to commodore Moore to land the heavy cannon, ſtores, proviſions, &c. at the Savannah which is before Port Royal; and in caſe that could not be done, deſired that the boats might attend the ſame evening, to bring off the troops, as ſoon as the moon was up: That the commodore having found the above propoſal impoſſible, until the weſt part of the fort ſhould be ſilenced by the batteries raiſed by the troops on ſhore, made an offer not only of landing the heavy artillery at Negro Point, where the troops then were, but alſo of tranſporting the ſame, wherever the general pleaſed, by the ſeamen belonging to the men of war, without any aſſiſtance from the land forces: That the troops were, however, reimbarked that night.

That the next day the general acquainted the commodore, that the council of war was of opinion, that it would be moſt for his majeſty's ſervice to proceed to fort St. Pierre with the troops, in order to make an attack upon that place, and that no time ſhould be loſt.

It appears accordingly, that, on the 19th in the morning, his majeſty's fleet entered the bay of St. Pierre, when the commodore, having examined the coaſt, repreſented to the general, that he made no doubt of deſtroying the town of St. Pierre, and putting the troops in poſſeſſion of the ſame; yet, as the ſhips might, in the attack, be ſo much diſabled, as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any other material ſervice; and as the troops, if it ſhould be practicable to keep poſſeſſion of the above town, would alſo be much reduced in their numbers for future attacks; and being of opinion, that the deſtroying the town and fortreſs of Baſſeterre in the iſland of Guadaloupe, and keeping poſſeſſion of it, and by all poſſible means, endeavouring to reduce the ſaid iſland,

would be of great benefit to the ſugar colonies, as that iſland is the chief neſt of French privateers, conſtantly infeſting the Britiſh Iſlands, and deſtroying the trade from North-America with ſupplies of proviſions, &c. the commodore ſubmitted it to the general's conſideration, whether it would not be beſt to proceed to Baſſeterre: Whereupon the general was of opinion, that it would be beſt to proceed to the ſaid place forthwith; which was put in execution accordingly.

On the 22d of January his majeſty's fleet appeared off the iſland of Guadalupe; and tho' the town of Baſſeterre, which is the metropolis of the ſaid iſland of Guadalupe, was very formidably fortified to the ſea, and the fort was thought by the chief engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the ſhips, on the 23d commodore Moore made a diſpoſition for the attack of the ſaid place, with the ſhips under his command, which was proſecuted with the utmoſt vigour and reſolution, and after a moſt ſevere cannonading, which continued from between nine and ten in the morning till night, all the batteries and the fort were ſilenced by the ſhips. It was intended to land the troops the ſame evening; but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till next day, when commodore Moore put the land forces in poſſeſſion of the ſaid town and fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the enemy; the governor, principal inhabitants, and armed Negroes having retired into the mountains. The bombs, which had been ordered to play on the town, having ſet it on fire, occaſioned from the quantity of rum and ſugar which was in it, great deſtruction with goods and treaſure to a very great value.

General Hopſon concurs with commodore Moore in giving the greateſt commendations to the bravery of the officers and men of his majeſty's navy, the general taking notice in his letter, that the very great reſolution and perſeverance of the men of war was ſo remarkable, that it would be an injuſtice not to mention it.

Liſt of the Ships which attacked the Iſland of Guadalupe, *the* 23*d of* January, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Lion	60	William Trelawny.
Cambridge	80	Thomas Burnett.
Norfolk	74	Robert Hughes.
St. George	90	Clark Gayton.
Panther	60	Molineux Shuldham.
Burford	70	James Gambier.
Berwick	64	William Harman.
Rippon	60	Edward Jekyll.
Briſtol	50	Lachlin Leſlie, came in from the ſea after the ſhips had been engaged ſome time, and went to the aſſiſtance of the Rippon *, which was in diſtreſs.

Liſt of Officers and Men killed and wounded under the Command of Major-General Hopſon.

Major general Durour's regiment, capt. James Dalmahoy, killed; capt. Colin Campbell, wounded.

Col. Watſon's regiment, lieut. James Hart, wounded.

Highlanders, lieutenant George Leſlie, wounded.

Artillery, capt. Peter Innes, wounded.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Total at Martinico	22	47
Total at Guadalupe	17	30
	39	77

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ONE Mr. Watkinſon, in page 90 of your Magazine for February, hath obliged the publick with a ſmall, but ſenſible emendation of the Greek text, John viii. verſe 22. Permit me, however, by means of your uſeful work alſo, to acquaint him, that it is not altogether ſo *new* to the literary world, as perhaps he

* *The diſtreſs of the Rippon appears to have been this: That having drawn cloſe up to the northernmoſt battery of ſix guns, by an unlucky ſhift of wind, after ſhe ſilenced her battery, ſhe got faſt a-ground; which the enemy obſerving, availed themſelves of; for ſome hundreds of them came to the intrenchments, directly over the ſhip; and kept ſuch an inceſſant fire of ſmall ſhot and cannon, which they dragged purpoſely to the place, that there ſeemed little likelihood of getting the Rippon off. But, by the bravery of her officers and people (who while ſome were employed in carrying anchors aft to heave her off, plied ſo well their grape ſhot, as to do great execution) after being* 13 *hours in this critical ſituation, ſhe was again happily got afloat, and with leſs loſs than could be expected, only two being killed, and* 13 *wounded, ſome indeed dangerouſly, for the enemy made uſe of bits of old iron, pots, glaſs, &c. Mr. Chardy, lieutenant of marines, loſt his leg, but is in a fair way.*

he may imagine. He modeſtly wiſhes to "ſee it confirmed by one of abilities much ſuperior to his own." This I think he may eaſily do, by only conſulting Vol. I. p. 48. of a book entitled, *Nouvelles Lettres de Mr. Bayle*, printed at the Hague in two Tom. 12mo. 1739, and common enough here in England. The merit of this emendation is there aſcribed to the ſagacity of the celebrated M. le Fevre, or T. Faber, who is introduced as declaring himſelf at a loſs to make ſenſe of the paſſage in its preſent reading, becauſe ſo very abſurd and extravagant, according to him, is the concluſion; that when a perſon threatens to *go whither no one can follow him*, he muſt therefore intend *to deſtroy himſelf*. For, beſides, that there is no connection between theſe two things, it is really not true, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeaking, that he, *who deſtroys himſelf* doth *go whither others* alſo *cannot follow him*, &c. Then is added —*Ces inconveniens ſont juger que le mot qui eſt dans l'original, à ſavoir* ἀποκλεισῇ occidet *a été mis là par corruption, et qu'il faudroit* ἀποξενοῖ peregrè proficiſcetur *qui fait un ſens fort juſte avec ce qui precede et ce qui ſuit.* These obſervations Mr. B. tells his correſpondent, he met with in a work of le Fevre's then publiſhed, under the title of *Epiſtles*; which he commends for their elegance, and for being (to uſe his own words again) *remplis d'une critique fort fine, et fort recherchée*. The criticiſm in queſtion then, how much ſoever Mr. W. may pleaſe himſelf with the thought of having firſt ſtarted it, muſt be at leaſt as old as the date of B.'s letter, that is 1671.

Mr. Wetſtein inſerts this alteration as le Fevre's among the marginal readings of his late accurate folio edition of the Greek Teſtament; and le Clerc in his comment, had long before given the following note upon the place—*Tan Faber in epiſt. criticis, conjiciebat legendum* ἀποξενοῖ, *peregrè ibit. Sed cum vulgatæ lectionis ſenſus ſtare queat et omnes, ei fœveant codices et interpretes, neſas ſit ei violentas manus adferre*. It is pity an emendation ſo happy, and which hath ſo little the appearance of any thing forced, ſhould, at the ſame time, want the neceſſary ſupport of proper authority; without which, it certainly loſes much of its weight, and conſequently merits the leſs attention. But unluckily, the faith of copies, as well as the opinion of expoſitors (if we believe the writer here quoted) is entirely on the other ſide. To the *former* of theſe at leaſt, however he may judge of the latter, every truly diſcerning critick, conſtantly pays a ſcrupulous regard, well knowing, that, of all the books in the world, none is ſo likely to ſuffer by *arbitrary* corrections as the ſcripture. For, notwithſtanding the pretty and plauſible conjectures that may be advanced in its favour, by ſometimes not adhering ſo ſtrictly to this rule; were the liberty generally indulged, it is eaſy to foreſee greater inconveniences upon the whole, than perhaps ſuch conjectures, tho' ever ſo ingenious, would altogether compenſate.

But after all, may it not be doubted whether this reading be worth much trouble of the criticks, to whom it is thus ſolemnly offered; ſince I own I cannot think with Mr. W. that it "tends to illuſtrate any point of importance;" any thing that can much affect the cauſe of chriſtianity in general, or the authenticity of the ſcriptures in particular? For tho' the words of our Saviour himſelf be certainly of the laſt concern to the reader, I do not know that we are obliged to make his ill-judging, perverſe hearers the Jews, *ſpeak ſenſe* always, eſpecially by doing violence (as le Clerc ſeems to term it) to the letter of the ſacred text.

If Mr. W. will carry his enquiry a little further, and particularly conſult *Grot. in loc.* I perſuade myſelf he will be better reconciled to the word ἀποκλεισῇ.

I am, SIR,

Hants, March 14, 1759. Your very humble ſervant, ANONYM.

Some Thoughts on the Scarcity of SILVER COIN; *with a Propoſal for Remedy thereof.*

IN May, 1758, I cauſed the following letter to be publiſhed in the Gazetter.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

"There was a letter publiſhed in your paper of the 10th of May relating to the ſtate of the national gold and ſilver coins of Great Britain. Whether there have been obſervations made thereon in any news-papers I do not know.

If what your correſpondent ſays be true, that people, who have numbers of workmen to pay, frequently give ten ſhillings in one hundred pounds, to ſupply themſelves with ſilver coin, it is a very great grievance to them, and calls aloud for redreſs.

Your correſpondent propoſes the coining a pound of Troy ſilver ſtandard into ſixty-five ſhillings: But, at the preſent price of ſtandard ſilver in bullion at market, it is thought, that this method will not anſwer the end propoſed; becauſe

the refiners will find their account in melting down the new-coined silver.

The question is, how to provide people with silver coin for their necessary uses, and not do any thing that may affect or influence the exchange.

This is a point, which I am clearly of opinion may be done, without any inconveniency arising from it.

In the first place, I propose, that the silver to be coined shall not be deemed or taken for a legal payment or tender, on any occasion whatsoever; but only to pass amongst persons who are willing to take the same.

I would have this new-coined silver guarded with all the laws in being for preserving the present legal coin.

I propose, that no more of this money be coined, than shall be found necessary to make a free circulation of silver coin: For which purpose a sum of two hundred thousand pounds may, by act of parliament, be ordered to be coined by the treasury, in half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and be properly dispersed:

That all this money have some letter on the face side, to distinguish it from legal money:

That a pound weight of Troy silver be coined into the same number of pieces as a pound is now coined; but that the fineness be ten ounces two pennyweights fine silver in every pound, and the rest alloy.

This, it is apprehended, will make the money wear better if it was finer.

It is thought, that the quantity abovementioned, may be sufficient to answer the purpose, as the coining new money will prevent people hoarding up their present light silver coin. However, if more should be found necessary, it may be provided for in future."

Since that time the scarcity of silver has increased; the coining of sixpences has done little towards the relief. It is well known, that the bankers generally give a premium for silver coin, to supply their customers; and no one can foresee where this will end, as people can make a profit by selling the light legal coin; and no other is generally seen, the heavy being put into the melting-pot.

It was hoped last year, that the arrival of the Flota in Spain would occasion the price of silver to fall in Britain; but that has not happened: For standard silver in bullion sells now at a higher price, than it did when I made the proposal above; and regard must be had to the present price of silver at market.

I therefore propose, that the new coin be ten ounces fine silver to every pound Troy, and the rest alloy.

I know very well, that objections may be made to this proposal; which I shall not think worth while to answer. I have A weighed all the objections which I have heard, and am firmly of opinion, that no method but that of coining base or * light money, in some shape or other, can ever answer the end of making a sufficient currency of silver coin.

If any person, who thinks the present B grievance requires redress, instead of finding fault with this proposal, will apply himself to furnish a better, the world will be much obliged to him, and I shall heartily rejoice.

I cannot quit this subject without taking notice of an opinion, that the scarcity C of silver coin arises from the disproportion of the nominal value of our gold coin to the nominal value of our silver coin; which opinion I do not controvert.

But I believe no one can think it right, at this time, to settle a nearer equality between our gold and silver coins, when D both our weighty gold and silver coins are carried abroad, or put into the melting-pot.

I must go further, and insist, that no time can possibly happen, wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful coin; which ought to be kept E invariably on the present foot.

If the nominal value of our silver coin (which is settled by act of parliament) be raised, it will be a breach of faith, and be a prejudice to all foreigners to whom the nation owes money.

If the nominal value of our gold coin F (which is made lawful money by the king's proclamation, in pursuance of an address from the house of commons) be fallen, it will be a great injury to the nation, by making a present to all foreigners, to whom the nation is indebted, of so much *per centum* as the lessening G the nominal value of the gold coin will amount to on their capital debt, together with the interest for the same until the debt be discharged.

It will likewise add to the distress of the nation, by lessening its current coin, which is already too much diminished H in quantity, by our necessary drains, and the melting down of our weighty money.

I hope these reasons will be thoroughly considered in full parliament, before any alteration be made in our legal coin.

I desire to leave these my thoughts as a legacy to the world: Trusting, that when

* *By light money is meant reducing the weight of the pieces coined instead of putting more alloy into the silver.*

when they shall be well considered, I shall be found to be in the right.

Clapham,
March 12, 1759. JOHN BARNARD.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE sent a calculation of a remarkable transit of the planet Venus over the sun, in the year 1761, from Dr. Halley's Tables, and desire you will insert it in your next Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

SIR,
Your constant reader,
Orlingbury, and humble servant,
Feb. 15, 1759. ROBERT LANGLEY.

June 6, 1761, in the morning, apparent time.

	Orlingbury. H. M. S.	London. H. M. S.
Central ingress, or beginning	2 7 52	2 10 52
Middle of the transit	5 19 34	5 22 34
Ecliptic conjunction	5 43 07	5 46 07
Central egress, or end	8 31 19	8 34 19
Duration		6 23 27

N. B. The sun will rise about 49′ past three in the morning at London, so Venus will continue transiting the sun's disk 4 h. 42′ after he is risen.

Two Mathematical Questions. By the same.

QUESTION I.

ON December 20, 1757, at night, I observed the azimuth of Pollux = 94° 8′, and that of the middle star in Orion's belt at the same time = 145° 2′ from the north: Required the latitude of the place where, and true hour of the night when my observation was made?

QUESTION II.

A Beautiful young lady desireth to know
Her age, and fortune, from the equations * below,
By which exactly may be told,
Her age, and fortune, in bright gold:
Hence ingenious artists pray declare,
Th' age, and fortune, of a worthy fair?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inserting the following question, tho' taken from the Lady's Diary, 1758, and not answered satisfactorily to me in the Diary for 1759, you will oblige me, and many more of your west-country readers.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
JOHN CUSH.

A QUESTION I. *By Miss* T. S——e.

Addressed to Mr. V. T——r, who took the liberty to ask her the following questions, viz. what age, what fortune, and what height she was? He received for answer,

B My height, Sir, in inches, are three
times my years;
My fortune three squares will both shew;
Put all these together and then, Sir, appears,
The number expos'd to your view †.
From which, Sir, determine the things you
C requir'd,
And then if more favours you want;
As lovers of science I always admir'd,
Those favours perhaps I may grant.

Answered in the Diary, 1759, *by Mr.* Tho. Baker, *and near* 30 *others, thus:*

D Your age dear Miss, is twenty-one, your
height is five feet three,
Forty-four hundred pounds and ten will
just your fortune be.

I hope, Sir, some of your ingenious correspondents in some future Magazine, will rectify the mistake.

E Lead, near Somerton, Somersetshire, Jan. 30, 1759.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

F SINCE my letter of the 12th instant, I have received your Magazine for January last, wherein Mr. Hooley insists that his answer to Peter Vague's case, is right; and to convince others that it is so, gives what he calls a demonstrative proof, (see p. 36) but with me it proves nothing to the purpose; because his reasoning is not G founded upon the intention of the testator, which we undoubtedly ought to have in view, otherwise our determinations must become quite vague and uncertain.

The will in strictness of law is certainly void, and consequently no other persons are entitled to any share in the testator's H effects, but the son, the mother, and the daughter, and this too in an equable proportion; however equity points out, that the testator intended each of the persons mentioned in the will, should have a share in the bequest, and that too in such proportions as are expressed therein; to

5

* *Viz.* $x^3 \sqrt{z} + xz \times \sqrt{x+z} = 851406,8$, *and* $\frac{x+z}{z-x} + z^2 - x^3 = 800740,0466$: *x being the years of the lady's age, and z her fortune in guineas?* † 4494.

to determine which is now the matter in dispute.

That I may argue with clearness and precision, I will begin with observing, that, that part of the second clause of the will, regarding the wife's having one half of the bequest, is void by the birth of a son; and that part of the first A clause, regarding to the nephew's having one-third of the son's share, is null, by the birth of a daughter: Hence, then it is evident, that any resolution depending upon these proportions, must be erroneous, being contrary to the true intention of the testator.

It may now be asked, how are we then B to determine the ratio of each person's share, or bequest? To which I answer, that the will declares, in case of a son, the wife shall have two-thirds of his bequest; and, in case of a daughter, the daughter shall have two-thirds of the C wife's legacy, or twice as much as the nephew: These then, are the true ratios of each person's share, as expressed in the will, and consequently no other can possibly take place.

Now the manner of expressing in whole numbers, these fractional proportions, I D have shewn in my answer, can only be by scientifically reducing them to one common denominator; which will give in the lowest terms, for the son nine, the wife six, the daughter four, and the nephew two; these then are the only two ratios of their respective shares: Hence it it evident that E my determination is truly equitable, being perfectly agreeable to the intention of the testator.

Though this reasoning must appear clear and decisive to every impartial person, yet, in order to remove any preconceived prejudices, it may be necessary for me to obviate an objection, which wears the face of plausibility; I mean what Mr. Hooley says, with regard to the unreasonableness of a person, who has but a groat, contributing as much as he who has a shilling—But how does this appear? Not from any thing Mr. Hooley has urged in proof of it.

For, supposing the several claimants had been existing at the time the will was B made, it is certain, that the testator would not have expressed himself in such terms as he did, but would have stipulated each person's legacy; but how may we reasonably imagine he would have disposed of his effects? Certainly we may very justly conclude, from the sense of the C present will, that he would have bequeathed them in some such manner as this.

Imprimis, I give, &c to my dutiful son, the sum of 1000l. *item*, to my loving wife 666l. $\frac{6}{9}$, or two thirds of my son's legacy; *item*, to my affectionate daughter 444l. $\frac{4}{9}$, or two-thirds of my D wife's bequest; *item*, to my deserving nephew 222l. $\frac{2}{9}$, or one half my of daughter's portion; but these several bequests are equal to 2333 $\frac{7}{21}$, and it appears upon the death of the testator, that his effects are really worth but 2000l. what must each legatee have, agreeable to the intention E of the testator.

To answer this question requires but little penetration, as it consists in solving the following proportions, viz.

$$\text{As } 2333\tfrac{7}{21} : \left\{\begin{matrix}1000\\666\tfrac{6}{9}\\444\tfrac{4}{9}\\222\tfrac{2}{9}\end{matrix}\right\} :: 2000 : \left\{\begin{matrix}857\tfrac{3}{21} & \text{Son.}\\571\tfrac{9}{21} & \text{Wife.}\\380\tfrac{12}{21} & \text{Daughter.}\\190\tfrac{12}{21} & \text{Nephew.}\end{matrix}\right.$$

$$2333\tfrac{7}{21} \qquad\qquad 2000$$

Hence it appears, that the son's legacy is diminished 142 $\frac{18}{21}$, the wife's 95 $\frac{5}{21}$, the daughter's 63 ten twenty-firsts and one-third, and the nepbew's 31 fifteen twenty-firsts and two-thirds; which sums are in proportion to each other, as nine, six, four, and two, respectively; and as F the bequests before-mentioned are certainly agreeable to the testator's intention, this then is a sufficient demonstration of the truth of my determination.

I shall conclude with observing, that Mr. Hooley appears by his letter to be too warm a disputant; and that he certainly is wrong, in asserting that he does not divide the testator's effects into 44 parts; since he gives to the son 18, the wife 12, the daughter eight, and the nephew six; which selected numbers (as he expresses himself) are equal to 44.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Bengeworth, Feb. 17, 1759. *Peter Penny* *.

From the Universal Chronicle.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

I AM the unfortunate wife of a city wit, and cannot but think my case may

* *Mr. Penny's letter of March* 14, *shall be inserted in our next, which we hope will finally close the dispute.*

may deſerve equal compaſſion with any of thoſe which have been repreſented in your paper.

I married my huſband within three months after the expiration of his apprenticeſhip; we put our money together, and furniſhed a large and ſplendid ſhop, in which he was five years and a half diligent and civil. The notice which curioſity or kindneſs commonly beſtows on beginners, was continued by confidence and eſteem; one cuſtomer, pleaſed with his treatment and his bargain, recommended another, and we were buſy behind the counter from morning to night.

Thus every day encreaſed our wealth and our reputation. My huſband was often invited to dinner openly on the Exchange by hundred thouſand pound men; and whenever I went to any of the halls, the wives of the aldermen made me low courteſies. We always took up our notes before the day, and made all conſiderable payments by draughts upon our banker.

You will eaſily believe that I was well enough pleaſed with my condition; for what happineſs can be greater than that of growing every day richer and richer? I will not deny, that, imagining myſelf likely to be in a ſhort time the ſheriff's lady, I broke off my acquaintance with ſome of my neighbours, and adviſed my huſband to keep good company, and not to be ſeen with men that were worth nothing.

In time he found that ale diſagreed with his conſtitution, and went every night to drink his pint at a tavern, where he met with a ſet of criticks, who diſputed upon the merits of the different theatrical performers. By theſe idle fellows he was taken to the play, which at firſt he did not ſeem much to heed; for he owned, that he very ſeldom knew what they were doing, and that, while his companions would let him alone, he was commonly thinking on his laſt bargain.

Having once gone, however, he went again and again, though I often told him that three ſhillings were thrown away; at laſt he grew uneaſy if he miſſed a night, and importuned me to go with him. I went to a tragedy which they call Macbeth, and when I came home, told him, that I could not bear to ſee men and women make themſelves ſuch fools, by pretending to be witches, and ghoſts, and generals, and kings, and to walk in their ſleep when they were as much awake as thoſe that looked at them. He told me, that I muſt get higher notions, and that a play was the moſt rational of all entertainments, and moſt proper to relax the mind after the buſineſs of the day.

By degrees he gained knowledge of ſome of the players; and, when the play was over, very frequently treated them with ſuppers, for which he was admitted to ſtand behind the ſcenes.

He ſoon began to loſe ſome of his morning hours in the ſame folly, and was for one winter very diligent in his attendance on the rehearſals; but of this ſpecies of idleneſs he grew weary, and ſaid, that the play was nothing without the company.

But his ardour for the diverſion of the evening encreaſed; he bought a ſword, and paid five ſhillings a night to ſit in the boxes; he went often into a place which he calls the green room, where all the wits of the age aſſembled; and when he has been there, can do nothing, for two or three days, but repeat their jeſts, or tell their diſputes.

He has now loſt his regard for every thing but the playhouſe; he invites, three times a week, one or other to drink claret, and talk of the drama. His firſt care in the morning is to read the playbills; and if he remembers any lines of the tragedy which is to be repreſented, walks about the ſhop, repeating them ſo loud, and with ſuch ſtrange geſtures, that the paſſengers gather round the door.

His greateſt pleaſure when I married him, was to hear the ſituation of his ſhop commended, and to be told how many eſtates have been got in it by the ſame trade; but of late he grows peeviſh at any mention of buſineſs, and delights in nothing ſo much as to be told that he ſpeaks like Moſſop.

Among his new aſſociates, he has learned another language, and ſpeaks in ſuch a ſtrain, that his neighbours cannot underſtand him. If a cuſtomer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verboſity; he laughs at the letters of his friends for their tameneſs of expreſſion, and often declares himſelf weary of attending to the minutiæ of a ſhop.

It is well for me, that I know how to keep a book, for of late he is ſcarcely ever in the way; ſince one of his friends told him, that he had a genius for tragick poetry, he has locked himſelf in an upper room ſix or ſeven hours a day, and when I carry him any paper to be read or ſigned, I hear him talking vehemently to himſelf, ſometimes of love and beauty, ſome-

ſometimes of friendſhip and virtue, but more frequently of liberty, and his country.

I would gladly, Mr. Idler, be informed, what to think of a ſhopkeeper, who is inceſſantly talking about liberty; a word, which, ſince his acquaintance with polite life, my huſband has always in his mouth: He is on all occaſions, afraid of our liberty, and declares his reſolution to hazard all for liberty. What can the man mean? I am ſure he has liberty enough, it were better for him and me if his liberty was leſſened.

He has a friend whom he calls a critick; he comes twice a week to read what he is writing. This critick tells him that his piece is a little irregular, but that ſome detached ſcenes will ſhine prodigiouſly, and that in the character of Bombulous he is wonderfully great. My ſcribler then ſqueezes his hand, calls him the beſt of friends, thanks him for his ſincerity, and tells him that he hates to be flattered. I have reaſon to believe that he ſeldom parts with his dear friend without lending him two guineas, and am afraid that he gave bail for him three days ago.

By this courſe of life our credit as traders is leſſened, and I cannot forbear to ſuſpect that my huſband's honour as a wit is not much advanced, for he ſeems to be always the loweſt of the company, and is afraid to tell his opinion till the reſt have ſpoken. When he was behind his counter, he uſed to be briſk, active, and jocular, like a man that knew what he was doing, and did not fear to look another in the face; but among wits and criticks he is timorous and awkward, and hangs down his head at his own table. Dear Mr. Idler, perſuade him, if you can, to return once more to his native element. Tell him, that wit will never make him rich, but that there are places where riches will always make a wit.

I am, SIR, &c.

DEBORAH GINGER.

A SOLUTION *of a* QUESTION *in the laſt Appendix, p. 675, by Maſter* E. Rawſtorne, *a Youth at* Great Houghton *School, in* Yorkſhire.

LET x = ſide of the firſt ſquare, then $x^2 + 96$ = army, and $\overline{x+1} \times \overline{x+1} - 190$ = (which I ſuppoſe ſhould be inſtead of 109, otherwiſe the anſwer comes out a fraction) = army, hence $x^2 + 2x - 188 = x^2 + 96$; tranſpoſed $x = \frac{284}{2} = 142$, and his army conſiſted of 20,260 men.

ANSWER *to the firſt* QUESTION, *p. 676. By the ſame.*

PER trigonometry I find the diſtance of the houſe from the gentleman 3015,51 feet, for which put C, and let A = 180, $d = 1142$, $9 = 16\frac{1}{12}$, and x = height of the ſteeple, then per Laws of falling Bodies $\sqrt{\frac{x}{q}}$ = time the hammer was falling, and $\sqrt{\frac{A^2+x^2}{d}}$ = time the ſound was moving from the houſe to the ſteeple's ſummit; then $\sqrt{\frac{A^2+x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{q}} = \frac{c}{d}$ (per queſtion) alſo $\frac{c}{d} : \sqrt{\frac{A^2+x^2}{d}} :: r : 1$ (r being = 16) now, in the firſt equation $\sqrt{A^2+x^2} = C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{q}}$, and in the latter $\sqrt{A^2+x^2} = \frac{c}{r} \therefore C - d\sqrt{\frac{x}{q}} = \frac{c}{r}$ ſolved $x = \frac{qc^2 - 2qrc^2 + qr^2c^2}{r^2d^2}$ = 98,5616 feet the height of the ſteeple.

N. B. Its here ſuppoſed the window is level with the bottom of the ſteeple; otherwiſe let y = height of the window from the ground, then $y^2 = r^2 \times a^2 + x^2 - c^2$, which value ſubſtituted inſtead of y^2, the theorem is $\sqrt{\frac{A^2+x^2}{d}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{q}} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 \times a^2 + x^2}{d}}$; whence x may be found to any degree of exactneſs.

A new QUESTION *by the ſame.*

IN an oblique plain triangle, whoſe ſides are in harmonic proportion, there are given the perpendicular 14,2205, and area 341,292 chains, to find the ſides ſeparately, and to give the inveſtigation? To

☞ *The reſt of our mathematical correſpondents ſhall be obliged in our next.*

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

WALKING in the Park on Monday laſt, the following accident alarmed me, and, I own, ſent me home rather chagrin'd.

Two young ladies, attended each with her officer and ſervant, were returning from Hyde-Park, where they had been airing on horſeback; one of the ladies was in a black riding-habit, and mounted on a horſe ſingularly mark'd: They flung down the Green-Park in an eaſy canter; but no ſooner entered within the pales of St. James's, but the lady in black loſt her ſeat, ſhrieked out, and came tumbling to the ground. Numbers flew to her relief; her diſtreſs and genteel appearance awakened our curioſity. Servants and the chair were immediately called.

Upon our coming up, we found it to be the celebrated Miſs K—Y F—R! Her military attendant had raiſed her from the ground. The nymph was in tears, but rather from apprehenſion of her danger, than the ſenſe of pain; for whether it was owing to any thing her hero had ſaid, or from finding the danger over, ſhe, with a pretty childiſhneſs, ſtopp'd the torrent of tears, and burſt into a fit of laughing. A ſuperb chair ſoon arrived; ſhe flung herſelf into it; and away ſhe ſwung thro' a crowd of gentlemen and ladies, who by this time were come up.

A ſort of murmur was heard; but one gentleman, louder than the reſt, ſpoke up; and tho' what he ſaid was a little interlarded with a flower of rhetorick too common, but what might well be ſpared; yet the ſentiment was honeſt, and the reprimand ſuch as—deſerved— "D—n my B—d, ſays he (raiſing the point of his oaken plant, and beating it down again with ſome earneſtneſs) if this is not too much—Who the d—l would be modeſt, when they may live in this ſtate by turning—Why it is enough to debauch half the women in London."—I withdrew, reflecting on what we had ſeen and heard.

Monteſquieu, in his inimitable piece, the Spirit of Laws, points out the diſadvantages of publick incontinence; the injuries a ſtate receives from it, and the general and neceſſary diſſolution of manners that it introduces.—I ſhall not now enter into a ſerious diſquiſition on that head, I ſhall only recommend it to the ſons of Epicurus in high life, in their purſuits of pleaſure not to overſhoot the mark.—Should they drive modeſty out of the world, they would not only darken the face of nature, but hurt themſelves, by loſing one *ſtimulation to pleaſure*.—I appeal even to theſe gentlemen, whether Milton was not right, in conducting Eve to the nuptial bower,

——— *Bluſhing like the morn?*

I would therefore humbly recommend it to them, to be a little cautious how they encourage a general proſtitution, by throwing all the luſtre which affluence and wealth can give upon their miſtreſſes; as it has a direct tendency to deprive them of a *provocative* they may often ſtand in need of, and rob them at once of love and money.

March 13, 1759. D. BURGESS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I THINK it incumbent on me to give you the method of uſing cork which as yet I have found beſt, in caſe it may be thought proper to put it in practice; and to purſue my original plan, and aſcertain every article by further experiments. It is thus done. (See our laſt Vol. p. 626, and our laſt month, p. 89.)

Take a piece of the lighteſt and beſt cork, and cut it into an oval ſhape, about a ſpan long. Raiſe it conſiderably on one ſide, by fitting on another piece, if the cork be not thick enough, and hollow the other a little, to join exactly with, for example, the left breaſt. Let another piece exactly equal and ſimilar be made for the right breaſt; and, in the ſame way, one for each ſhoulder. Cover theſe pieces with leather, parchment, or whatever may keep out water, ſewed round the edge, cloſe down upon the hollow ſide. Join the two back pieces together by a belt of proper length, ſewed to the ſide of each, and the breaſt-pieces with the back ones by belts of the ſame kind going over the ſhoulders and under the arms, and with two belts join the breaſt ones by a buckle. The belts are of ſoft leather and about three inches broad, and the big end of the oval piece is uppermoſt. Theſe pieces muſt be in largeneſs according to the ſize of the perſon and the weight which he may be ſuppoſed to carry; and their form may be varied as every one pleaſes; tho' this ſeems to me to be the moſt convenient.

The advantage of this above the cork waiſtcoat is very evident. It does not incommode the motion of the body, nor cover by far ſo much of it when one wants to ſwim naked. It can be worn

with any cloaths, and either above or under one's coat, and made as genteel as one pleases, in the same way with the bag; and as there is no occasion for wearing it always, it is much more easily put off and on; and seems indeed to be little more inconvenient than the bag, except in bulkiness and weight: But in this every one may please himself; tho', for my part, I commonly used the former. It is a pity but one or both of them were put in general practice; for not to mention the great use of them in the royal navy, the satisfaction and pleasure they would give to private persons, is not to be expressed, either in swimming for one's health or pleasure, or at sea, where, tho' the waves were rolling ever so high, one is perfectly safe from drowning; and tho' the ship give way, if one is within sight of land, he may soon arrive at it if he has by him any of the little instruments described in my last.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. Four pieces of cork, wood, &c. with cords put thro' them, and fastened with knots in the same way, or these pieces of leather kept any way distended as far as with the cork, without letting in water, with numberless other ways, may be used upon occasion.

Mr. STILLINGFLEET *in his* Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History, Husbandry, and Physick, *concludes with a Tract of his own, entitled,* Observations on Grasses, *which begins thus:*

"AS the foregoing Treatise contains some observations on grasses, that are quite new, and as this affair is of the utmost importance to the husbandman, I shall subjoin some observations of my own, relating to the same subject.

It is wonderful to see how long mankind has neglected to make a proper advantage of plants of such importance, and which in almost every country are the chief food of cattle. The farmer for want of distinguishing, and selecting grasses for seed, fills his pastures either with weeds, or bad, or improper grasses; when, by making a right choice, after some trials he might be sure of the best grass, and in the greatest abundance that his land admits of. At present if a farmer wants to lay down his land to grass, what does he do? He either takes his seeds indiscriminately from his own foul haystick, or sends to his next neighbour for a supply. By this means, besides a certain mixture of all sorts of rubbish, which must necessarily happen; if he chances to have a large proportion of good seeds, it is not unlikely, but that what he intends for dry land may come from moist, where it grew naturally, and the contrary. This is such a slovenly method of proceeding, as one would think could not possibly prevail universally; yet this is the case as to all grasses except the darnel grass, and what is known in some few counties by the name of the Suffolk grass; and this latter instance is owing, I believe, more to the soil than any care of the husbandman. Now would the farmer be at the pains of separating, once in his life, half a pint, or a pint of the different kinds of good grass seeds, and take care to sow them separately, in a very little time he would have wherewithal to stock his farm properly, according to the nature of each soil, and might, at the same time, spread these seeds separately over the nation by supplying the seed-shops. The number of grasses fit for the farmer is, I believe, small; perhaps half a dozen, or half a score are all he need to cultivate; and how small the trouble would be of such a task, and how great the benefit, must be obvious to every one at first sight. Would not any one be looked on as wild who should sow wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, vetches, buck-wheat, turnips and weeds of all sorts together? yet how is it much less absurd to do what is equivalent in relation to grasses? Does it not import the farmer to have good hay and grass in plenty? And will cattle thrive equally on all sorts of food? We know the contrary. Horses will scarcely eat hay, that will do well enough for oxen and cows. Sheep are particularly fond of one sort of grass, and fatten upon it faster, than on any other in Sweden, if we give credit to Linnæus. And may they not do the same in England? How shall we know till we have tried? Nor can we say that what is valuable in Sweden may be inferior to many other grasses in England; since it appears that they have all the good ones that we have. But however this may be, I should rather chuse to make experiments, than conjectures.

[*The rest in our next.*]

We insert the following Extract from Three Dialogues on the Navy, *as we think what it contains a Matter of great Importance, and the Hint at the Close worthy the serious Consideration of those who with so much Honour preside at the Helm of Affairs.*

BY the first article of war the publick worship of Almighty God, prayers and preachings, and a proper observation of

of the Sabbath are enjoined. The second, under ſevere penalties, prohibits all ſuch immoral and ſcandalous actions as tend to the derogation of God's honour and to the corruption of good manners. Had theſe two firſt articles and orders, which at leaſt carry the ſame high parliamentary ſanction as the following, been with equal ſtrictneſs executed and obeyed, they long ago would have eſtabliſhed that neceſſary decorum, without which no good form of government can take place or ſubſiſt. As reaſon immediately dictates that, in ſettling ſuch a decorum at laſt, officers muſt lead the way by their example; their neglect of a duty ſo plainly preſcribed by conſcience, religion and the legiſlature, cannot, without treaſon as well as blaſphemy, be defended.

Chaplains, by the firſt article cited above, are commanded, in their reſpective ſhips, diligently to perform their office of praying and preaching. So clear and obvious are the duties of their ſtation in other not leſs important points, that barely to mention them will ſuffice: A blameleſs life and converſation; a conſcientious zeal to make the people committed to their charge better chriſtians, conſequently better ſubjects; unwearied pains in purſuing this high taſk by the moſt diſcreet and rational means, ſuch as a private inſtruction, where neceſſary, private admonition, and, as far as their function warrants, private reproof. The young of all ranks muſt particularly claim their inſtruction and care. To form their tender minds to virtue; to mould their principles and ſentiments; to regulate their opinions by the great ſtandards of truth, reaſon, and the Bible; and thus early to liſt them for life in the true ſervice of their *God*, their *King*, and their *Country*:—— How glorious the taſk! how ſuitable to the character of that high religion which they profeſs to teach!

That *Chaplains* of a proper ſtamp muſt at all times be treated with due regard, by the ſeamen as well as officers, though I had not heard ſome particular inſtances well atteſted; I could not help believing. If the labours and example of ſuch are fruitful of good conſequences now, what may we not expect, ſhould a general diſpoſition encourage, and the ſtrict rules of diſcipline require the full and faithful diſcharge of their well-known duty? Can we deviſe for worthy clergymen an employment more uſeful to the ſtate, or ſituation more delightful to themſelves?——

In a late converſation with an able and accurate judge of naval affairs, he ſuggeſted a hint about *Chaplains*, which I could not help approving then; and which I now, with great pleaſure, adopt.——— "I ſee no reaſon, ſaid he, why the *Chaplain* and *Schoolmaſter* in *his Majeſty's* ſhips of war ſhould be two diſtinct perſons; one being evidently ſufficient for the buſineſs of both. Setting aſide the precarious duration of their employments; the ſeparate proviſion for either, at leaſt in ſhips of a ſmaller rate, is too ſcanty. Without the leaſt additional expence to the government; if their wages and perquiſites were united properly, clergymen duely qualified in all reſpects would generally prefer that ſituation, even at ſea, to the ſervile and beggarly crape of curacies aſhore. In regard to the ſcience of navigation, it may be ſo very ſoon acquired, by ſuch as are tolerably grounded in mathematicks, that no man liberally bred can be ſuppoſed unfit for the taſk."

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1759.

The Progreſs of POETRY, *continued from p.* 102, *and concluded.*

BEHOLD the ſoil, where ſmooth Clitumnus glides,
And rolls thro' ſmiling fields his ductile tides;
Where ſwoln Eridanus in ſtate proceeds,
And tardy Mincio wanders thro' the meads;
Where breathing flow'rs ambroſial ſweets diſtil,
And the ſoft air with balmy fragrance fill;
O Italy! tho' joyful plenty reigns,
And nature laughs amid' thy bloomy plains;
Tho' all thy ſhades poetick warmth inſpire,
Tune the rapt ſoul, and fan the ſacred fire;
Thoſe plains and ſhades ſhall reach th' appointed date,
And all their fading honours yield to fate:
Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame
Stand on the baſis of a nobler claim;
In thee his harp, immortal VIRGIL ſtrung,
Of ſhepherds, flocks, and mighty heroes ſung.
See HORACE ſhaded by the lyrick wreath;
Where ev'ry grace and all the Muſes breathe;
Where courtly eaſe adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire and Sapho's ſoftneſs join.
Politely wiſe, with calm well-govern'd rage,
He laſh'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not ſpleen, indulgently ſevere,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the liſt'ning ear.
When ſoothing themes each milder note employ,
Each milder note ſwells ſoft to love and joy;
Smooth as the ſame-preſaging * doves that ſpread
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.

* *Hor. Book* iii. *Ode* iv.

Ye num'rous bards unsung (whose various lays
A genius equal to your own should praise)
Forgive the Muse, who feels an inbred flame
Resistless to exalt her country's fame;
A foreign clime she leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs arise;
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides around, [crown'd.
His banks with thick ascending turrets
Yet not those scenes th' impartial Muse could boast,
Were Liberty, thy great distinction, lost.
Britannia, hail! o'er whose luxuriant plains
For thy free natives waves the ripening grains;
'Twas sacred Liberty's celestial smile
First fir'd the Muses to thy gen'rous Isle;
'Twas Liberty bestow'd the pow'r to sing,
And bade the verse-rewarding laurel spring.
Here CHAUCER first his comick vein display'd,
And merry tales in homely guise convey'd;
Unpolish'd beauties grac'd the artless song,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the sense was strong.
To smoother strains chastising tuneless prose,
In plain magnificence great SPENSER rose:
In forms distinct, in each creating line,
The virtues, vices, and the passions shine;
Subservient nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herself inspires each nervous page.
Exalted SHAKESPEAR, with a boundless mind
Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd!
The passions sway'd, and captive led the heart,
Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So some fair clime, by smiling Phœbus blest,
And with a thousand charms by nature drest,
Where limpid streams in wild Meanders flow,
And on the mountain's tow'ring forests grow;
With lovely landskips cheers the ravish'd sight,
While each new scene supplys a new delight:
No industry of men, no needless toil,
Can mend the rich, uncultivated soil.
While COWLEY's lays with sprightly vigour move, [love;
Around him wait the gods of verse and
So quick the crowding images arise,
The bright variety distracts our eyes:
Each sparkling line, where fire with fancy flows,
The rich profusion of his genius shows.
To WALLER next my wond'ring view I bend,
Gentle as flakes of feather'd snow descend:
Not the same snow, its silent journey done,
More radiant glitters in the rising sun.
O happy Nymph! who could those lays demand,
And claim the care of this immortal hand:
In vain might age thy heav'nly form invade,
And o'er thy beauties cast an envious shade;
Waller the place of youth and bloom supplys,
And gives exhaustless lustre to thy eyes:
Each Muse assisting, rifles ev'ry grace,
To paint the wonders of thy matchless face!
So when at Greece divine Apelles strove
To give to earth the radiant queen of love,
From each bright nymph some dazzling charm he took,
This fair one's lips, another's lovely look;
Each beauty pleas'd, a smile or air bestows,
Till all the goddess from the canvas rose.
Immortal MILTON, hail! whose lofty strain, [disdain;
With conscious strength does vulgar themes
Sublime ascended thy superior soul,
Where neither light'nings flash nor thunders roll;
Where other suns drink deep th' eternal ray,
And thence to other worlds transmit the day;
Where high in æther countless planets move,
And various moons attendant round them rove.
O bear me to those soft delightful scenes,
Where shades far spreading boast immortal greens,
Where Paradise unfolds her fragrant flow'rs,
Her sweets unfading and celestial bow'rs;
Where Zephyr breathes amid the blooming wild,
Gentle as nature's infant beauty smil'd;
Where gaily reigns one ever-laughing spring;
Eden's delights! which he alone could sing.
Yet not these scenes could bound his daring flight,
Born to the task he rose a nobler height.
While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high.
Those glorious feats he boldly durst explore,
Where faith alone till then had pow'r to soar.
Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames while I rehearse, [verse!
The name that taught thee first to flow in
Let sacred silence hush thy grateful tides,
The osier cease to tremble on thy sides;
Let thy calm waters gently steal along,
DENHAM this homage claims while he inspires my song.
Far as thy billows roll, dispers'd away
To distant climes, the honour'd name convey:
Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boast,
In whose rich streams a thousand floods are lost.
The strong, the soft, the moving and the sweet,
In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
So fades the moon, pale, lifeless, unadmir'd,
When the bright sun bursts glorious to the sight,
With radiant lustre and a flood of light.
Sure heav'n who destin'd William to be great,
The mighty bulwark of the British state,
The scourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
Bestow'd a GARTH, designing a Nassau.
Wit, ease, and life in PRIOR blended flow,
Polite as Granville, soft as moving Rowe;
GRANVILLE whose lays unnumber'd charms adorn,
Serene and sprightly as the op'ning morn:
ROWE, who the spring of ev'ry passion knew,
And from our eyes call'd forth the kindly dew:
Still shall his gentle Muse our souls command,
And our warm hearts confess his skilful hand.

Be

Be this the leaſt of his ſuperior fame,
Whoſe happy genius caught great Lucan's flame;
Where noble Pompey dauntleſs meets his doom,
And each free ſtrain breathes liberty and Rome.

O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard!
The godlike hero's great, his beſt reward:
Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's plains.
A fame can give like thy immortal ſtrains.
While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
Cæſar himſelf with ſecond luſtre ſhines:
As our rais'd ſouls the great diſtreſs purſue,
Triumphs and crowns ſtill leſſen to our view:
We trace the victor with diſdainful eyes,
And, all that made a Cato bleed, deſpiſe.

The bold pindarick and ſoft lyrick Muſe
Breath'd all her energy in tuneful HUGHES,
His ſweet cantatas and melodious ſong
Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue.
When nobler themes a loftier ſtrain require,
His boſom glows with more than mortal fire!
Not Orpheus' ſelf could in ſublimer lays
Have ſung th' omnipotent Creator's praiſe:
While fall'n Damaſcus' fate, diſplay'd to view,
From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.

High on the radiant liſt ſee POPE appears,
With all the fire of youth and ſtrength of years:
Where'er, ſupreme, he points the nervous line,
Nature and art in bright conjunction ſhine.
How juſt the turns! how regular the draught!
How ſmooth the language! how refin'd the thought!
Secure beneath the ſhade of early bays,
He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays;
A ſacred heat inform'd his daring breaſt,
And Homer in his genius ſtands confeſt:
To heights ſublime he rais'd the pond'rous lyre,
And our cold Iſle grew warm with Grecian fire.

Fain would I now th'excelling bard reveal,
And paint the ſeat where all the Muſes dwell,
Where Phœbus has his warmeſt ſmiles beſtow'd,
And who moſt labours with th' inſpiring God!
But while I ſtrive to fix the ray Divine,
And round that head the laurel'd triumph twine,
Unnumber'd bards diſtract my dazzled ſight,
And my firſt choice grows faint with rival light.
So the white road that ſtreaks the cloudleſs ſkies,
When ſilver Cynthia's temp'rate beams ariſe,
Thick ſet with ſtars o'er our admiring heads,
One undiſtinguiſh'd ſtreamy twilight ſpreads;
Pleas'd we behold, from heav'n's unbounded height,
A thouſand orbs pour forth promiſcuous light:
While all around the ſpangled luſtre flows,
In vain we ſtrive to mark which brighteſt glows;
From each the ſame enliv'ning ſplendors fly,
And the diffuſive glory charms the eye.

PROLOGUE *to* CYMBELINE, *a Tragedy, altered from* SHAKESPEAR, *by* William Hawkins, *M. A.*

Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

BRITONS, the daring author of to-night,
Attempts in Shakeſpear's manly ſtile to write;
He ſtrives to copy from that mighty mind
The glowing vein—the ſpirit unconfin'd—
The figur'd diction that diſdain'd controul—
And the full vigour of the poet's ſoul!
—Happy the varied phraſe, if none ſhall call,
This imitation, that original.—

For other points, our new advent'rer tries
The bard's luxuriant plan to modernize;
And, by the rules of antient art, refine
The ſame eventful, pleaſing, bold deſign.

Our ſcenes awake not now the am'rous flame,
Nor teach ſoft ſwains to woo the tender dame;
Content, for bright example's ſake, to ſhew
A wife diſtreſs'd, and innocence in woe.—
For what remains, the poet bids you ſee,
From an old tale, what Britons ought to be;
And in theſe reſtleſs days of war's alarms,
Not melts the ſoul to love, but fires the chain,
blood to arms.

Your great forefathers ſcorn'd the foreign chain,
Rome might invade, and Cæſars rage in vain—
Thoſe glorious patterns with bold hearts purſue,
To king, to country, and to honour true!—

Oh! then with candour and good-will attend,
Applaud the author in the cordial friend:
Remember, when his failings moſt appear,
It ill becomes the brave to be ſevere.—
Look ages back, and think you hear to-night
An antient poet, ſtill your chief delight!
Due to a great attempt compaſſion take,
And ſpare the modern bard for Shakeſpear's ſake.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs.* VINCENT.

WELL, Sirs—the buſ'neſs of the day is o'er,
And I'm a princeſs, and a wife no more—
This bard of our's, with Shakeſpear in his head,
May be well-taught, but ſurely is ill-bred.
Spouſe gone, coaſt clear, wife handſome and what not,
We might have had a much genteeler plot.
What madneſs equals true poetic rage?
Fine ſtuff! a lady in a hermitage!
A pretty manſion for the blooming fair—
No tea, no ſcandal—no intriguing there!—
—The gay beau-monde ſuch hideous ſcenes muſt damn—
What! nothing modiſh, but one cordial dram!
—Yet after all, the poet bids me ſay,
For your own credit's ſake approve the play;
You can't for ſhame condemn old Britiſh wit,
(I hope there are no Frenchman in the pit)
Or ſlight a timely tale, that well diſcovers,
The braveſt ſoldiers are the trueſt lovers.

Such

Such Leonatus was, in our romance,
A gallant courtier, tho' he cou'd not dance;
Say, wou'd you gain, like him, the fair one's charms,
First try your might in hardy deeds of arms;
Your muffs, your coffee, and down-beds forego,
Follow the mighty Prussia thro' the snow;
At length bring home the honourable scar,
And love's sweet balm shall heal the wounds of war.

For me, what various thoughts my mind perplex?
Its better I resume my feeble sex,
Or wear this manly garb? it fits me well!—
Gallants instruct me—ladies, can you tell?
The court's divided, and the gentle beaux,
Cry—no disguises—give the girl her cloaths.
The ladies say, to-night's example teaches,
(And I will take their words without more speeches) the breeches.
That things go best when—women wear

CORINNA *vindicated* (*see p.* 97.)

COrinna, virtue's child, and chaste
As *vestal* maid of yore,
Nor sought the nuptial rites in haste,
Nor yet those rites forswore:
Her, many a worthless knight, to wed,
Pursu'd in various shapes;
But she, tho' chusing not to lead,
Would not be led by—*apes*.
Roysters they were, and each a meer
Penelope's gallant;
They eat and drank up all her chear,
And lov'd her into want.
See her by *W*— first address'd,
(But *W*— caught a tartar)
Him, while an ill earn'd ribband grac'd,
She wore a noble garter.
A pair of brothers next advance,
Alike for bus'ness fit:
The silly 'gan to kick and prance,
And spurn'd the *P*—— bit.
But who comes next? O well I ken
Him playing fast and loose;
Cease *F*——, the prey will ne'er be thine,
Corinna's not a goose.
See last, the man by heav'n design'd
To make *Corinna* bless'd;
To ev'ry virtuous act inclin'd,
All *patriot* in his breast.
He wo'd the fair with manly sense,
And, flattery apart,
By dint of sterling eloquence
Subdu'd *Corinna*'s heart.
She gave her hand—but, lest her hand,
So given, should prove a curse,
The priest omitted by command,
For better and for worse.

On a DETRACTOR.

MISTAKEN wretch, industrious to defame [name!
With lies thy neighbour, and asperse his
Unmov'd I suffer thy reviling tongue,
Then least injurious, when it most would wrong;
Whose praise or blame by contraries are took,
Like crabs whose motion contradicts their look:
In harmless slander may'st thou persevere,
But, on thy life, malicious praise forbear;
Lest bent on vengeance, for thy wrongs on me,
I next proceed to say the truth of thee.

W. GR—ME, Trysull.

The MICROCOSM, *translated from* Claudian. *By the same.*

AS Jove beheld, express'd in glass, appear,
The wond'rous system of the starry sphere; [on high,
With words of laughter, from his throne
He thus accosts his brethren of the sky:
Behold these mortals, beings of an hour,
Burlesque the labours of Almighty Pow'r;
The laws of heav'n, the secrets of the pole,
This prying thief with artful search has stole:
A secret soul informs the starry fires,
The whole machine an active pow'r inspires;
A circling sun his annual course pursues,
A little moon her monthly form renews;
Audacious man, exulting in his pride,
Now wields a world his own, and his own stars does guide!
What wonder then Salmoneus should presume
To mimick thunder, and the God assume:
We now behold a new creation plann'd,
And worlds arising from a mortal hand.

An Imitation of the 22*d* ODE *in the first Book of* HORACE.

GOOD magistrates, who ne'er pretend
Their neighbour's morals to amend,
Dear R——n, take my word,
Of mobs need never be afraid;
Nor ask th' unnecessary aid
Of blunderbuss or sword:
Whether in alehouse room they meet,
Stifled with smoke, and stink, and heat,
T' inforce militia bill;
Or shiv'ring in a church-yard stand,
To teach their new elected band,
The distant foe to kill.
Lately a mob, as grim and fell,
As ever pour'd from Clerkenwell,
To fire my house intended:
Fearless, unarm'd, without a guard,
I met, and ask'd 'em in the yard,
If any I'd offended?
If any *fin'd*, who drank, or swore—
From me, if any bawd or whore
Had marks of whip-cord on her?
Before I'd finish'd half my speech,
There was not one, but turn'd his breech
And cry'd, God bless your honour!
Send me to Yorkshire's northern soil,
Where spits, and forks, the country spoil,
And knights are sore dismay'd;
No vote of mine produc'd this fright,
My conscience tells me, I was right,
I'm therefore not afraid.

Send

Send me thro' Bedford's red-hot plain,
Where fierce militia furies reign,
And all with terror ſwell ;
The dang'rous rout I'd not refuſe,
Nor aſk defence from reds, or blues,
But laugh, and d—n the B——ll.

The HUMOURS *of an* ELECTION ENTERTAINMENT, *from a Poetical Deſcription of Mr.* HOGARTH's ELECTION PRINTS.

BEHOLD the feſtive tables ſet,
The *candidates*, the *voters* met!
And lo, againſt the wainſcot plac'd,
Th' eſcatcheon, with three guineas grac'd!
The motto, and the creſt explain,
Which way the gilded *bait* to gain.
There *William*'s mangled portrait tells
What rage in party-boſoms dwells ;
And here the banner ſpeaks the cry
For *liberty and loyalty*.
While ſcratches dignify his face,
The tipſy barber tells his caſe ;
How well he for his *honour* fought!
How many dev'liſh knocks he got!
While, forc'd to carry on the joke,
The 'ſquire's juſt blinded with the ſmoke ;
And gives his hand (for all are free)
To one that's cunninger than he :
With ſmart cockade, and waggiſh laugh,
He thinks himſelf more wiſe by half.
See *Criſpin*, and his blouzy *Kate*,
Attack the other *candidate!*
What joy he feels her head to lug!
Well done my Katy! coaxing Pug!
But who is this pray?—*Abel Squatt*—
What has the honeſt Quaker got?
Why preſents for each voter's lady,
To make their int'reſt ſure and ſteady :
For right and well their *honours* know
What things the *petticoat* can do.
Diſcordant ſounds now grate the ear,
For muſick's hir'd to raiſe the cheer ;
And fiddling *Nan* briſk ſcrapes her ſtrings,
While *Thrumbo*'s baſs loud echoing rings ;
And *Sawney*'s bagpipes ſqueaking trill
God ſave the King, or what you will.
Muſick can charm the ſavage breaſt,
And lull the fierceſt rage to reſt ;
But *Sawney*'s face beſpeaks it plain
That vermin don't regard the ſtrain ;
A creature, well to *Scotchmen* known,
Now nips him by the collar bone :
Ah, luckleſs loute! in ambuſh lie,
Or, by *St. Andrew*, you muſt die!
Ye, vers'd in men and manners! tell
Why *parſons* always eat ſo well!
Catch they the ſpirit from the *gown*,
To cram ſo many plate-fulls down?
The feaſt is o'er with all the reſt,
But *mayor* and *parſon* ſtill conteſt :
I'll hold a thouſand!—Lay the bett—
The odds are on the *parſon* yet :
Huzza! the black-gown wins the day!—
The *may'r*, with oyſters, dies away!—
But ſoftly, don't exult ſo faſt,
His ſpirit's noble to the laſt ;
His mouth ſtill waters at the diſh ;
His hand ſtill holds the fav'rite fiſh :
Bleed him the *barber-ſurgeon* wou'd ;
He breathes a vein, but where's the blood?
No more it flows its wonted pace,
And chilly dews ſpread o'er his face :
The parſon ſweats ; but be it told,
His ſweat is more from heat than cold :
"Bring me the chafing-diſh!" he cries ;
'Tis brought ; the ſav'ry fumes ariſe :
"My laſt tit-bit's delicious—ſo ;
"Can oyſters vie with veniſon?"—No.
Behold, thro' ſympathy of face,
(In life a very common caſe)
His lordſhip gives the fidler wine!
"Come, brother *Chinny!* yours and mine :"
And o'er a pretty girl, confeſt,
The alderman, ſee! toaſts—*the beſt.*
Ye hearty cocks! who feel the gout,
Yet briſkly puſh the glaſs about,
Obſerve, with crutch behind his chair,
Your honeſt brother *Chalkſtone* there!
His phiz declares he ſeems to ſtrain ;
Perhaps the gravel gives him pain :
But be it either that or this,
One thing is certain—He's at *p—ſt.*
A wag, the merrieſt in the town,
Whoſe face was never meant to frown,
See, at his ſtraining makes a ſcoff,
And, ſinging, takes his features off!
While clowns, with joy and wonder, ſtare,
"Gad zookers! *Roger*, look ye there!"
The buſy clerk the taylor plies,
"Vote for his honour, and be wiſe :
"Theſe yellow-boys are all your own!"
But he, with puritanic tone,
Cries, *Satan!* take thy bribes from me ;
Why this were downright perjury!
His wife, with all-ſufficient tongue,
For rage and ſcandal glibly hung,
Replies, thou blockhead! gold refuſe!
When here's your child in want of ſhoes!
But hark! what uproar ſtrikes the ear?
Th' oppoſing mob, incens'd, draw near :
Their waving tatter'd enſigns ſee!
Here *liberty* and *property* ;
A label'd Jew up-lifted high ;
There *marry all, and multiply.*
Theſe, theſe, are patriotick ſcenes!
But not a man knows what he means.
The jordan ſtrives their zeal to cool,
With added weight of three-legg'd ſtool :
But all in vain ; and who can't eat,
Now ſally out the foe to meet.
For glory be the battle try'd ;
Huzza! my boys, the *yellow ſide!*
Obſerve the *loyal* work begin,
And ſtones and brickbats enter in!
That knocks a ruſtick vet'ran down ;
This cracks the *ſecretary*'s crown ;
His minute-book, of 'ſpecial note,
For ev'ry ſute, and doubtful vote,
Now tumbles ; ink the table dyes,
And backward poor *Pill-Garlick* lies.
The butcher, one who ne'er knew dread,
A ſurgeon turns for t'other's head ;
His own already broke and bound,
Yet with *pro patria* deck'd around.
Behold what wonders gin can do,
External and internal too!

He thinks a plaister but a jest;
All cure with what they like the best:
Pour'd on, it sooths the patient's pain;
Pour'd in, it makes him fight again.
His toes perchance pop out his shoe,
Yet he's a *patriot* through and through;
His lungs can for his party roar,
As loud as twenty men, or more.
Ye courtiers! give your *Broughton* praise;
The hero of your *'leven days*.

'Tis his to trim th' opposers round,
And bring their *standard* to the ground.
The waiting boy, astonish'd, eyes
What gin the new-turn'd quack applies;
And fills a tub; that glorious punch
May make amends for blow and hunch.
But stop, my lad, put in no more,
For t'other side are near the door;
Nor will their conscience deem it sin,
To guzzle all, if once they're in.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

FRIDAY, February 23.

IN the evening between seven and eight o'clock, Mrs. Walker, wife of the late Mr. Leonard Walker, timber merchant, of Rotherhithe, was barbarously murdered at her own house, by Mary Edmondson, her neice, about twenty years of age. The particulars are as follow: Mrs. Walker sent into Yorkshire the beginning of the winter, for this niece to come and live with her as a companion, but her behaviour not answering her aunt's expectation, her aunt told her she should go to some good service as soon as the spring came on. A fortnight before the murder, the neice, at night, went into the yard, and made a noise by throwing down the washing-tubs, and then run in and told her aunt, that four men had broke into the yard; but upon alarming the neighbours none could be found. This fatal evening the neice went backwards and made the same noise as before, and the deceased missing her niece some time, and hearing a noise, went backwards to call assistance; upon which her niece, who had hid herself, seized her aunt, and with a case knife immediately cut her throat, and she died in a few minutes; her neice then dragged her out of the washhouse into the parlour, took her aunt's watch from her side, some silver spoons, and the bloody knife, and hid them under the water-tub; her apron being soaked with blood, she put under the copper, and put on a clean one; and then, to hide her guilt, cut her own wrists across, and went out and cry'd, her aunt was murdered by four men, who gag'd her, and, in endeavouring to save her aunt, they cut her across her wrists. But the gentlemen in the neighbourhood having a strong suspicion of her being the person, they secured her, and upon examination, she confessed the fact. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder against her; upon which she was committed to the New Goal in Southwark.

SATURDAY, 24.

The cargoes of a large number of Dutch ships, taken by men of war and privateers, being proved to be French property, were condemned, at a court of Admiralty at Doctor's Commons.

Notice was given from the War office, that, for the future, whoever intends to purchase a commission in the army, should first inform himself at the said office, whether the commission, for which he is in treaty, may be sold with the king's leave: And in all instances, where it shall be found that any money, or other consideration, has been given for a commission, not openly sold with the leave of his majesty, the person obtaining such commission will be superseded.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Admiralty office. Commodore Keppel returned from the coast of Africa, to Spithead, with his majesty's ships Torbay of 74 guns, Nassau 64, Fougeux 64, and Dunkirk 63, having parted with the Prince Edward at sea, which was separated from the rest of the squadron, and since has brought into Portsmouth a French prize named the Chevril, of between 2 and 300 tons burthen, bound from St. Domingo to Bayonne, and laden with coffee, indigo, &c. which makes it imagined she will turn out a very rich prize.

General Abercrombie arrived at Portsmouth, in the Kensington man of war, from North-America.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Fenchurch-street.

MONDAY, 5.

Admiralty-office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Hood, *of his Majesty's Ship the* Vestal, *of* 32 *Guns, and* 220 *Men, to Mr.* Clevland, *Secretary of the* Admiralty, *dated at* Spithead, March 2, 1759.

Being stationed at day-light four or five miles a head of admiral Holmes (see p. 105) to look out, on the 21st past, about seven o'clock in the morning, 200 leagues S. W. from

from the lizard, I saw a sail bearing S. S. E. directly to the windward, and gave chace. At eleven I discovered the chace to be an enemy, of which I made the signal to the admiral, as I did immediately after, that of being able to speak with her. At ten minutes past two, I began to engage the Bellona frigate, commanded by the count of Beauhonoir, of 32 guns, within half musket-shot, and continued a close action till near six, when she struck, having only her foremast standing, without yard or topmast, which soon after went away, being much wounded. The Trent chaced at the same time I did, and then was not more than four miles to leeward; and when I began to engage, she was out of sight from our top-gallant-mast's head, tho' she chaced the whole time, and the weather very clear, and was full four miles from me when the enemy struck; the loss of whom I cannot exactly ascertain, the accounts of the prisoners differ so widely, and I can get no proper roll of equipage; but it was very great, as the Vestal's lieutenant found more than 30 dead upon the decks when he took possession, and they themselves own to have thrown overboard 10 or 12, which, with those now living, being 180, make the number that were on board, at the beginning of the action, upwards of 220, as I have carefully informed myself from the captain and other of the officers. On the part of his majesty, were five killed, and 22 wounded. As soon as I brought too, after the enemy struck, all the top-masts fell over the side, being much shot, and having no rigging to support them: The lower masts would likewise have gone, had not the weather been very fine indeed; and with all the fishing I could give the mainmast, it would not bear other than a jury-yard, which I was likewise under a necessity of rigging upon the foremast. In this situation of his majesty's ship, and her prize, I thought myself obliged to bear up for England, especially as the wind shifted in the action to the S. W. which I hope their lordships will approve. Not being able to put a boat in the water, but by launching her over the side, by which a cutter was sunk and lost; I desired capt. Lindsay to stay by me, and exchange a part of the prisoners, which he did; but having made room for them on board the Vestal, by noon, next day, capt. Lindsay took his leave, in order to rejoin the admiral. The Bellona sailed from Martinique the 16th of January in some hurry, accompanied with another frigate of the same force, and the Florissant, occasioned by his majesty's squadron, under the command of commodore Moore, being off the island. The commodore did not appear till that morning, and had all the troops landed by the evening near Point Negroe: The three French ships were chaced by some of Mr. Moore's squadron. The Bellona got clear by superiority of sailing; but does not know how it fared with her companions, having never seen either of them since. See p. 145. [Capt. Hood, on his arrival in London, had the honour to be presented to his majesty, and to kiss his hand.]

FRIDAY, 9.

Sandford corn-mills, near Hurst, in Berks, were consumed by fire; damage 1500l.

At a sessions of Admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hyde, were capitally convicted; Thomas Kent, Thomas Wingfield, Thomas Lewis, and John Hyre, acquitted. Dr. Hay, one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, and his majesty's advocate general, sat as judge of the court, in the room of Sir Thomas Salusbury, whose lady is dead; Mr. Justice Wilmot, and Mr. Justice Noel, and several doctors of the civil law, were upon the bench. The prosecutions were carried on at the expence of the crown, in order to vindicate the honour of the nation; and the council in support of the indictments were the attorney and sollicitor general, Mr. Gould, Dr. Bettesworth, Mr Hussey, and Mr. Nash. Mr. Stowe, and two other gentlemen, were for the prisoners. It appeared upon the trials, that Nicholas Wingfield and Adams Hide, the masters of two privateer cutters, had feloniously and practically boarded the ship De Reisende Jacob, assaulted Jurgen Muller, the master thereof, and robbed him of 20 casks of butter, value 20l. on Aug. 11, 1758. Tho. Wingfield and Tho. Kent were acquitted, because no evidence appeared against them that could affect them, in relation to the fact. Thomas Lewis and John Hyre were indicted for piratically and feloniously boarding and robbing the ship Two Brothers, commanded by Klaas Henderiks Swardt, of five fats of indigo, value 100l. on Nov. 17, 1758. But as there was the strongest and most corroborating proof that they were not at sea on that day, nor could possibly be guilty of the fact, they were acquitted.

SATURDAY, 10.

Joseph Halsey was tried for the murder of Daniel Davidson on the high seas, about 100 leagues from Cape Finisterre, found guilty, and immediately sentenced to the usual punishment of such crimes. The court afterwards passed sentence on the forementioned convicts, and then adjourned.

The ship which Halsey (who was but 23 years of age) commanded, during the illness, and after the death of capt. Gallop, sailed from Jamaica in July last, in company with a large fleet, under convoy of two men of war, one of which was the Sphinx. Soon after they left Jamaica, the ship proving leaky, they were obliged to keep one hand at work constantly at the pump. Davidson being sickly, and not able to clear the ship during his half hour, Halsey not only compelled him to pump till he had cleared it, but pump his [Halsey's] half hour besides.

Soon after, Halſey put the ſhip's crew to ſhort allowance of water and bread, giving three quarts to the hands that were well and five pounds of bread each, and but one quart to the ſick and five pounds of bread between two. He was continually beating Davidſon, who deſired to be ſent on board one of the men of war, in exchange for one of their hands, which Halſey refuſed, ſaying he would torment him a little further before he ſhould have any relief, and that he had no cloaths fit to go on board the man of war to make the requeſt, and refuſed the offer made by two maſters of veſſels, that had come on board, to lend him cloaths. Some time after, Davidſon, tired with being ſo much beat, and wanting neceſſaries, threw himſelf ove board; which Halſey ſeeing, went over after him, and brought him on board again, ſaying, he ſhould not think to get off ſo, and he would have a little more tormenting of him yet. And the day before he died tied him up to the ſhrouds for an hour, and beat him unmercifully; and afterwards ſtruck him on the breaſt with a pitch-mop, and beat him off the quarter-deck; after which he was helped down below, and was found dead the next day. Another bill of indictment was found againſt him for the murder of John Edwards, by ſtriking him with a hand-ſpike on his breaſt, belly, &c. of which he languiſhed and died; but being convicted of the other murder, he was not tried for that fact.

At the ſame ſeſſions capt. William Lugen was tried for the murder of a Black infant: He had ſailed upon the ſlaving trade from Briſtol, and had taken in about 200 Blacks upon the coaſt of Africa, and was carrying them to Carolina, among whom was a woman with a young child. The woman, in the voyage, happened to die of a flux, and the child being very ill of that diſtemper, the crew belonging to the ſhip very naturally committed the care of the poor infant to the people of its own colour; but they, like true ſavages, handed it upon deck, and refuſed to admit it amongſt them; their reaſon was, becauſe they believed the diſtemper to be infectious, and dreaded it as we do a plague. The infant, then, in a very miſerable condition, lying expoſed to the broiling heat of the ſun, and in the agonies of death (for the ſurgeon declared it could not live the day out) the captain ordered it to be thrown overboard. The captain appeared to be a man of great humanity in other reſpects, tho', in this inſtance, he ſeems to have forgot the tenderneſs of his nature, and, as the court very juſtly obſerved, took upon himſelf to determine upon a caſe of life, which Providence alone could only decide. He was however acquitted, as there could be no premeditated malice in the caſe.

The inſide of an houſe in George-ſtreet, York buildings, was conſumed by fire, and an adjoining one damaged.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Joſeph Halſey, who had been reſpited till then, was carried from Newgate to Execution Dock, where he was executed about ten o'clock, purſuant to his ſentence. (See the 10th day.) He behaved, whilſt under condemnation, with great intrepidity and reſolution, always perſiſting in his innocence; which he did to the laſt; and therefore could not be perſuaded to think of death; but, when the warrant came down, he gave up all hope, and with great reſignation ſubmitted to his fate, tho' very deſirous of life. His body was afterwards brought to Surgeons Hall.

THURSDAY, 15.

A houſe in Kent-ſtreet was blown down, by which accident a woman and two children were killed, and four other perſons miſerably bruiſed.

FRIDAY, 23.

His majeſty was pleaſed to reprieve, for tranſportation for life, the two malefactors condemned at the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Clary, for horſeſtealing; and Robert Coſtello, for a private robbery: At the ſaid ſeſſions, which ended March 1. two were ſentenced to be tranſported for 14 years, 15 for ſeven years, and one to be whipped.

The following bills received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, viz. The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices.—For the regulation of his majeſty's marine forces whilſt on ſhore.—For puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—For the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts in the borough of Southwark.—For eſtabliſhing a nightly watch in the borough of Southwark.—The corn bill.—The ſinking fund bill.—And ſeveral other publick and private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Wingfield and Hyde were executed purſuant to their ſentence (ſee p. 161.)

The ſociety of merchants and inſurers of ſhips having received information that divers neutral ſhips have been plundered of their cargoes by pretended Engliſh privateers, have renewed their reward of one hundred pounds for detecting and convicting all ſuch pirates, over and above the reward offered by the lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. Oſmond Cooke has purchaſed the place of city marſhal for 1750l.

Liſt of the forces at Guadaloupe. Major-general Hopſon, commander in chief. Brigadier-generals Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane. Third regiment, Old Buffs — Fourth, Duroure's.—Sixty firſt, Elliot's.—Sixty-third, Watſon's.—Sixty-fourth, Barrington's. — Sixty-fifth, Armiger's: And 800 marines.

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt claſſical

claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hawes, of Jeſus college, and Mr. Cowper, of Corpus-Chriſti college, batchelors of arts.

To the inſtances we have lately given, (ſee p. 106) of the forwardneſs of the ſpring, may be added the following. In the yard belonging to Mr. Moore, cooper, in Newport-ſtreet, Worceſter, there is an apricot-tree, the greateſt part of which is in full bloſſom; and on the other trees are ſeveral apricots, ſome larger than filberds, and others full as large as common nuts.

At an entertainment given by the maſter of the Talbot Inn, at Ripley, in Surry, on Shrove-Tueſday laſt, to twelve of his neighbours, inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, the age of the whole amounted to one thouſand and eighteen years: What is ſtill more remarkable, one of the company is the mother of twelve children, the youngeſt of whom is ſixty; ſhe has within this fortnight walked to Guildford and back again, which is twelve miles in one day: Another has worked as a journeyman with his maſter (a ſhoemaker, who dined with him) forty-nine years: They all enjoyed their ſenſes, and not one made uſe of a crutch.

At the aſſizes at Cambridge, two perſons were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved: At York four, two of whom were reprieved: At Bedford two; but reprieved: At Wincheſter 10: At Hertford five, two of whom were reprieved: At Reading four, one of whom was reprieved: Huntingdon was a maiden aſſize: At Oakham one, for murder, who was executed purſuant to his ſentence: At Worceſter one, but reprieved: At Thetford two, one of whom was reprieved: At Saliſbury five: At Rocheſter two: At Derby one, for murder, who was executed according to his ſentence: At Nottingham three.

Several perſons of diſtinction at Bath having lately received anonymous letters, threatening their lives in caſe they did not depoſit ſums of money in particular parts of that city; his majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one concerned therein, who ſhall diſcover his accomplices; and the corporation of Bath promiſe a reward of one hundred pounds to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery.

Oxford, Feb. 28. The 24th inſtant, at ten o'clock at night, was felt at Liſkeard, in Cornwall, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake, which extended north and ſouth ſix miles, and about four leagues eaſt and weſt; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three ſeconds. George Thomſon, Eſq; apprehenſive of what it was, went out to obſerve the air, and ſaw multitudes of blood red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body. This phænomenon diſappeared in 15 minutes. [Great damage was done on March 10, in Cornwall, by a violent ſtorm.]

A man, who was lately driving a waggon over Sheepſcomb Field, near Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, perceiving one of the hinder wheels to ſink very deep in the ground, examined the place, and found the wheel broke a large ſtone urn, in which was a large quantity of old Roman copper coin; and, upon digging farther, two more urns were diſcovered near the ſame ſpot full of coin of the ſame metal. The word GALLIENVS appears in legible characters upon ſeveral of the pieces.

On the 29th inſtant, capt. Elliot, of the Æolus frigate, of 30 guns, in company with the Iſis, took the Minion, a French frigate of 20 guns and 142 men, one of four frigates which were convoying a fleet of 33 merchant ſhips, off the Iſle of Rhee.

Thirteen perſons were drowned on Feb. 24, by the overſetting of a wherry on its paſſage from Southampton to Heath. Thirteen perſons ſoon after, alſo, periſhed as they were going from Poole to Ower, in Dorſetſhire, in the paſſage-boat.

Prince George Charles Emilius, the poſthumous ſon of the late prince royal of Pruſſia, died on the 15th inſtant, aged 14 weeks. (See our laſt Vol. p. 620.)

According to letters from Philadelphia, general Forbes hath left at Fort Du Queſne 200 of the Penſylvania troops, and a proportionable number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the country. He hath alſo built a blockhouſe and a ſawmill upon the Kiſkemonitas near Loyal-Hanning; which will be of the utmoſt conſequence to Penſylvania.

A very tragical affair happened ſome time ago at St. Euſtatia: A Negro, who was at work in a ſhip in the harbour, having ſome words with a perſon (a white) in his paſſion ſtabbed him; upon which another Negro told him that he would certainly be put to death, and that if he had killed twenty they could do no more to him: Whereupon the fellow, in a fit of deſperation, immediately jumped overboard and ſwam to ſhore, with his knife in his hand, and the firſt perſon he met with happened to be a poor Engliſh ſailor, whom the villain inſtantly cut acroſs the belly, ſo that his bowels appeared: This done, he in a moment ran into a woollen-draper's ſhop, and ſtabbed a young fellow who was ſitting behind the counter; he then ran into the ſtreet, and deſperately wounded one or two others. By this time the people were greatly alarmed; but the knife the fellow had being very large, and he ſo deſperate, every body ſhunned him: The governor offered a reward to any who would take him alive, and a ſailor undertook it, armed with a muſket; but if he found it impracticable he was to ſhoot him. The Negro, who was then at the wharf ſide, alone, ſaw him coming, and met him with great reſolution; he made an eſſay to ſtab the ſailor, by giving a ſudden leap upon him, but the tar avoided it, and ſtruck at him with the butt end of the muſket and broke his arm; upon which,

with great intrepidity, he got the knife into his other hand, and made another push at the sailor, but with as little success as the former, and by another blow he was (with the assistance of some other persons who had gathered about him) secured alive. He was immediately brought to trial, and condemned, and the next day hung upon a gibbet, in irons, alive; where he continued, in the greatest agonies, and shrieking in the most terrible manner, for near three days. His greatest cry was, "Water, Water, Wa-ter;" it being in extreme hot weather, and the sun full upon him.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. FRANCIS Turner Blithe, of Shrewsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Martha Forrester, of Dothill, with a fortune of 10,000l.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Dunmore, to lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

John Webb, Esq; to Miss Salvin, of Easingwold, in Yorkshire.

John Thompson, Esq; to Miss Jenny Ross, of Ingatestone, in Essex.

March 10. Henry Shiffner, Esq; to Miss Jackson, of Pontrylas, in Herefordshire.

12. Charles Dalbiack, of Spittle square, Esq; to Miss Devisme.

15. Samuel Shore, jun. of Broadfield, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Offley.

John Sutton, Esq; to Miss Chadwick.

Richard Hill, of Eye, in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Caswall, of Orlton, with a fortune of 10,000l.

20. Right Hon. the earl of Shaftesbury, to the Hon. Miss Mary Bouverie, second daughter of lord Folkestone.

Samuel Sainthill, Esq; to Miss Scott, daughter of alderman Scott.

——— Drinkwater, of Hedley-court, in Surry, Esq; to Miss Foord.

Dr. Duncan, to lady Mary Tufton.

22. William Chapman, Esq; to Miss Newman, of Ham-Abbey, in Essex.

March 2. Lady Romney was delivered of a son.

Lady of ——— Chetwoode, Esq; of a daughter.

12. ——— of John Barkley, Esq; of a son.

22. Mrs. Moss, of Broadstreet-buildings, of three sons.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. MRS. Janet Cameron, daughter of Cameron, of Locheill, and relict of Grant, of Glenmoriston, aged 80. Two hundred persons descended from her own loins attended her funeral.

15. Rev. Henry Thomas, in the commission of the peace for Brecknockshire.

28. Mr. Thomas Astley, of Enfield, late an eminent bookseller, and one of the court of assistants of the company of Stationers.

March 1. Right Hon. lord George Bentinck, member for Malmsbury, a major-general and colonel of a regiment of foot.

3. William Brookland, Esq; recorder and town clerk of Windsor.

5. Charles Craven, of Stepney, Esq;

6. Richard Partridge, Esq; aged 87, thirty years agent to Philadelphia, Rhode Island, &c.

7. Lady of Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt. judge of the high court of Admiralty, &c.

Right Hon. lady Ann Wallop, daughter of the earl of Portsmouth.

9. Mr. Hugh Rossiter, one of the bridge-masters of this city.

Mrs Price, sister of lord Barrington.

Arthur Hyde, of Hyde's Lodge, near Cork, in Ireland, Esq;

10. Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart.

John Codrington, Esq; brother to Sir William Codrington, Bart.

13. Henry Harrison, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue.

14. Samuel Barker, of Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, Esq; aged 73.

Miss Lawson, a maid of honour to the princess dowager.

17. Right Hon. the lady dowager viscountess Torrington, mother of the present viscount and of the Hon. John Byng, first page to his majesty: She was first lady of the bed-chamber to the princess dowager.

Mr. Sexton, surgeon, well known for his small-pox powders.

18. Dr. John Robinson, warden of Merton college, Oxford.

Mr. John Sleorgen, partner with Pankeman and Harwood, eminent brewers in Shoreditch.

19. James Spedding, Esq; high sheriff of Cumberland.

20. Mr. James Henshaw, of Tower hill, who had been above 40 years an agent to the officers of the Navy.

Samuel Wells, of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Esq;

Samuel Drake, of Wymondham, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. aged 74.

Mr. Wallis, an eminent stationer in the Poultry.

24. Lieutenant-general Hawley, governor of Portsmouth, and colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons, aged 80.

26. Thomas Woodford, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq;

Lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, colonel of the 8th regiment of foot.

27. Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. member for Suffolk.

Lately, the Hon. Michael Ward, one of the justices of the court of King's-Bench, in Ireland.

Mr. John Bristoe, of Griesdale, in Cumberland, aged 101.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel Hunter, B. A was presented to the rectory of Lyston, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Hicks, to the rectory of Langibby,

Langibby, in Monmouthſhire. — Mr. Sheppard, to the rectory of Upton, in Staffordſhire. — Mr. Clerk, to the rectories of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Anne Blackfryars. — Mr. Butler, to the vicarage of Gatton, in Leiceſterſhire. — John Barnardiſton, B. D. to the living of Fulmerſtone cum Thurning, in Norfolk. — Mr. Haines, to the living of Hartcup, in Glouceſterſhire. — Mr. Bennet, to the vicarage of Brading, in Devonſhire. — John Carey, B. A. to the rectory of Brunckley, in Cheſhire. — Mr. Moreton, to the vicarage of Budeſdale, in Suſſex. —Mr. Hutchins, to the rectory of Stoke, in Worceſterſhire. — Mr. Groves, to the vicarage of Helmſley, in Yorkſhire. — John Tatten, B. A. to the rectory of Dunwich, in Devonſhire. —Mr. Seth Banks, to the rectory of All Saints, in Dorſetſhire. — Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Edcote, in Huntingdonſhire. — Mr. Bond, to the rectory of Winterbourne-Morley, in Wiltſhire —Mr. Sandys, choſen chaplain of Mordaunt college. — Mr. Gardiner, lecturer of Chelſea. — Mr. Stebbing, Sunday lecturer of St. Laurence Jury, &c. — Mr. Sandiford, Thurſday morning lecturer of St. Laurence Jury, &c.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Simon Mills, M. A. to hold the rectories of Newbury and Sulkſton, in Derbyſhire. — To enable Thomas Marſhall Jordan, M. A. to hold the rectory of Barming, in Kent, with the rectory of Iden, in Suſſex. — To enable Alexander Cornwall, M. A. to hold the rectory of Yeldham, with the rectory of Hedingham-Sible, in Eſſex. — To enable George Cardale, D. D. to hold the rectory of Wanley, with the vicarage of Rothley, in Leiceſterſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, March 14. Archibald Patoun, Eſq; is appointed captain of a company in the 14th regiment of foot. — George Auguſtus Elliot, Eſq; colonel of a regiment of light arm'd cavalry, to be forthwith raiſed: And Henry, earl of Pembroke, lieutenant-colonel of the ſaid regiment.

———, March 24. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, Knt. is promoted to the dignity of a baronet. — John Kelley, doctor in phyſick, appointed profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Oxford.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Henry Saxby, Eſq; was appointed collector of the duties of ſeavage and package for the city of London. — Paul Field, Eſq. was choſen judge of the ſheriffs court, in the room of Edward Williams, Eſq; deceaſed. — Dr. Akenſide, phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, vacant by the reſignation of Dr. Adams. — Robert Nettleton, Eſq; governor; and Robert Dingley, Eſq; an aſſiſtant of the Ruſſia company. — Dr. Ruſſell, elected aſſiſtant phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Noel Furye, Eſq; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 51ſt regiment of foot. — Joſeph Gabbett, Eſq; lieutenant colonel, and Henry Williams, Eſq; major of Handaſyde's foot. — Flower Mocher, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards. — Rich. Sloper, Eſq; lieut. col. in the 1ſt reg. of dragoon guards. — John Hale, Eſq; col. and Alexander Murray, Eſq; lieut. col. in North-America, only. — Lord Rutherford captain of a company of invalids. — William Erſkine, Eſq; major to Elliot's light armed cavalry. — John Douglaſs, Eſq; major to the royal North Britiſh dragoons. — Richard Davenport, Eſq; major to the 10th regiment of dragoons. — Paul Pechell, Eſq; major to the ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards. — Thomas Shirley, Eſq; major to Effingham's regiment of foot. — Hon. George Onſlow, lieutenant-colonel and captain in the firſt regiment of foot guards.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Corleſs, of Warrington, grocer.
Thomas Garnett, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, glaſs-ſeller.
Jonathan Harris, of Hythe, taylor.
William Hinton, of Cirenceſter, grocer.
William Daniel, of Bocking, victualler.
John Bondfield, of Tower-hill, dealer and chapman.
Joſeph Shaw and Iſaac Mirabin, of Queen-ſtreet, wine-merchants.
William Wilſon, of Bow-lane, ſilkman.
John Carter, of Thames-ſtreet, cheeſemonger.
John Ayres, of Biceſter, carrier.
Samuel Hall, of Stoke, near Coventry, woolſtapler.
Benjamin Lloyd, of St. Ives, ſhopkeeper and dealer.
John Smith, of Norwich, taylor and woollendraper.
Samuel Wilſon, of Orange-ſtreet, linendraper.
Samuel Curſon, of Dearſham, in Norfolk, grocer.
George Kerby, of Lyme Regis, grocer.
John Cockle and James Cockle, of Lincoln, fellmongers and partners.
John Simſter, of Pope's Head Alley, vintner.
Henry Appleton, of Cheapſide, pewterer.
William Oakley, of Whitechapel, ſcrivener.
Arnold Middleton, of Birmingham, toy-maker.
William Hopkins, of Weſtminſter, carpenter.
Thomas Cutty, of Alnwick, chapman.
John Willimott, of Bartholomew-cloſe, hair-merchant.
William Prall, of Brumpton, in Kent, rope-maker.
George Weldon, late of Wandſworth, ſoap-maker.
Robert Hill, of Eveſham, linendraper.
Edw. Parry, of St. James's Weſtminſter, ſnuff-maker.
John Courtney, of Coventry, ſtuff-merchant.
Richard Witherſton, of the Minories, diſtiller.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1759

Amſterdam 35 42 ½ Uſ. a 3 2 Uſance.
Ditto at Sight 35.
Rotterdam 35 4.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 36 9 2 ½ Uſance.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ⅜.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 30 ⅜.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30 ½.
Cadiz 40 ⅛.
Madrid 40 ⅛.
Bilboa 39 ⅞.
Leghorn 50.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48 ⅞.
Venice 50 ⅜.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ⅛ a ¾.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 9 ¼.

The

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* March, 1759.

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2. The Authenticity of the Goſpel Hiſtory juſtified. By Dr. Campbell, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.

3. An Addreſs to the pariſhioners of Bridekirk, in Cumberland. By Mr. Bell, pr. 3d. Oliver.

4. An Anſwer to Dr. Free's Remarks on Mr. Jones's Letter, pr. 6d Cooper.

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POLITICKS, NATURAL HISTORY, TRADE.

17. Reflections on the Riſe and Fall of the ancient Republicks. By E. W. Montague, Eſq; pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 136.)

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20. Three Dialogues on the Navy, pr. 3s. 6d. Pote. (See p. 154.)

21. A Plea for the Poor. By a Merchant, pr. 1s. Townſend.

22. Treaty of Convention for Sick and wounded. pr. 1s. Millan.

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POETICAL.

39. A Paſtoral Elegy, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

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41. The Death of Adonis. By J. Langhorne, pr 6d. Griffiths.

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43. The Election: A Poem, in four Cantos, pr. 1s. Caſlon. (See p. 159)

44. A Poem on the Winter Seaſon. By T. Baker, pr. 6d. Caſlon.

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45. The Hiſtory of Portia, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie.

46. The Bracelet, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Noble.

47. The Juvenile Adventures of Miſs Kitty F——r. Vol. I. pr. 3s. Smith.

48. The Hiſtory of the Counteſs of Dellwyn. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.

49. Abaſſai, an Eaſtern Novel, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Coote.

SERMONS.

50. Before the Preſident, &c. of the London Hoſpital. By the Biſhop of Norwich, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

51. Before the Lords, Feb. 16. By the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

52. Before the Commons, Feb. 16. By Dr. Green, pr. 6d. Dodd.

53. Before the Lords, Jan. 30. By the Biſhop of Briſtol, pr. 6d. Whiſton.

54. At Chriſt-Church, Surry. By John Smith, pr. 6d. Hitch and Hawes.

55. On the Death of the Princeſs of Orange. By Mr. Truſler, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

56. Ser-

56. Sermons on Practical Chriſtianity. By Dr. Stebbing, pr. 5s. Townſend.

57. Preached on Feb. 18. By R. Winter, pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

ALTHOUGH none of the grand armies in Germany have as yet taken the field, yet the Pruſſians have, by detachments, begun the operations of the campaign. On the 23d ult. the Pruſſian major-general Woberſnow marched, with 46 ſquadrons and 26 battalions, from Glogau in Sileſia to enter Poland, by the way of Liſſa; and as the prince Sulkowſki, a Poliſh grandee, who had been very active againſt the Pruſſians, was then in his caſtle of Reuſſen, with a garriſon of 230 men, the general, in his rout, attacked that caſtle, and not only obliged the prince to ſurrender, but ſent him and his whole garriſon priſoners to Glogau. From thence the general marched directly to Poſna, where there was a large Ruſſian magazine guarded by 2000 Coſſacks, who retired upon the approach of the Pruſſians, and left the magazine as a prey to the latter. Another detachment of Pruſſians have aſſembled near Stolpe in Pomerania, under the generals Manteuffel and Plathen, and it is thought that theſe two detachments will join, in order to drive the Ruſſians from the Viſtula and the neighbourhood of Dantzick, which city has agreed to furniſh the Ruſſians, at a certain price, with a large quantity of ſaddles, bridles, boots, ſhoes, hats, &c. notwithſtanding the remonſtrance made againſt it by the Pruſſian reſident, as being contrary to the neutrality they profeſs; but mercantile republicks do not ſeem to look upon any ſort of commerce, by which they can make a profit, as a breach of their neutrality.

On the weſt ſide likewiſe the Pruſſians have begun their operations; for on the 28th ult. a large detachment of their troops under general Knobloch, ſurpriſed and made themſelves maſters of Erfurth, from whence they ſpread themſelves to Gotha, Eiſenach, and Fulda, at all which places they raiſed as much ready money as the inhabitants could furniſh them with, and for the additional contributions they demanded they took hoſtages, whom they carried to Saxe-Naumburg, together with all the forage and proviſions they found in thoſe places.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has likewiſe, on his ſide, begun to open the campaign, of which we have an account as follows.

Munſter, March 7. About the 28th paſt, the prince of Iſemburgh, agreeable to the orders he had received, detached towards Vacha four battalions, with about 1000 dragoons, Huſſars, and Chaſſeurs, under the command of major general Urſt. This detachment being aſſembled at Rhotenburg the 28th of laſt month, fell unexpectedly, in the night between the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, upon the enemy's quarters, ſome of whom were taken, and the reſt retired in the utmoſt confuſion. Hirſchfeld, Vacha, and all the Heſſian bailiwicks, which the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of, were immediately evacuated. It is ſuppoſed that the enemy are retiring towards Meinungen, and that their heavy baggage has taken the rout towards Bamberg.

As the pope has granted the empreſs-queen of Hungary a bull for raiſing *ten per cent.* upon the revenues of all the eccleſiaſticks within her dominions, in order to enable her to carry on the preſent war, the king of Pruſſia has moſt juſtly reſolved to impoſe the ſame tax upon all the Popiſh eccleſiaſticks within his dominions.

Paris, March 12. All the effects of the Jeſuits in this kingdom are ſequeſter'd till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the Eaſt-Indies (of whoſe effects they had fraudulently got poſſeſſion) ſhall be diſcharged. It was owing to the remorſe of one of thoſe fathers that this affair came to light. This man being on his death-bed, to eaſe his conſcience, ſent notice to a member of the king's council, of the methods his brethren employed to appropriate to themſelves this immenſe fortune, the intereſt of which, ever ſince they have had poſſeſſion, will at leaſt double the ſum.

On the 5th ult. all the eſtates and effects of the Jeſuits in the kingdom of Portugal were ſequeſter'd, ſince which they have begun to make an inventory of all the eſtates, moveable and immoveable, money, jewels, &c. of that ſociety, each of whom is allowed but 10 ſols a day for his ſubſiſtence; and they have even already begun to ſell ſome of their effects by auction, and to let ſome of their land eſtates to farm, tho' none of theſe proceedings have as yet been authorized by any bull from Rome.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. We learn from Corſica, that the malecontents having ſeized the lieutenant Mancino, a famous Partiſan of the republick of Genoa, who had cut them out a great deal of work, they hanged him up within ſight of Baſtia, with an inſcription upon his breaſt, denoting him to be an enemy to the country. The commiſſary of the republick, by way of repriſal, would have hanged one of the malecontents that was priſoner at Baſtia, but Paoli, their general, found means to ſave his life, by aſſuring the commiſſary, that if he carried things to that extremity, two Genoeſe officers, which he had in his cuſtody, ſhould undergo the ſame fate.

In our Magazine for 1758, p. 654, we gave an account of the famous arret or reſolution of the evangelical body at the diet of Ratiſbon, to which ſeveral princes have ſince acceded; and on the 6th ult. an imperial decree of commiſſion was carried to the

the diſtature againſt that reſolution, wherein it is ſaid, among other things, "That the Imperial court could not deliberate farther about getting its declarations executed, concerning the affair of the Ban, without infringing the 20th article of the election capitulation: That the invalidity of the evangelic body's reſolution is manifeſt: That the electors of Brandenburgh and Brunſwick, the dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, and the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, are the very perſons that diſturb the empire; and as this is an affair in which themſelves are concerned, it is evident that they are not qualified to concur in a reſolution of that nature: That moreover, the number of the other ſtates that have acceded thereto, is very ſmall. Therefore, the emperor cannot but conſider the reſolution in queſtion, as an act whereby the general peace of the empire is diſturbed, both by the parties that have incurred the Ban, and by the ſtates that have joined them, in order to ſupport and favour them in their frivolous pretenſions. That his Imperial majeſty dares to flatter himſelf that the other electors, princes, and ſtates of the empire, will vote the ſaid reſolution to be null and of no force, and never ſuffer a ſmall number of ſtates, and adherents to, and abettors of the diſturbers of the empire's tranquillity, to prejudice the rights and prerogatives of the whole Germanic body; to abuſe the name of the aſſociated eſtates of the confeſſions of Augſburg, in order to cram down by force a *factum* entirely repugnant to the conſtitution of the empire; to deprive their co-eſtates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavour to ſubvert totally the ſyſtem of the Germanic body."

This commiſſorial decree was preceded by a reſcript from the emperor to the Imperial Proteſtant cities, requiring them to retract their acceſſion to the reſolution of the evangelick body: But they will not recede from it, tho' this acceſſion, in ſtrictneſs of formality, is quite inconſiſtent with their former acceſſion to the reſolutions of the diet againſt the king of Pruſſia.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the reverend Mr. Spence has favoured the publick with the life of R. Hill, the learned taylor of Bucks; but has taken very little notice of his preſent wife; your inſerting the following lines will inform your readers of ſomething very remarkable of her family and kindred: For ſhe of herſelf may truly ſay:

My huſband's my uncle, my father's my brother.
I alſo am ſiſter unto my own mother;
I am ſiſter and aunt to a brother call'd Ned,
Who is idle and poor, and makes ſhoes for his bread.
Four children I've got, and look for another,
And am granny to one that was got by my brother;
I've a daughter nam'd Phebe, whoſe ſiſter I am, [Sam.
My own brother's my ſon, his name it is
This paradox, ſtrange as it may be to you,
The churchwardens of Bucks will aſſure you 'tis true.

I am your conſtant reader,

Buckingham, March 10. (See p. 82.) S. A.

☞ Many ingenious pieces, in proſe and verſe, received from our kind contributors, are deferred to our next, for want of room; particularly Mr. Weller's ode. The ſong ſet to muſick and minuet, alſo, in our next, when the liſt of captures will be reſumed. Notwithſtanding the extraordinary addition of eight pages, which we have continued ſo long, the variety of important matter that ariſes at this juncture renders this apology conſtantly neceſſary to thoſe to whom we are ſo much obliged.

Some of our correſpondents are deſired to pay the poſtage of their letters, which they often omit. The Bad-man's Rant can by no means be inſerted; in truth, we do not underſtand it: Therefore the ſending the ſecond part will be unneceſſary.

BILLS of Mortality, from Feb. 20, to March 20.

Chriſtened	Males 581	Females 516	1097
Buried	Males 735	Females 745	1480
Died under 2 Years old			501
Between 2 and 5 —			135
5 and 10 —			56
10 and 20 —			39
20 and 30 —			112
30 and 40 —			140
40 and 50 —			150
50 and 60 —			97
60 and 70 —			107
70 and 80 —			101
80 and 90 —			34
90 and 100 —			8
			1480

Buried	Within the Walls — —	97
	Without the Walls —	368
	In Mid. and Surry — —	667
	City and Sub. Weſtminſter	348
		1480

Weekly, Feb. 27 —	374
March 6 —	380
13 —	355
20 —	371
	1480

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 23.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 11d.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With an accurate Quarto MAP of the Circle of the UPPER RHINE; the Seat of the late Action between the Allies and the French, by Kitchen; and a fine PLAN of QUEBEC, the Metropolis of Canada, both beautifully engraved on Copper.

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PRICES of STOCKS *in* APRIL, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3 ½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. 1er. 1759	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
30	116 ½	131	95 ¼		83 ⅝		83 ¼	83 ⅝		91	83 ¼	92 ⅛	83 ⅝		1 15 0	W. S. W.	misling
31					83 ⅜		84	84		91 ¼	83 ¼	92 ⅜	84		1 15 0	S. W.	froft
1	Sunday															S. W.	fine
2		132	95 ⅛		83 ⅞		83 ¼	84		91 ⅛	83 ¼	92 ⅝	83 ¼		1 15 0	N. by E.	fine
3			95 ¼		84		83 ⅜	83 ⅝		91 ⅛	83 ⅜	92 ⅝	83 ⅜		1 15 0	E.	fair
4	116 ¼	132	95 ⅜		83 ⅜		83 ⅜	83 ⅜		91	83 ½	92 ½	83 ⅜		1 15 0	E.	fair
5		130 ½	94 ¼		83 ¼		83 ⅜	83 ¼		90 ¼	83	92	82 ⅝		1 15 0	N. E. by N.	fine
6		130 ½	94 ⅛		83 ¼		82 ¾	83		90 ⅛	82	91 ½	82 ¼		1 15 0	S. W.	rain
7		130 ⅜	94 ¼		83		83	83		90 ¼	82 ⅝	91 ¼	82 ⅜	10s	1 12 6	S W.	fair
8	Sunday															S. by E.	rain
9		130	94 ⅛		83		82 ¾	83	81 ½	90 ¼		91 ¾	82 ⅝	4s	1 12 6	S. W.	rain
10		130	94 ⅛		83		82 ¾	83	81 ⅛	90 ¼		91	82 ½	4s	1 10 0	E. by S.	rain
11		130	94 ⅛		83		82 ½	83	81 ⅛	90 ¼		91	82 ⅜	4s	1 10 0	S.	rain
12					82 ¼		82	82 ½	80 ¾	89 ½		91	81 ⅜	par	5 0	W.	rain
13					82 ⅛		82	82	80 ¾	89 ½		91	81	par	5 0	S. by E.	fine
14		129			81 ¼		80 ¾	80 ¾	79 ½	88		89 ¼	80 ⅛		5 0	S. W.	rain
15	Sunday															N. W.	fine
16	114				81 ½		80 ¼	82	79	87 ¾		88 ¼	80			S. S. E.	fine
17	114				81 ⅛		80 ¼	81	79	87 ⅛		88 ¼	80			N. E.	fine
18	109 ¾		93 ½	87 ½	80 ¼	79 ½	80 ½	80	78 ¾	88		89 ¼	80 ⅛			N. N. E	fine
19	111 ⅜	130 ½	93		81 ½		81	81	72 ½	88		89 ⅛	80 ⅞		par	W. S. W	fine
20	111				81 ⅜	80 ⅝	80 ⅝	81 ⅛	79 ½	88		89 ⅜	80 ¼		2 6	N. N. W.	fine
21	111		93		81 ½		80 ⅝	81 ¼	79 ⅞	88		89 ½	80 ½		2 6	W.	fine
22	Sunday															W. by S.	fine
23	111				82		81	81 ⅜	79 ⅞	88		89 ¼	80 ⅞		5	N. W.	fine
24					82 ⅛		82	81 ⅞	80	88		90	82 ⅛		par	S. W b. W.	fine
25	111 ⅜	128 ¾			81 ⅛		81 ⅜	81 ⅛	79 ⅛	87 ¾		82 ⅛	81 ¼		10 0	S. W.	fine
26	111	129 ¼			81 ¼		80 ⅞	81	79 ¼	88		89 ⅛	81		15 0	S. W.	rain
27	112	129 ⅛		81 ½	81 ¼	80 ¼	80 ⅞	81 ⅛	79	87 ¾		89 ⅛	80 ¾		15 0	E. N. E.	rain
28	113	129 ⅜			81 ¼		81 ⅜	81 ⅝	80	88		89 ⅛	81		1 0 0	S. W.	rain

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 30s to 33s qu	7l. 10s load	8l. 00s load	8l. 19s load	8l. 00s load	8ol. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	30s to 41 qu	4s 6d buſhel	1s 0d buſhel	Hops, 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 14s to 18s	16s to 20 qr	13s to 21 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 21 qr	19s to 23 q	18s to 20	15s to 20	2s 02d	2s 6d to 0s 6d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 09s 0d to 14s 0d	14s to 15 0d	14s to 20	18s to 20s	14s to 16 0d	16s to 19 0d	16s to 20	14s to 20	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d to 0s 0d	Coals 40s. per Chald
	Beans 16s to 19s 6d	25s to 31 0d	23s to 30	36s to 40s	23s to 32 0d	24s to 34	30s to 40	31s to 40	3s 0d to 4s	3s 6d to 0s 0d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. April 2. 10l. 10s. 0d.—7. 10l. 8s. 6d.—14. 10l. 5s. 6d.—26. 10l. 4s. 0d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For APRIL, 1759.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the health and ſtrength of mankind ſo much depend upon a proper choice of aliments, I think you ſhould communicate to your readers what Dr. Barry has ſaid upon that ſubject, in his *Treatiſe on the Digeſtions and Diſcharges of the Human Body*, lately publiſhed, therefore I have ſent it you, with two or three notes of my own, which you may add or omit as you pleaſe.

April 16, 1759. I am, &c.

CHAP. IV. *Of the Nature of Aliments, Animal, and Vegetable.*

FROM this account of the firſt and ſecond digeſtion, and the excretions peculiar to them *, it is evident, that the preſervation of health in different conſtitutions and the cure of many diſeaſes, will principally depend on a regimen of diet ſuited to them; and as many complaints ariſe from a neglect of it, and which are more obſtinate, as they are every day renewed, I ſhall dwell the longer on this *material* article.

The great difference between a *ſtrong* and a *weak* conſtitution, is, that the former can *aſſimilate* food of a difficult digeſtion into an healthy ſerum, and diſcharge the ſuperfluous quantities, while the other is oppreſſed, and variouſly affected by it; but may, under a proper regimen, enjoy as much *health* and freedom of ſpirits, tho' leſs *vigour*, than one of a ſtrong conſtitution.

Dr. Cheyne has laid it down almoſt as a fundamental principle, that a *vegetable* diet is the moſt proper regimen for *Valetudinarians*, and the moſt effectual means of removing the various complaints, to which ſuch perſons are liable: Perhaps the relief which he found from it in his own caſe, might have contributed to this error; for his conſtitution was naturally of the robuſt kind: But I think it will evidently appear from the principles laid down, that a *vegetable* diet is moſt improper for *Valetudinarians* (ſuch I mean as may be juſtly termed ſo, from a weak and relaxed ſyſtem of veſſels) and chiefly proper for perſons of the *ſtrongeſt conſtitutions*.

I except milk from this diet, which is of a mixed kind, neither entirely *vegetable* or *animal*; but conſiſting of the concocted juices of the animal, from which it is received, and of the vegetable aliment; which having paſſed through the changes of the firſt, and partly of the ſecond digeſtion, is therefore eaſily aſſimilated into *ſerum*, and retains ſo much of an *acéſcent* nature, as is ſufficient to prevent that diſpoſition, which all animal fluids have to putrefaction. This is certainly a well prepared diet for Valetudinarians, in whom the firſt and ſecond digeſtion are ſufficient and will likewiſe ſufficiently nouriſh perſons of a ſtrong conſtitution. The praiſes which Homer gives to milk, are very remarkable, where he mentions the *Hippomolgians* as *milk eaters, long-lived, and the juſteſt men*: Had they changed their diet, they would not perhaps have deſerved that character, nor have enjoyed the greateſt happineſs which can attend long life, *Mens ſana in corpore ſano*; and if what ſome commentators have obſerved, is true, the Scythians were deſcended from the *Hippomolgians*, whoſe manners and diet, as deſcribed afterwards by Hippocrates, were then very different from their primitive anceſtors.

* *The diſcharges or excretions peculiar to what the doctor calls the firſt digeſtion, are by ſtool; and thoſe peculiar to the ſecond digeſtion, are by urine; both which he has before ingeniouſly explained.*

The ſole intention of diet, is to preſerve a healthy body in the ſame ſtate; and therefore its quantity and quality, muſt be proportioned to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, and the loſſes which are ſuſtained by the *Abraſions* and *Excretions*.

On this account, all diet will be of difficult digeſtion, not only in proportion to the viſcidity of its juices, and the hardneſs of its ſolid parts, but to its oppoſite qualities to animal fluids; as the firſt digeſtion chiefly conſiſts in ſubduing, and attenuating the aliment into a fluid chyle, and the ſecond in aſſimilating it into ſerum and blood.

All vegetables except a few which are warm and active, and have a volatile ſalt; and therefore are more juſtly ranged among medicines, than diet, contain cold, aceſcent viſcid juices, and require a long and a ſtrong digeſtion, to be aſſimilated to animal fluids: The fruits and ſeeds of vegetables are more ripened, and concocted, and more eaſily nouriſhing, and when grains are prepared by triture and the fire, they become more digeſtible; eſpecially when the viſcidity of their parts has been attenuated by a previous fermentation, which makes bread the moſt ſtrengthening, and beſt diet of the vegetable kind. However, all theſe contain fixed acid ſalts, and crude juices, quite oppoſite to the nature of animal fluids, and of volatile, alcaleſcent ſalts, to which they can be only changed by a long and ſtrong digeſtion.

On this account, granivorous animals are formed with long inteſtines, with various circumvolutions, and the valves in them, and likewiſe in the ſtomach, run in a tranſverſe direction, which contributes to give a longer delay to the aliment, that it might receive a greater attrition, and the gradual changes, neceſſary to aſſimilate it into an animal nature. Whereas carnivorous animals have ſhort inteſtines, without any circumvolutions, fewer valves in them, or in the ſtomach; and theſe not tranſverſe, but longitudinal; as leſs time is neceſſary to digeſt their aliment; and which, if longer retained, and more highly exalted into a putrid ſtate, would become fatal to them.

From the ſimilar ſtructure of the ſtomach, and inteſtines in human bodies, I think it may be reaſonably concluded, that an aliment of the vegetable kind, was originally deſigned as moſt proper for them; and as far as we can learn from ſacred, and profane hiſtory, it was the principal, if not the ſole food of the firſt inhabitants of the earth; but the race of mankind ſoon degenerated, and to their ſucceſſive, and more feeble offſpring, animals became a neceſſary part of food; eſpecially to ſuch, who by ſloth, or diſeaſes, were incapable of aſſimilating a vegetable diet. However a great part of mankind ſtill ſubſiſt on a vegetable diet, and have more health, and freedom of ſpirits, than thoſe of the ſame conſtitution, who uſe too freely an animal food; for Providence has wiſely ordained, that a vegetable diet chiefly falls to the ſhare of the moſt ſtrong, and laborious.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FROM what I have lately heard, even among thoſe who pretend to be true ſubjects of Great-Britain, I find it propagated as a doctrine, or maxim, that the cargo of a neutral ſhip, tho' evidently appearing to be the produce of the French Iſlands in America, can neither be ſeized nor confiſcated by us, if it appears, from the ſhip's papers, that ſhe is bound from one neutral port to another neutral port, and that there is no proof of the cargo's being the property of any French ſubject; and as this doctrine ſeems to be eſtabliſhed by the late reverſal of the ſentence of our court of Admiralty, in relation to the ſhip called the Maria Thereſa*, I ſhall beg leave to examine, Firſt, What influence ſuch a doctrine may have upon the Britiſh and French trade? And, Secondly, Whether ſuch a doctrine has any foundation in the law of nature or nations, or in the treaties now ſubſiſting between us, and any neutral nation, eſpecially the Dutch?

Upon the firſt of theſe two heads, I will ſay, that if this doctrine be eſtabliſhed and ſubmitted to by us, it will be impoſſible for us to prevent the French Iſlands from being ſupplied with whatever they may ſtand in need of, or from diſpoſing of their produce in time of war, upon terms at leaſt as good for them, as they ever did, or could do in time of peace, even ſuppoſing that the Dutch ſhould not pretend a right to carry ſlaves or proviſions directly to the French Iſlands, or to bring ſugars or other produce directly from thence. If we conſider the frequent hurricanes and many dangers to which ſhips of war are expoſed by cruiſing among, or upon the coaſts of the Caribbee Iſlands, every one who caſts an eye upon the Map of thoſe Iſlands in your Magazine †, muſt conclude, that it will be impoſſible for us to prevent French ſhips and ſmall ſloops paſſing and repaſſing almoſt daily between the French and Dutch Iſlands in that part of

* *See p.* 216.

† *See before, p.* 120.

of the world; and if the Dutch can send from any neutral port to their Islands, and bring back from thence to any neutral port in Europe all sorts of goods, not even excepting those expressly declared to be contraband, they will take care that the French shall always find in their Islands as good a vent for their produce, and as good a market for every thing they stand in need of, contraband not excepted, as ever they could find any where else, in time of peace; so that the only inconvenience the French Islands must stand exposed to, will be that of having their ships or sloops intercepted by our cruizers, I cannot say privateers, because no British subject will then think it worth his while to fit out a privateer; and how trifling this danger will be, let any man judge, after considering the situation of the French and Dutch Islands in the West-Indies, and the nature of the winds in that part of the world.

By considering the Map of the Caribbee Islands we shall see, that Guadaloupe is within a day's sail of St. Eustatia, and Martinico within half a day's sail of Guadaloupe; and that ships, both outward and homeward, sail with a side wind, so that if a ship finds herself pursued she may very probably get back to the island from whence she sailed, or foreward to the island whither she is bound, before the pursuing ship can come up with her. Then if she is bound from Martinico to Curasao, she must coast along the Caribbees, and then along the Spanish Main or the Little Antilles; and if she finds herself pursued, she may pop into St. Lucia, St. Vincent, or Grenada, or into some of the Spanish ports upon the Main, or in the Little Antilles; for in the whole course, she is never half a day's sail from some safe retreat, and her return from Curasao to Martinico, will, for the same reason, be equally safe; for she must then necessarily first sail east along the Little Antilles, and then north along the Caribbees.

Now with regard to the French settlements in the Island of Hispaniola, if we consider the Map you have given of that Island *, and your Map of the Caribbees, we must see, that a French ship may have a very safe course, to and from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, or the Dutch Island of St. Eustatia, or of Saba, along the north coast of Hispaniola and Porto Rico, in the whole of which course she can never have occasion to be half a day's sail from a safe retreat into some French or neutral port. And if to these considerations we add, that our cruizing ships must be often drove out of their stations, or obliged to put out to sea, by storms or tempests; and that it is extremely dangerous for a ship to continue cruizing on the coast of an island where she has no safe harbour to put into, in case of a hurricane; we must conclude, that it will be impossible for us, by means of cruizers, to render it any way dangerous for the French Islands in the West-Indies, to hold a constant correspondence with the Dutch Islands in that part of the world, and consequently impossible for us by such means, to prevent their disposing of their produce, and providing themselves with every thing they may stand in need of, upon as good terms as they could ever do in time of peace.

But supposing we could, by means of our cruizers, render this danger so considerable as to put a stop to this sort of correspondence, yet if the doctrine abovementioned be admitted, the Dutch might open a new sort of correspondence, by means of their own ships pretending to be trading from one of their own ports, or from one neutral port to another. This they might do by furnishing their ships from Curasao, for example, with a double set of sea-papers, by one of which it should appear that the ship was bound to St. Eustatia with a cargo of provisions, and by the other it should appear, that she was bound from Curasao to St. Eustatia with a cargo of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. As to this last set of sea-papers they might be concealed in one of the provision casks, without letting any one on board the ship, but the master, know where they were concealed, or that there were such a set of sea-papers on board the ship; and if they were signed or sealed by the proper officers at Curasao, they might be left blank, as to the contents and dates, in order to be properly filled up by the master of the ship, after he had disposed of his first cargo.

Now to shew what use might be made of this double set of sea papers, we are to consider that there are but two ways of sailing from Curasao to St. Eustatia; for no ship can sail directly from the former to the latter, because of the trade winds, which are constant, are directly contrary: She must therefore take one of these two ways, the first and most usual of which is to set out east from Curasao along the Little Antilles or the Caracca coast, by means of the land breeze, until she gets a little to the eastward of the Caribbees, and then she steers directly north along the windward side of those islands, until she gets a little north-east of St. Eustatia, from

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* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 640.

from whence she falls down directly upon that island. The other way of making this voyage is, to make as directly as she can for what is called the Windward Passage between Hispaniola and Cuba, and from thence by means of the land breeze, to steer along the north coast of Hispaniola and Porto Rico, until she comes to the Danish Island of St. Thomas, from whence she may easily pass through the Virgin Islands to St. Eustatia.

As these are the only two methods of making this voyage, let us see what use the Dutch may make of them, by means of the two sets of sea-papers I have described. Suppose the Dutch at Curasao have a mind to send a cargo of provisions, or even military stores to Martinico, and to carry a cargo of sugars, &c. from thence to St. Eustatia. In this case the ship takes the first method of sailing I have mentioned, but instead of sailing along the windward coast of Martinico, she puts into that island, where the master unloads, destroys the first set of sea-papers, takes in a cargo of sugars, &c. fills up his second set of sea papers, and then proceeds to St. Eustatia. If this ship should be met with by any of our cruizers in her voyage to Martinico, the master produces his first set of sea-papers, and as the second can neither be discovered nor come at by our cruizer, she can have no pretence to seize her, as she appears to be bound from one Dutch seaport to another, and is in her usual course. And if she should be met with by one of our cruizers, in her voyage from Martinico to St. Eustatia, the master produces his second set of sea-papers, which for the same reason would protect her against any seizure if the above-mentioned doctrine be submitted to by us.

The only danger such a ship could be exposed to, would be that of her being met with in her passage from Martinico, by the same cruizer that had met with her in her passage towards that island; but even this danger she might guard against, by staying so long a time at Martinico, as to give her a pretence for saying, that she had been at St. Eustatia, had returned to Curasao, and had there taken in her then cargo for St. Eustatia.

By the same method, except only by taking the second way of sailing before described, the Dutch at Curasao might supply the French settlements upon Hispaniola with provisions and warlike stores, and carry the produce of those settlements to St. Eustatia, and from thence to Europe. And by the same method of double sea-papers they might serve the French settlements in the West-Indies with provisions and warlike stores directly from Holland, and with slaves directly from the Dutch settlements upon the coast of Africa; and from what has been already discovered we may be convinced, that the Dutch will practice every deceit by which they can extend their trade and secure their profit; and that in this practice they will be assisted by some who are natural born, though very far from being natural subjects of Great-Britain.

Upon the whole, I think, I may now venture to assert, that if we cannot seize and confiscate what evidently appears to be the produce of the French settlements in the West-Indies when found on board neutral ships, trading from one neutral port to another, unless we can prove it to be French property, the trade of all those French settlements may be carried on in time of war, upon as easy terms as ever it was in time of peace; consequently neither the slaves nor provisions they may stand in need of among themselves, nor their produce, when brought to the markets of Europe will be loaded with any higher freight or insurance than was usual in time of peace: Whereas, during the war, all the slaves and provisions which the British Islands in that part of the world may have occasion for, and all their produce, when brought to the markets of Europe, will continue to be loaded with the high freight and insurance usual in time of war, which freight and insurance will be enhanced, by the French being at liberty to employ all their seamen on board their men of war and privateers, without any interruption from us, but what they may meet with from our ships of war in the pay of the government; the consequence of which must necessarily be, that in a very few years, if the war continues, our islands in the West-Indies will be undone, and the French settlements in that part of the world will be multiplied, enlarged and enriched.

The question therefore, whether the Dutch or Danish ships have a right by the law of nations, or by treaty, to bring from their own ports in the West-Indies, to any neutral port in Europe, the produce of the French settlements in that part of the world, is a question of the utmost importance, as it will, if resolved in the affirmative, ruin our trade and greatly increase the French trade in the West-Indies, and very considerably but very differently affect both in every other part of the world.

That neither of them have any such right, has already been made so fully appear by several authors, particularly by the

the firſt who wrote upon this ſubject *, that I ſhall only take notice of one argument in favour of this right, that has not, I think, been fully ſtated or anſwered by any late writer upon the ſubject. By this argument it is inſiſted, That every nation has a right to carry what goods it pleaſes in its ſhips, ſailing upon the high ſeas, from one of its ports to another, and not found hovering or carrying on a prohibited trade upon the coaſts of any other nation. This right, they ſay, is eſtabliſhed both by the law of nature and nations, and ought, in particular, to be admitted by this nation, as we in the year 1739, declared war againſt Spain for her incroaching upon this right. But are not the natural laws of war very different from the natural laws of peace? By the natural laws of peace, the ocean is to be conſidered as a high way common to all nations, and therefore I ſhall moſt readily admit, that by thoſe laws, no ſhip has a right to ſtop another ſailing upon the high ſeas, or to make any enquiry whence ſhe came, whither ſhe is bound, or what ſhe has on board.

This, I ſay, is the caſe, with regard to the natural laws of peace, but when I engage in a juſt war againſt any other nation, the natural laws of war then begin to take place, one of which is, that I have a right to prevent any neutral nation's aſſiſting my enemy, or doing any thing that may contribute towards enabling him to proſecute the war with more vigour againſt me, or to continue it longer, than he could otherwiſe do. By this law, in its utmoſt extent, I have a right to prevent any neutral nation's trading with my enemy; becauſe I am myſelf the only judge, what may be deemed an aſſiſting of my enemy. But this natural law of war has been in favour of commerce, reſtrained by the law and cuſtom of nations, by which I am obliged to allow every neutral nation to carry on, with my enemy, that commerce which they uſually carried on in time of peace, provided they do not from thence take an opportunity to furniſh him with ſuch things as are uſeful in war, or to carry on a trade with ſuch of his fortreſſes or ports as are blockaded by me.

Thus the laws of nature and nations with reſpect to war ſtand at preſent; and this natural law of war gives me a right to do at ſea, what I have no right to do by the natural laws of peace: That is to ſay it gives me a right to ſtop and examine every ſhip I meet with upon the high ſeas, in order to enquire, Firſt, Whether ſhe belongs to my enemy? Secondly, Whether her cargo, or any part of her cargo be the property of my enemy? Whether the nation ſhe belongs to, or by which ſhe is freighted, has been, or is by her, carrying on a trade with my enemy not uſual in time of peace, or with ſuch of my enemy's fortreſſes or ports as are at that time as cloſely blockaded by me as the nature of things will admit of? And, Fourthly, Whether ſhe be carrying to my enemy ſuch things as are uſeful in war?

Upon the firſt of theſe queſtions, if the ſhip belongs to my enemy, I may certainly ſeize her, and confiſcate at leaſt the ſhip. Upon the ſecond if it appears, either by the papers, or by the confeſſion of the people on board, that the cargo, or any part of the cargo, is the property of my enemy, I may ſeize the ſhip, and confiſcate at leaſt the cargo, or that part of it which belongs to my enemy. Upon the third, if from the cargo on board, and the voyage, it appears, that the nation to which the ſhip belongs, or by which ſhe is freighted, has been carrying on a trade with my enemy not uſual in time of peace, or with ſuch of my enemy's fortreſſes or ports, as are at that time as cloſely blockaded by me as the nature of things will admit of; and this muſt appear, if the cargo conſiſts of ſuch goods as could not poſſibly be come at, or ſent upon ſuch a voyage, without having been concerned in that trade; I may by this natural law of war, which is not in this caſe reſtrained by the law of nations; I ſay I may ſeize the ſhip and confiſcate at leaſt the cargo. And upon the fourth, if the ſhip be bound to an enemy's port, and the cargo, or any part of it, conſiſts of goods that are uſeful in war, commonly called contraband, I may ſeize the ſhip, and confiſcate at leaſt all the contraband goods.

As to the three firſt of theſe queſtions, particularly the third, it ſignifies nothing from whence, or to what port the ſhip is bound; for as I have a right by the natural laws of war, unreſtrained by the law of nations, to prevent any neutral nation's carrying on with my enemy a trade which never was uſual in time of peace, I may ſeize a ſhip loaded with ſuch a cargo, notwithſtanding the ſhip's being a neutral ſhip, and bound from one neutral port to another. This, I ſay, I have a right to by the natural laws of war, unreſtrained by any law of nations in favour of the freedom of commerce; for no ſuch law gives any neutral nation a right to diſtreſs me, by carrying on a profitable trade with my enemy, which it never did carry on in time of peace, much leſs to carry on a new

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 323, and 390.*

new and profitable trade with the fortreſſes or ports of my enemy, which are as cloſely blockaded by me, as the nature of things will admit.

It is upon this principle that we pretend, and juſtly pretend, a right to ſtop neutral ſhips upon the high ſeas, and to ſeize and confiſcate the produce of the French ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies found on board ſuch ſhips, even tho' the ſhip appears to be bound from one neutral port in the Weſt-Indies to another, or to a neutral port in Europe; becauſe no neutral power ever did carry on any ſuch trade in time of peace, and becauſe all the French ports in that part of the world are as cloſely blockaded by us as the nature of things will admit of.

Muſt not every one ſee the difference between this pretence, and the pretence ſet up by the Spaniards, before the year 1739. They, tho' then at peace with all the world, pretended a right to ſtop our ſhips upon the high ſeas, and to ſeize and confiſcate ſhip and cargo, if any thing, which they were moſt prepoſterouſly pleaſed to call contraband, was found on board. This was directly contrary to the natural laws of peace, inconſiſtent with the freedom of commerce, and not warranted by the natural laws of war. Whereas, the right we contend for, is warranted by the natural laws of war, and not reſtrained by any law of nations, nor inconſiſtent with the freedom of any commerce that was ever carried on in time of peace.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

THE circle of the UPPER RHINE, of which we have given the annexed beautiful MAP, conſiſted of the landgraviates of Alſatia and Heſſe, comprehending the Wetteraw. Heſſia, however, is the only part of it that we can ſay belongs at preſent to Germany, Alſace having been united by the French to their territories. By this Map, our readers will plainly diſcover the importance of the late attempt of prince Ferdinand upon Bergen, ſituated about eight miles from Hanau (ſee p. 223.) and may trace the ravages of the French in that unhappy country, with their future motions, and thoſe of the delivering army.

Anſwer to the Paradox on the Wife of R. Hill, *the learned Taylor of* Bucks. (*See p.* 168.)

YOUR aunt's huſband that was, when they lived together, [mother;
Does now make you ſiſter to father and
He is huſband and uncle to you and no other,
Which proves you are aunt to Edward your brother.
There's Phebe your daughter has a child got by Sammy, you granny?
And ſure that ſame child muſt needs call I ſee Phebe is married unto Sam your brother,
So you are her ſiſter, and ſurely his mother.
This anſwer is free for each one to view,
So don't go to Bucks for the paradox is true.

To the Liſt of Expeditions from 1739 to 1759, *Page* 112, *may be added.*

1745 Expedition againſt Cape-Breton, com. Warren, gen. Pepperell, ſucceeded. 1747 Attack and defeat of the French fleet by admirals Anſon and Warren ſucceeded.—Ditto of ditto, by admiral Hawke ſucceeded. 1748 Expedition againſt Port Louis, admiral Knowles, ſucceeded.

☞ *We are ſorry we cannot comply with the requeſt of Clericus. The piece from Mr. Langley, Mr. Watkinſon's receipt, the Decree of Apollo, the Paradox, and many other pieces of ſingular merit, received from our ingenious correſpondents muſt be deferred to our next, as well as the continuation of our liſt of captures.*

*** *The* GENERAL INDEX *to the* LONDON MAGAZINE, *for* twenty-ſeven *years, is at preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed.*

BILLS of Mortality, from March 20, to April 17.

Chriſtened	Males 562	Females 549	1111
Buried	Males 705	Females 719	1424

Died under 2 Years old	453
Between 2 and 5 —	120
5 and 10 —	48
10 and 20 —	45
20 and 30 —	119
30 and 40 —	137
40 and 50 —	146
50 and 60 —	116
60 and 70 —	115
70 and 80 —	82
80 and 90 —	38
90 and 100 —	5
	1424

Buried	Within the Walls — —	131
	Without the Walls —	294
	In Mid. and Surry — —	657
	City and Sub. Weſtminſter	342
		1424

Weekly,	March 27 —	362
	April 3 —	360
	10 —	363
	17 —	339
		1424

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 56.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 9d ¾.

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For the Lond. Magazine.



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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757. *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 128.

THE last unfortunate bill I think necessary to take notice of, was introduced as follows: His majesty having, on March 6, recommended the care of the Foundling-Hospital to the house, and the committee of supply having, on that day, resolved to grant A 40,000l. to that hospital, as soon as this resolution was next day agreed to by the house *, it was moved, that his majesty's recommendation might be read, and the same being read accordingly, it was upon motion ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for obliging all parishes in B England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, to keep proper registers of births, deaths, and marriages, and for raising therefrom a fund towards the support of the said hospital; and that Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Wilkes, do prepare and C bring in the same.

May 10, the bill was presented to the house by the said Mr. Martin, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was June the 2d, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 7th, the house re D solved itself into the said committee, and Mr. Wilkes reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same, whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be E received on the 12th. Accordingly, on that day, Mr. Wilkes reported the amendments made by the committee; and as the bill was of such a nature as to require a very mature consideration, it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, should be printed; so that the F parliament was prorogued before the house could take the report into consideration.

As this bill was very long, and as no such bill will, I hope, be ever passed into a law, I think it unnecessary to give any abstract of it. I say, I hope so, because the scheme thereby proposed to have been G established was in itself unjust, because it would have brought great distress upon the poor, and because it would have added to that discouragement to marriage, which poor people are already laid under by the famous marriage act, passed in the 26th year of his present majesty's reign; a year remarkable, not only for this clog upon the marriage of the poor, but also for another famous act passed in the same session, for the naturalization of the Jews, as if the intention had been, to depopulate this nation of poor Christians, in order to fill it with poor Jews; for it was expressly provided, that the marriage act should not extend to the Jews.

With regard to the injustice of this new scheme, it must be admitted by every one who considers, that the whole nation was to be taxed for the support of an hospital, of which none could have the benefit but such only as live in and about the cities of London and Westminster, or within a few miles of the same. If the whole nation is to be taxed for the support of bastard or deserted children, surely there ought to be at least one hospital for the reception of such children in every county of the kingdom, that all may alike partake of a benefit to which all are alike to contribute. And this indeed ought to be resolved on, if it should be resolved, that any such hospital is for the future to be supported by an annual grant from parliament. But can any one suppose, that it would be possible for the nation to support the expence of such a general establishment, or that it would be attended with good consequences to the nation in general? I am afraid, that it would render our labouring poor more dissolute, idle, and extravagant, than they generally are at present: Instead of any self-denial for the sake of being able to support their children, they would indulge every appetite as far as their wages could possibly go, and send their children, as soon as born, to the Foundling-Hospital, especially if their doing so were to be attended with no inconvenience nor infamy, the former of which has not as yet been provided by law, and the latter would soon be removed by the general practice.

Even the parish relief for the aged and infirm poor, under its present regulation and management, begins to have a very bad effect upon the frugality and œconomy of the vulgar; which effect will be more and more felt, the less infamous it becomes for the poor to throw themselves upon their parish; and this infamy is already

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1748, *p.* 387.

ready very much leſſened by the frequency of the practice. If the poor were not, without diſtinction, ſo ſure of a ſupport, or of ſuch a good ſupport from their pariſh, when they grow old or infirm, they would be more frugal when they are young and able, in order to ſave ſomething for the day of diſtreſs; which ſhews that even charity itſelf, when ill applied, or not properly regulated, may be attended with bad conſequences. And as to our publick hoſpitals adorned with the ſtatues or buſts of their founders, and with the names of their contributors inſcribed on marble or braſs, or any other way publiſhed, I will ſay, they are foundations of vanity and oſtentation, rather than of charity. True charity is always beſtowed in ſecret: The left hand ought not to know what the right doth. Therefore when it is publiſhed or recorded, it ceaſes to be charity in the giver, and in the diſpenſer it is to be deemed charity only according as it is applied, which is too often directed by the ſame motive that was the cauſe of its being given. Yet even this paſſion of vanity or oſtentation ought to be encouraged and propagated as far as it may be uſeful or ornamental to the ſociety, but no further; for popery has, in all countries where it has been eſtabliſhed, given us a proof, that this paſſion, under the cloak of religion or charity, may become a nuſance inſtead of being a benefit to ſociety; and it is as likely to do ſo in the caſe of Foundling-Hoſpitals as ever it was in any other.

To prevent the murder of baſtard infants, and prevent children's being trained up in idleneſs, beggary, and theft, is certainly a very good deſign, and a deſign that ought to be carried into execution in the county of Northumberland, and every other county, as well as in the county of Middleſex, if it were poſſible. But how is this to be done? I doubt much if it can be done by Foundling Hoſpitals; for if ſuch hoſpitals be under any reſtraint: If they are to receive none but illegitimate and new-born infants, they muſt make an inquiry, which inquiry would be ſuch a terror upon the mother, as might induce her to murder or expoſe her new-born child, rather than run the riſk of having her ſhame diſcovered, or at leaſt her character ſuſpected. On the other hand, if ſuch hoſpitals were without an inquiry to receive all children that might be brought, and if there were no puniſhment to be inflicted upon parents that carried their children to ſuch hoſpitals, it is to be feared, that ſuch numbers of children would be carried thither even by our married poor, in order to free themſelves from the expence and trouble of maintaining and rearing them, that our publick revenue could not ſupport the charge. But ſuppoſing that the charge might be ſupported by ſome new tax, can we think that ſuch hoſpitals would have no bad effect upon the morals of the people. The temperance and ſobriety of the vulgar, as well as their induſtry, is very much enforced by their want; becauſe they are now obliged to earn and ſave as much as they can for the ſupport of their children: Free them from that expence, and they will conſume their ſpare time in idleneſs, or the ſurplus of what they earn in rioting and drunkenneſs.

This would be the effect as to the parents, and then as to the children, who are all now to be deemed foundlings, and to know neither father nor mother, brother nor ſiſter; can we ſuppoſe that ſuch children, when come of age, would have the ſame reſtraints upon them that other children have? Do not we know that both men and women have a regard for, and are fond of gaining the eſteem of their parents, their friends and relations? This makes men who have thriven in the world ſo fond of returning, or at leaſt of paying a viſit to their native country? How often have I ſeen a recruiting ſerjeant ſtrut and rejoice in his laced regimentals, upon ſeeing the reſpect that was paid him by his aged parents, his relations, and the friends of his youth; and I muſt add, that this reſpect contributes not a little to his ſucceſs in recruiting. But a foundling has no parent, no relation, nor perhaps a friend, but ſuch as are his companions in the wicked courſes he may have been led into, by being free from this very reſtraint which other men are ſubject to. Therefore we cannot ſuppoſe that the morals of foundlings will be ſo good as the morals of thoſe who have been brought up under honeſt tho' poor parents; nor can we ſuppoſe that their infant education in the hoſpital, will have any effect upon their conduct as men; for the character of a man is always formed from the education he receives, and the companions he conſorts with, after his being ten or twelve years of age; before which age all foundlings muſt be bound or ſent out to apprenticeſhips, and when they become very numerous, as they probably ſoon will, it will be impoſſible for the governors to be nice in their choice of maſters.

But what we ought principally to regard, is the danger to which our conſti-

tution

tution may be expoſed, ſhould theſe foundlings become very numerous. An army compoſed of ſuch men would be the beſt engine an ambitious monarch could make uſe of, both for eſtabliſhing and ſupporting his arbitrary power. They would find themſelves deſpiſed by the people, and therefore they would readily cooperate in any meaſure for making themſelves maſters of the people. And what is equally, if not more to be dreaded, is, that our royal navy may come to be chiefly manned and commanded by foundlings; for moſt part of the foundling boys would probably be bred to the ſea: Nay, this has by ſome unthinking people been inſiſted on as one of the chief advantages to be expected from our Foundling-Hoſpital. But for my part there is nothing I ſhould be ſo much afraid of. A ſquadron manned by true born Britons would even mutiny againſt their officers, if they found that they were to bring over an army of foreign troops to this kingdom without conſent of parliament, and ſuſpected that ſuch an army was to be brought over, in order to bind our army of national troops to their good behaviour, and to oblige them to concur in meaſures for overturning our conſtitution. But could ſuch a behaviour be expected from a ſquadron manned chiefly with foundlings? They could have none of thoſe connections or endearments by which other men are united to the people of their country: They would look upon themſelves as the children of the publick, that is to ſay, of the crown; and they would think nothing inconſiſtent with their duty that was ordered by the miniſters or officers of the crown.

I therefore hope that our ill-judged charity, either publick or private, will never extend ſo far as to furniſh a number of foundlings ſufficient either for manning our navy or recruiting our army. To prevent children from periſhing in the ſtreets, or from being brought up in idleneſs, beggary, and theft, is certainly, as I have ſaid, a very laudable deſign, but there is a much better way of doing this than by erecting and endowing Foundling-Hoſpitals. Let us look into and new regulate our police: Do not load the neceſſities of the poor with taxes: Do not enhance the price of proviſions, on purpoſe that our farmers may be enabled to pay a higher rent to their landlords: Do not ſet up an alehouſe at every corner, as a trap for catching and intercepting the hard earned wages of the workman, on purpoſe to increaſe that branch of the publick revenue called the exciſe: Do not render the buſineſs of a merchant ſo myſterious, ſo troubleſome and expenſive, by innumerable cuſtom-houſe laws and cuſtom-houſe fees: Admit of no regulation that may tend to deprive the poor of employment, or to prevent their being able by hard labour to provide for their families: And if with this you ſhould oblige the clergy to attend a little more to the duty of their office, and increaſe their power where it appears to be deficient, as it certainly is in ſome reſpects, you would have very little occaſion for a Foundling-Hoſpital, and but very few children left to periſh in the ſtreets, or trained up in idleneſs, beggary, and theft, eſpecially if true charity ſhould then prevail as much among the rich, as vanity and oſtentation ſeems to do at preſent.

Thus it appears, that a general eſtabliſhment for Foundling Hoſpitals all over the kingdom is not only unneceſſary, but would be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences; and to oblige the whole nation to contribute by a general tax to the ſupport of one particular Foundling-Hoſpital erected here at London, would certainly be unjuſt. But of all taxes that could be thought of for this purpoſe, that of a tax upon births, deaths, and marriages, would be one of the moſt oppreſſive upon the poor. How could poor orphans pay a tax for the funeral of their father or mother, when by his or her death they had loſt their only means of ſubſiſtence? Muſt the pariſh be loaded not only with the funeral, but with the tax alſo? This is not the firſt time ſuch a tax has been thought of: In king William's time a tax upon births, deaths, and marriages, was granted for carrying on the expenſive war we were then engaged in; but it was found to be ſo oppreſſive upon the poor, that it was allowed to expire in 1706, notwithſtanding the expenſive war we were then again engaged in; and its being allowed to expire, is the more remarkable, as ſo very few taxes that have once been granted by parliament, have ever been allowed to expire; tho' I muſt add, that the weight it laid upon the rich was perhaps as much the cauſe of its being allowed to expire, as the regard we had for the poor, becauſe people were by that tax to pay according to their rank in life: The marriage of a duke was taxed at 50l. his death at 50l. the birth of his eldeſt ſon at 30l. and of every other ſon or daughter at 25l. and ſo in proportion upon every lower rank, gradually down from the duke, to the

peasant not receiving alms. By this means the tax fell very heavy upon our nobility and gentry, who in our methods of taxation have generally taken as much care as possible to save themselves; which the projector of this new tax seems to have had in his eye; for by this scheme the birth, marriage, or death of a duke, was to be taxed no higher than that of his plowman.

The tax proposed may appear, I shall grant, but trifling to a gentleman of fortune. A man who has thousands a year coming in, may never be without his purse full of guineas; but a labouring man, with a family to maintain, may often be in want of a penny to purchase a quart of small beer: To such a man six-pence or eight-pence must appear to be a large sum; and if he considers that beside all other charges he is to pay 6d. for his marriage, 8d. for the birth of every child, and 8d. more for the death of every child, what labouring man in his senses will marry? Especially if he be within reach of a Foundling-Hospital, where all his illegitimate children will be taken care of, without putting him to any expence, or subjecting him to any tax. By this scheme therefore we should not only load matrimony with a new expence, but we should provide a method whereby men might, without matrimony, satisfy that appetite, which nature has given them as an incentive to marry and propagate their species. Could we expect that such a scheme would improve the morals of the people, or that it would increase the industry and frugality of the poor.

Beside these objections to the general principle of the bill, there were objections made to almost every clause of it, and particularly as to the expence of raising and collecting the tax proposed, which expence, it was computed, would amount to 10s. in the pound upon the gross produce of the tax *. And occasion was taken likewise to throw out some reflections upon applying so much of the charitable contributions already made, to the erecting such a magnificent building. An objection which may be justly made to every one of our hospitals, not excepting those of Chelsea and Greenwich; for as to these two in particular, beside the first expence of erecting, and the annual expence of repairing them, the salaries paid to the governors, treasurers, and other officers, and the servants attending them, would provide for a very large additional number of disabled seamen and soldiers; and the men would live more comfortably upon their allowance among their friends and relations in the country, than they ever can do by being cooped up in a magnificent hospital, as there are very few of them but what might earn something, by some easy sort of labour or industry, which most of them would chuse, rather than that idle lounging sort of life they are now obliged to lead. But this objection is not peculiar to this country: The same objection has been made to the hospital of invalids at Paris †. The author of a late severe criticism upon the conduct of Lewis the XIVth observes, that every disabled soldier maintained in that hospital costs the nation 300 livres yearly, whereas, were they to live in their respective villages, 100 livres each would enable them to live more happily, and then the king, from the same fund, might maintain 6000 instead of 2000 invalids †.

I now come to those remarkable affairs of last session which did not come the length of a bill, or wherein no bill was intended, and the first of these that occurred was on December 6, when the lord Barrington (secretary at war) informed the house, that he was commanded by the king, to acquaint the house, that lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, a member of that house, was in arrest by the king's command, for disobedience of his majesty's orders, while employed on the late expedition to the coast of France. Whereupon it was resolved *nem. con.* that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, returning him the thanks of that house, for his gracious message of that day, in the communication which he had been pleased to make to that house, of the reason for putting lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt in arrest. Which address was ordered to be presented by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most Hon. privy council; and next day the earl of Thomond reported, that their said address had been presented, and very graciously received by his majesty. To this I think necessary to add, that Sir John was afterwards tried, and acquitted by the sentence of a court-martial, without any revision, in consequence of which he again took his seat in the house, tho' the voice of the people without doors, at least the independent part of them, had been as general against him as it was against the late unfortunate admiral Byng, which shews that *Vox Populi* is not always *Vox Dei*.

The African company having, on January 16, laid their account before the house,

* *See a Pamphlet, entitled,* Considerations on this Bill, *p.* 20, 21.

† *See Annales Politiques de feu Mr. L'Abbé de St. Pierre, p.* 209.

houſe; on February 3, a petition of the committee of the ſaid company was offered to be preſented to the houſe, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majeſty's command) acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, ſetting forth, that the petitioners had laid before the houſe, an account of the expenditure of the ſum granted for 1756, and that they had inveſted the money granted in 1757, in goods, ſtores, and neceſſaries, for the ſupport of the ſeveral forts upon the coaſt of Africa; and therefore praying the houſe to grant ſuch a ſum for the neceſſary ſupport thereof, for the enſuing year, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. Which petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and, on the 8th, it was ordered, that all the papers laid before that houſe, in the then laſt ſeſſion of parliament, by the committee of the ſaid company, relating to the forts and ſettlements on that coaſt, and to the expenditure of the money voted by parliament, for the ſupport thereof, ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a committee, and that they ſhould examine the ſaid papers, and ſtate the matters therein contained, together with their obſervations thereupon, to the houſe; after which a great number of papers and accounts, relating to the African affairs, were referred to the ſaid committee; and, on June 1, it was ordered, that the report from the ſaid committee ſhould be received on the Tueſday following, being the 6th, when Mr. Moore accordingly made the report, and the ſame was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the Thurſday following.

But ſoon after this order was made, that is to ſay, on June 6, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the ſubſcribing planters and merchants intereſted in, and trading to the Britiſh ſugar colonies in America; taking notice, that the petitioners were informed, that the ſtate and condition of the forts and ſettlements in Africa were under the conſideration of the houſe; and alledging that the price of the moſt valuable negroes, ſo much wanted in the ſugar plantations, (and even of the inferior ſort) was greatly advanced, ſince the forts and ſettlements had been under the direction of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, which greatly diſtreſſed and alarmed the petitioners, prevented the cultivation of the Britiſh colonies, and was of great detriment to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, which the petitioners were fearful, and believed was in ſome meaſure owing to the ruinous ſtate and condition the Britiſh forts and ſettlements were in, as appeared from a ſurvey taken in the years 1755 and 1756, by Juſtly Watſon, Eſq; and from a ſurvey taken by capt. Weller of his majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, in 1757, it did not appear they were then in a better ſituation; and that the petitioners feared the Britiſh ſettlements were not kept in that reſpectable ſtate, it was abſolutely neceſſary they ſhould be, nor would any further ſums granted for that ſervice anſwer the purpoſes intended, unleſs other meaſures were purſued, and the money more properly accounted for; and that the petitioners preſumed, the moſt proper method to execute that great end, next to that of an incorporated company with a large capital trading ſtock under certain reſtrictions and regulations, would be, that the care and management of the Britiſh forts and ſettlements in Africa, ſhould be put under the ſole direction of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations; and further alledging, that the petitioners intereſt in preſerving and extending this trade was cloſely connected with that of Great-Britain, and was of ſuch a nature as made it impoſſible for them to have any other views, but ſuch only as were for the honour and intereſt of this nation, and ſuch as would be moſt conducive to the improving this branch of commerce, as their preſervation or ruin went hand in hand with that of the African trade; and that, by an act paſſed in the year 1750, for extending and improving the trade to Africa, the Britiſh ſubjects were debarred from lodging their merchandize and ſlaves in the forts and ſettlements in Africa; and therefore praying, that ſuch part of the ſaid act might be repealed, and that all commanders of Britiſh and American veſſels, free merchants, and all other his majeſty's ſubjects, who were ſettled, or might at any time thereafter ſettle in Africa, ſhould have free liberty, from ſun riſe to ſun ſet, to enter the forts and ſettlements, and to depoſit their goods and merchandize in the warehouſes thereunto belonging; alſo to ſecure their ſlaves or other purchaſes, without paying any conſideration for the ſame, but the ſlaves to be victualled at the proper coſt and charges of each of the proprietors thereof; and further alledging, that if the aforeſaid method ſhould be approved, and the commanders of the ſhips of war ſtationed

ſtationed on the coaſt of Africa, ſhould have proper powers and full inſtructions to aſſiſt the governors of the ſeveral forts and ſettlements, and to preſerve the rights of the crown of Great-Britain, and of the trading Britiſh ſubjects, to prevent the encroachment of foreign rivals, who then exerciſed an arbitrary power and authority over the natives, dependant upon ſome of the Britiſh forts, which prevented their having intercourſe with the Britiſh ſubjects, and muſt have great influence over the natives on other parts of the coaſt, where ſuch arbitrary proceedings were not put in execution, the petitioners apprehended, this moſt valuable branch of commerce would be retrieved and extended, the Britiſh colonies be better and cheaper ſupplied with negroes, and great ſums of money ſaved to the publick; and therefore praying the houſe, to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and that the forts and ſettlements in Africa, might be put under ſuch regulation and management, as the houſe ſhould think moſt conducive for their retrieving, extending, and preſerving that valuable part of Britiſh commerce, and that the Britiſh intereſt on the coaſt of Africa might be preſerved, and the trade put upon ſuch a footing that a ſufficient number of negroes might be brought to the colonies, ſo as to be ſold there at reaſonable rates.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the ſaid report ſhould be taken into conſideration, which it was, according to order, on the 8th, when the ſeveral entries in the Journals of the houſe of March 26, 1730, and April 13, 1749, of the proceedings of the houſe, with relation to the trade to Africa, and alſo ſeveral parts of an act made in the 23d of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An Act for extending and improving the Trade to Africa*, were read; after which it was reſolved as follows:

"That it appears to this houſe, that the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, have faithfully diſcharged the truſt repoſed in them."

In conſequence of this reſolution there was 10,000l. granted, next day, by the committee of ſupply, for maintaining the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa*; and from this reſolution we muſt conclude, that if the price of negroes has advanced in our colonies, ſince our forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa have been under the African committee, it has not proceeded from any bad conduct in that committee. It is indeed highly probable, that it has proceeded from the nature of the trade; for the number and variety of traders now trading to that coaſt, and the vaſt number of negroes that have for ſo many years been yearly carried into ſlavery from that unfortunate country, may naturally cauſe the price to advance upon that coaſt, and if it be advanced upon that coaſt, it muſt advance in every other country; conſequently it would be worth while to enquire, whether the price of negroes has lately advanced in the French as well as the Britiſh colonies?

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Mr. STILLINGFLEET's *Obſervations on* GRASSES, *continued from p.* 154.

MR. Stillingfleet adds a few obſervations on ſeveral particular ſorts of graſs, as follow.

Spring GRASS.

This graſs grows very commonly on dry hills, and likewiſe on ſound, rich meadow land. It is one of the earlieſt graſſes we have, and from its being found on ſuch kinds of paſtures as ſheep are fond of, and from whence excellent mutton comes, it is moſt likely to be a good graſs for ſheep paſtures. It gives a grateful odour to hay.

Meadow fox-tail graſs.

This graſs, as well as the foregoing, is found in great plenty in our beſt meadows about London, and I believe makes very good hay. Linnæus ſays that it is a proper graſs to ſow in grounds that have been drained.

Water fox-tail graſs.

This is alſo found in our meadows about town, that are ſound but lye under water, and perhaps might be proper to ſow on ſuch grounds.

Millet graſs.

Linnæus Flor. Lappon. ſays that between Tornea, Kemi, and Uloa, no graſs is more common than this. If one conſiders, ſays he, its ſtature and ſweet odour, we ſhall be inclined to rank this amongſt the beſt graſſes.

Fine bent graſs.

This graſs I have always found in great plenty on the beſt ſheep paſtures, as on Malvern hills and all the high grounds in Herefordſhire, that are remarkable for good mutton.

Silver hair graſs.

The ſame may be ſaid of this as of the foregoing. I will add that I never could find any other but theſe two, and the ſpring graſs on Malvern hill.

Narrow

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 389.

Narrow and broad-leaved poa graſs.

These are common in our beſt meadow grounds, and I believe make good paſture and hay.

Annual poa graſs.

This graſs makes the fineſt of turfs. It grows every where by way ſides, and on rich ſound commons. It is called in ſome parts the Suffolk graſs. I have ſeen whole fields of it in High Suffolk without any mixture of other graſſes, and as the beſt ſalt butter we have in London comes from that country, it is moſt likely to be the beſt graſs for the dairy. I have ſeen a whole park covered with this graſs in Suffolk, but whether it affords good veniſon I cannot tell, having never taſted of any from it. I ſhould rather think not, and that the beſt paſture for ſheep is alſo the beſt for deer. However this wants trial. I remarked on Malvern hill ſome thing particular in relation to this graſs. A walk that was made there for the convenience of the water drinkers, in leſs than a year was covered in many places with this graſs, tho' I could not find one ſingle plant of it beſides in any part of the hill. This was owing no doubt to the frequent treading, which above all things makes this graſs flouriſh, and therefore it is evident that rolling muſt be very ſerviceable to it.

Creſted dog-tail graſs.

This graſs I imagine is proper for parks. I have known one where this abounds that is famous for excellent veniſon. It may perhaps be as good for ſheep.

Sheeps feſcue graſs.

This is the graſs ſo much eſteemed in Sweden for ſheep.

Gmelin Flor. Lap. ſays, that the Tartars chuſe to fix during the ſummer in thoſe places where there is the greateſt plenty of this graſs, becauſe it affords a moſt wholeſome nouriſhment to all kinds of cattle, but chiefly ſheep; and he obſerves, that the ſepulchral monuments of the ancient Tartars are moſtly found in places that abound with this graſs, which ſhews, adds he, that it has long been valued amongſt them.

I have among my graſſes a ſpecimen of it, but do not remember where I found it. I am certain it is not common in any of the places where I have been. Perhaps upon examination it may be found on places famous for our beſt mutton, as Barnſtead Downs, Church-Stretton, in Shropſhire, Wales, &c.

Flote feſcue graſs.

I have no knowledge of the quality of this graſs from my own experience, but ſhall quote ſomething concerning it out of a piece publiſhed in the Amæn. Academ. Vol. III. entitled, Plantæ Eſculentæ. The author ſays there, article 90, that the ſeeds of this graſs are gathered yearly in Poland, and from thence carried into Germany, and ſometimes into Sweden, and ſold under the name of manna ſeeds. They are much uſed at the tables of the great on account of their nouriſhing quality and agreeable taſte. It is wonderful, adds the author, that amongſt us theſe ſeeds have hitherto been neglected, ſince they are ſo eaſily collected and cleanſed.

This graſs is very common in England.

Perennial darnel graſs.

This graſs is well known and cultivated all over England; and it is to be hoped the ſucceſs we have had with it will in time encourage our farmers to take the ſame pains about ſome others, that are no leſs valuable, and are full as eaſy to be ſeparated. It makes a moſt excellent turf on ſound rich land where it will remain. If I may judge by the veniſon I have eat out of a paddock, that was chiefly filled with this graſs, I would by no means recommend it for parks. I know it will be ſaid that veniſon is never good out of a paddock, that the deer muſt have room to range, trees to browſe on, &c. I grant there is ſome reaſon for ſaying this, but I believe in general it is more owing to want of proper food, viz. good graſs, than merely to confinement; for paddocks are generally made by converting ſome rich ſpot, near the houſe, that has been conſtantly manured, and of courſe is full of graſſes fitter for the dairy or the ſtable than for deer, which hardly ever is the caſe of large parks. No man will, I ſuppoſe, pretend to make good pork from a hog fed with grains inſtead of peas, tho' he has the liberty of chuſing as much ground as he pleaſes, and where he pleaſes. This graſs is called in many counties rye graſs. It were to be wiſhed that the old name might prevail, becauſe there is a genus of graſs, viz. 22d, known by the name of rye all over the kingdom, of which genus there is a wild ſpecies that ought to bear the ſame generical name.

As to graſſes in general I muſt obſerve, firſt, that thoſe graſſes only which throw out many leaves from the root ſeem to be worth propagating for hay or paſture, for a reaſon given in one of the foregoing treatiſes, viz. that cattle will not touch the flowering ſtems, as every one muſt have obſerved who has obſerved any thing about graſſes.

Secondly,

Secondly, I am ſenſible that we cannot have what graſſes we pleaſe on every ground. But it does not follow, becauſe we cannot have the beſt, that we muſt have the worſt. I ſaw the laſt ſummer at Lhanberis, in Carnarvonſhire, the poor inhabitants with infinite labour mowing A graſs for hay, which conſiſted chiefly of the purple hair graſs, which was of ſo hard a nature that it required a ſtroke like what would have felled a ſmall tree to mow it, and this not ripe till the latter end of Auguſt. Now had theſe people the practice of getting good graſs ſeeds B they might be furniſhed with a graſs much ſooner ripe, which is of great conſequence in a place where there is very little fertile ground, and where the ſun never reaches for full three months in the year; for they would procure a better aftermath, have more nouriſhing fodder C for the cattle in winter, and not be at the tenth part of the pains in mowing.

Thirdly, It is ſurpriſing to ſee almoſt all over England that the lands which the farmer pays the moſt for are the moſt neglected. I mean graſs lands, which are generally filled with rubbiſh. This hap- D pens, I believe, in part, becauſe the farmer thinks it is the nature of ſome lands to run to bad graſs. This I have heard many times aſſerted, and the aſſertion is thus far right, that if ground be not properly drained and cleaned, the graſs moſt natural to a bad ſoil will prevail, let him E ſow what graſs he pleaſes; but this will likewiſe be the caſe of his corn fields if he neglects them, they will no doubt be over run with weeds, and his crop will come to nothing. I have ſeen fields of barley ſo full of corn-marygold that the crop was not worth cutting *.

Fourthly, I have known a gentleman deterred from new laying with graſs the grounds about his houſe where the turf was but ordinary, becauſe the farmers told him it would take ſeven years to get a good turf. I agree with them in part, but I am againſt limiting the time to ſe- G ven years. They might have ſaid ſeventy times ſeven, for in their way of going to work they will never get a good turf at all. And therefore till there is a better way practiſed, I think it would be right to bear with an indifferent turf rather than run the riſque of a much worſe for H many years, viz. till at laſt the graſs, ſuch as it is, prevails in part over the weeds, which will always happen by mowing and feeding. But if they mean that it will take ſeven years to get a good turf with good and proper ſeeds, I totally diſſent from them, for I have ſeen ſuch a turf procured in one year on land properly laid down with the Suffolk graſs ſeeds. I will not ſay this will be the caſe with all hay ſeeds, for this graſs ſpreads remarkably by the roots. I have counted forty three flowering ſtems beſides a great number of radical leaves from one root of this kind, without particularly ſearching for a vigorous plant, and this plant was not above three weeks growth. It is ſuppoſed by Linnæus to be an annual; but I have ſome doubt of this, becauſe I never obſerved its leaves withered. However it has one property that would incline me to think it an annual, which is, that if the flowering ſtems be cut down it will flower again the ſame year, and this continually, which is, I obſerve, the caſe of all annuals, and which I have not obſerved in graſſes that are perennial.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON peruſing your ſtate of the national debt to Chriſtmas, 1758, in your Magazine for September laſt, it appears to me that you have overloaded the bank one million, which you call *the million formerly charged on penſions* (ſee p. 446.)

This million, I apprehend, is included in the article of 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ½. charged in your ſtate of the national debt for the years 1756 and 1757, in your Magazine for the month of June preceding, at p. 271.

In order to uſe few words, I have ſent you incloſed a detail of the ſundry ſums which conſtitute that article, by which means, if I am wrong, you will readily detect me.

If I am right, I would adviſe you to divide this article in your future ſtates of the national debt, as thus:

	l.	s.	d.
Loan, 1726, firſt charged on the 6d. per pound on penſions, now charged on the ſinking fund	1000000		
Conſolidated annuities by acts of the 25th, 28th, and 29th of Geo. II. at 3 p. cent.	9537821	5	1 ½
	10537821	5	1 ½

March 27, 1759. I am, SIR, Your humble ſervant, A. B.

* *Linnæus ſays Flor. Sue. 762, that the Danes are obliged by law to extirpate this weed out of their fields, and from them I ſuppoſe this law was eſtabliſhed here; for it appears, by the court rolls of a friend of mine in Norfolk, that the tenants were fined if this plant was found in their lands. It is called there Baddle.*

ANSWER *to the above* LETTER.

I SHALL always think myself obliged to any gentleman who, in a polite manner, takes notice of any error he may think I have been guilty of, in my History of the Sessions of Parliament; because when, upon consideration, I find that I am right, I shall with pleasure endeavour to rectify his mistake, and when I find that I am wrong, I shall with equal pleasure acknowledge my error, if it be of any importance to the publick. I therefore think myself obliged to A. B. for the favour of his said letter; but if he will take the trouble to reconsider the acts of the 25th, 28th, and 30th of his present majesty, he will find, that the million charged on the 6d. per pound on pensions was never transferred to the sinking fund, nor makes any part of the 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ¼. charged as an article in the state of the national debt, which article consists in the following particulars.

	l.	s.	d.
The several debts consolidated into a joint stock of annuities by the first clause of the said act of the 25th of Geo. II. all particularly described, and all different from the million upon pensions, amount to — — — —	8200000	00	0
To this joint stock is added by the 6th clause of the said act, certain annuities at 3l. per cent. granted by an act of the 9th, and another of the 11th of Geo. II. and charged upon the sinking fund, amounting to — — — —	900000	0	0
And also by the 7th clause of the said act is added, the Exchequer orders in lieu of Nevis debentures, amounting to —	37821	5	1 ¼
Sum total by the said act of the 25th of Geo. II.	9137821	5	1 ¼
To this sum is added by the act of the 28th of Geo. II. the money of the lottery thereby established, being —	900000	0	0
	10037821	5	1 ¼
Then, by an act of the 30th of Geo. II. his majesty was impowered to borrow a million for the service of 1757, upon which credit our ministers, to their honour, had borrowed, upon January 11, 1758, but — — — —	500000	0	0
Consequently no more could then be stated as a national debt, and this sum being added, makes the whole of the sum mentioned, in the state of the national debt, being — —	10537821	5	1 ¼

It is true, our ministers, after January 11, and before April 5, 1758, borrowed 300,000l. more, being in the whole 800,000l. upon the same credit; therefore that sum was on that day granted by the committee of supply, and next day agreed to by the house *; and was all our ministers ever borrowed upon that credit, which shews their good œconomy; for by not borrowing the money but just as they had immediate occasion for it, they saved the publick's unnecessarily paying interest; and it is, I believe, the first instance upon record of ministers not making the utmost use of any credit granted to the king by parliament.

Close of the DISPUTE *on the famous* LAW QUESTION.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. Whitaker (see p. 85.) in assigning to the nephew one sixth of the whole bequest, is evidently more partial than any other disquisitor; for it cannot be equitable to allow the nephew as much, when there are *four* claimants, as when there are but *three*; nor do I apprehend that Mr. Whitaker can believe the testator would have bequeathed so much to the nephew, had all the claimants been existing when the will was made.

A

It is the business of a good expositor, to construe the meaning of the will, agreeable to the intention of the testator; now, in this particular case, it can only be done by observing the ratio of each person's legacy, after rejecting those parts of

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 382.

of the will which are revoked by the event; to depart from this manner of reasoning, and to attempt to decide it merely by assumption, must produce as different decisions as there are different ideas in the several disputants.

The event that happened certainly annulled the nephew's claim to one sixth of the bequest, as much as it did the wife's to one half; because it is not a son only, nor a daughter only, but both that are born; so that Mr. Hooley's assertion (see p. 37.) with regard to the ratio of the nephew's share, is really arbitrary, as Mr. Whitaker very justly observes; but the same cannot be truly said with regard to the nephew's having one half of the daughter's claim, because this is the absolute ratio of their respective bequests.

Mr. Conant's strictures (see p. 83.) on Godolphin's case, are *felo de se*, or this gentleman would not have assigned as much to the wife, when there are *three* claimants, as when there are but *two*: For, by the will, in case of a son *only*, the wife is to have but 240l. 6s. 8d. Now this very sum he assigns her, tho' there is in the event both *a son* and *a daughter*.— Can this distribution be esteemed equitable?—Can it be deemed just?—That the daughter's legacy should be taken out of the son's bequest, and the wife contribute nothing towards it!

This gentleman makes no distinction between a series of numbers, measured by an equal difference, and one measured by a certain ratio; and hence arises his mistake: But Godolphin very justly distinguishes this, and in consequence thereof makes the son contribute twice as much as the wife, towards the daughter's legacy; and *vice versa*, the wife twice as much as the daughter, towards the son's bequest; which are the exact proportions of their respective legacies, as expressed in the will; consequently Godolphin's decision is truly equitable, being agreeable to the testator's intention.

Mr. Conant particularly insists, that we must carefully distinguish between that proportion, which is absolutely determined in the will, and those which are merely conditional; this I can with truth assure him I really do: For, the conditional clause, regarding the wife's having one half of the whole bequest being void by the birth of a son, the absolute ratio between the son's and wife's legacy, is as three to two; and the conditional clause, regarding the nephew's having one third of the son's legacy, being null by the birth of a daughter, the absolute ratio between the daughter's and the nephew's legacy, is as two to one: For us then to assume any other proportions than those which are absolutely expressed in the will and determined by the event, is taking upon ourselves to substitute our own will in lieu of the testator's.

A In algebraic equations, we exterminate or expunge all quantities that negate themselves, because they neither increase nor diminish the other quantities; so, in like manner, we must reject those proportions, expressed in the will, that are negated by the event; this done, the true B proportions of the nephew's and daughter's legacy, are as two to four; of the daughter's and wife's, as four to six; and of the wife's and son's, as six to nine: Now in just the same proportion the whole bequest must be divided amongst the several claimants mentioned in the will, and C existing in the event.

I have been somewhat particular in discussing this point, and in inforcing a variety of reasons for confirming my decision, as Mr. Conant assures us it is not a mere speculative matter. If what I have here said cannot contribute to fix the just D determination and distribution of the bequest in dispute, I shall despair of succeeding by saying any thing further, and shall therefore decline giving myself any more trouble about it. I am,

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Bengeworth, *Peter Penny.*
March 14, 1759.

Letter from William Kennedy, *Esq; a principal Merchant in* Londonderry, *to a Friend, which may be of much Service to the Linen Manufacture of* Great Britain, *particularly in* Scotland.

F *SIR,*

HAVING observed, with much concern, the difficulties which we lye under in our linen manufacture, thro' the neglect of preserving our own flax-seed; the immense annual expence we are at in G importing it from America or the Baltick; and the danger we are, in some years, threatened with, of a total failure of this our staple manufacture, either by accidents at sea, or the importation of bad flax-seed, I determined to make an experiment, whether we might not preserve as H good flax-seed at home, as any which comes from abroad: And at the same time save the flax and make it fit for manufacturing early in the same season.

To this purpose I applied to Mr. David Melvill, at the Linen Hall, for his advice and direction; who approved of my

setting

ſetting apart one of my fields near Londonderry, containing three Scotch acres, which is very little more than two acres and half plantation meaſure.

I ſowed my flax ſeed in April laſt, and moſt ſtrictly adhered to Mr. Melvill's directions, in the whole culture and management of my flax-crop, in preparing the land, ſowing, rolling, pulling, watering, and beetling the flax; as alſo in preſerving the ſeed.

In conſequence of this I have nine hogſheads of as good flax-ſeeds as any ever imported from Holland or the Baltick, which I can ſell at 2l. 15s. per Hogſhead. I let the flax grow until it was full ripe. It was in length from three to four feet. After fermenting and beetling, it was made up into bundles, weighing 20 pounds each, of theſe I had 658 bundles, which being dreſſed, each bundle turned out five pounds and a quarter of clean flax fit for the market, which I can ſell at 5d. per pound: And I am well aſſured, that it can eaſily be heckled to ſpin into ten hank yarn.

I had the misfortune to meet with bad weather when the ſeed was ripe, which obliged me to defer pulling the flax for nine or ten days, whereby near a third of the ſeed was loſt.—I loſt alſo as much of the flax as would make up 100 bundles, by the accident of horſes breaking into the field. Notwithſtanding theſe loſſes, I have ſaved nine hogſheads of flax-ſeed, and 658 bundles of flax.

The whole produce of the field comes to 91l. ſterl. out of which deducting 31l. for the rent, ſeed, culture, and expence of ſaving the ſeed and flax, the neat profit is 60l. I kept an exact account of all the expences, and I make a large allowance.

The ſucceſs I had in this my firſt attempt encourages me to prepare, and ſow ſeven acres with flax ſeed in the ſame manner, this enſuing ſeaſon. I have engaged above 40 of our farmers to come into the ſame method. And I hope this ſucceſs will encourage all our farmers to purſue it, as they will thereby not only ſave a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the uſe of the kingdom; but alſo will ſoon, from experience, be convinced of the ſuperiority of ripe flax over the unripe (as it is now generally when pulled.) It will have a much greater produce, will be eaſier manufactured, and will be of conſiderable advantage in every branch of the manufacture. By the method I purſued, the great objection from ſtacking up the flax, and poſtponing the manufacturing it for a ſeaſon, is removed, for I had all the ſeed ſaved in Auguſt, and the flax prepared for the market in September and October, and I apprehend, if this method of Mr. Melvill's is purſued, it will be an immenſe ſaving, and of the utmoſt advantage to the kingdom in general.

I am, Dear SIR,

Your moſt obedient,

Londonderry, humble ſervant,

Dec. 13, 1758. *William Kennedy.*

The preſent State of the Queſtion between Great-Britain *and* Holland.

AT the beginning of the war between England and France, and before hoſtilities commenced, his Britannick majeſty regularly communicated all that paſſed between the two courts to the republick's miniſters, who ſtill have copies of thoſe pieces. Nobody, at that time, was ſo unjuſt, or ſo ill informed, as to think England the aggreſſor: We may venture to appeal to thoſe very pieces for a proof of the contrary.

Some months after, his Britannick majeſty thought he might have occaſion for the 6000 Dutch auxiliaries ſtipulated by treaty; and privately applied, thro' her royal highneſs the late princeſs governante, to know whether he might reckon upon them in caſe of need. Her royal highneſs was authoriſed to anſwer in the affirmative. Thoſe auxiliaries being, in the ſequel, thought neceſſary in England, they were demanded in form, and veſſels ſent to fetch them, as had been previouſly agreed on. Nevertheleſs, it was afterwards made a crime in England, to hurry (it was ſaid) the affair in this manner; and ſo many difficulties were induſtriouſly raiſed, that the ſuccours were not obtained, nor ordered. Not content with this, a party in the republick were ſo unfriendly to England, as to declare that the caſe in which the ſuccours were to be granted by treaty did not exiſt, becauſe England was the aggreſſor. Memorials, in which this was aſſerted, were induſtriouſly diſperſed; tho' the ſeparate article of the treaty of 1716, makes no diſtinction between aggreſſion and non-aggreſſion, or between one part of the world and another.

The complaiſance ſhewn to France on every occaſion during the war, clearly ſhews, that this party were reſolved not to give England one mark of friendſhip; witneſs the facility and aſſiſtance which they procured to France for invading his Britannick majeſty's electoral dominions, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances made by his majeſty to hinder it, and his de-

mand of the fulfilment of treaties which were alledged to be ſtill ſubſiſting between England and the ſtates general; remonſtrances to which no anſwer has yet been given.

In the ſequel, France perceiving the impoſſibility of bringing home in her own ſhipping the produce of her colonies, offered to foreign merchants permiſſion to trade thither under certain reſtrictions. But it is to be obſerved, that this regulation was made with private perſons, and not with their ſovereigns, who, conſequently, have at bottom no right to intermeddle in the affair. For in that caſe they ought to have notified it to the belligerant powers, ſince it was, at leaſt, an innovation; and ſince it is now pretended that England ought to have declared that ſhe would oppoſe it.

Such then is the ground of the diſpute between the republick and England. Let us ſee how each reaſons on it.

The Dutch laying every other treaty out of the queſtion, but that which moſt favours them, ſay, that by the treaty of 1674 this trade is allowed them. England interprets this treaty differently. Thus the affair is in litigation; and who ſhall be arbiter between the two ſovereigns? Shall England ſubmit to the judgment and juriſprudence of the Dutch merchants perſonally intereſted in this trade? Shall Holland take Engliſh privateers for arbiters? The ſovereigns, then, are the ſole interpreters, in the laſt reſort, of their treaties; they alone have a right to explain them; and ſubjects who are protected by them, are obliged to acquieſce in their deciſions. England began laſt ſummer, by declaring that ſhe could not ſuffer neutral powers to carry on the trade of the French colonies for account of the French; but that ſhe did not deſire to interrupt the old and proper commerce of the republick. The ſtates general anſwered, that they were ready to give notice to their mercantile ſubjects not to trade to the French iſlands, provided certain conditions, ſpecified in the reſolution of their high mightineſſes, were granted; one of which was reſtitution of the ſhips already taken.

England replied, that ſhe expected that the republick ſhould give up all commerce, directly or indirectly, with the French colonies, and the practice of *Overſchepen*; and that the ſtates general ſhould comprehend, in the article of contraband, certain ſpecies of naval ſtores; and that as to the ſhips which were detained, it was not in the king's power to releaſe them before trial, his hands being tied up with treaties and the laws of the kingdom; but that if the ſubjects of the republick would appeal to the council for prizes, good juſtice ſhould be done them, and the defects or grievances of the inferior courts be redreſſed.

The ſtates general replied, that they would give up the trade to the French colonies directly; but inſiſted on a free navigation to and from their own colonies, and on the immediate releaſe of the ſhips actually detained in England, or which ſhould be carried in before the ſigning of a declaration which was annexed to the reſolution of their high mightineſſes.

England made anſwer by ſending a counter-draught of a declaration, wherein ſhe ſtill inſiſted on the Dutch giving up the direct trade, and the *Overſchepen*; and required them to prove their property in the goods and effects they ſhould bring from the Weſt Indies. She alſo conſented to drop her claim to an extenſion of the article of contraband.

Thus the affair is reduced to a very great ſimplicity; England offers the republick the enjoyment of her treaty of 1674, and of the rule, *That a free ſhip ſhall make free goods in all parts of the world*, excepting thoſe ſhips only which come from St. Euſtatia and Curacoa, which ſhe requires to prove the property of their cargoes, to prevent Dutch merchants from becoming carriers to her enemy; and as to the veſſels detained, ſhe is obliged to aſk that their diſcharge may be ſought by courſe of law eſtabliſhed by treaties between the two nations.

What doth England aſk in return for theſe proofs of friendſhip? Nothing. (See p. 115.)

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 136.

SOON after this earthquake the lord Inchiquin died, and was ſucceeded by Sir William Beeſton, who landed in Jamaica, March 9, 1693; and before he could well ſettle the affairs of the iſland after the diſaſter it had met with, he had ſome intimation of the French making great preparations at Hiſpaniola to invade Jamaica with a great force; but he had no certain account of their deſign till the laſt day of May, 1694, when capt. Elliot landed at Jamaica from Petit Guaves, where he was a priſoner, and bravely ventured to make his eſcape in a ſmall canoe, which could hold only himſelf and two more, in order to give his countrymen notice of the danger.

As

As our miniſters here at home were then too much engaged in the proſecution of the war at land, and in defence of our allies in Europe, to mind the proſecution of the war at ſea, or the defence of our own people in America, we had then no ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies, nor had we here any intelligence of what the French deſigned in that part of the world, tho' three men of war of 50 guns each had been ſent from France to aſſiſt in their deſigned expedition againſt Jamaica. In theſe circumſtances Sir William Beeſton ſaw he had nothing to truſt to but the internal force of the iſland under his command, and this he reſolved to make the beſt uſe of. Immediately upon receiving the above-mentioned advice, he ordered all the militia of the iſland, that is to ſay, every man able to carry arms, to rendezvous forthwith, at Port-Royal, as being the place beſt worth defending, and the place which the French might attack with the greateſt effect. In the mean time he viſited all the forts and batteries about the harbour, to ſee that every thing was prepared for making an obſtinate defence; and as ſoon as the forces were aſſembled, he diſpatched ſmall parties to the different parts of the iſland which were moſt in danger; but the principal part of his force he kept near Port Royal.

He had but juſt time to make the proper diſpoſitions, when the French fleet appeared. On June 17, their fleet, conſiſting in all of about 20 ſail, came in ſight of the eaſt part of the iſland, and ſoon after they came to an anchor in Cow Bay, where they landed their troops, and fell a plundering and deſtroying the deſerted plantations, killing the cattle, and murdering or barbarouſly uſing ſuch of the helpleſs people, as had the misfortune to fall into their hands. This they did with a deſign to draw the governor with his army away from Port-Royal, becauſe if he had marched againſt them, they might have reimbarked in the night time, relanded near Port-Royal, and plundered Spaniſh town, and perhaps Kingſton, before he could have marched back with his army to oppoſe or intercept them. Upon finding that they could not draw him from his poſt, they ſent a few of their ſhips, and landed ſome troops both in St. George's and St. Mary's pariſh; but upon the approach of ſome forces poſted there, they ran back to their ſhips, ſo that they had no time to do any damage to the country. Another of their parties was landed from their admiral's ſhip in Blackfield Bay; but they had not the ſame good luck; for capt. Andreſs, who was poſted with a party near by, came upon them unawares, and killed ſeveral of them, before they could get on board again.

During all this time the main body of their fleet and army continued in or near Cow Bay, ſo that by the 16th of July they had demoliſhed all the plantations upon the coaſt to the eaſtward of that place as far as Point Morant, but durſt not venture up the country for fear of being intercepted and cut off from their fleet. Having done all the harm they could on that part of the coaſt, they embarked the next day at night, and, on the 18th, their whole fleet was ſeen from Port-Royal ſteering to the weſtward, from whence it was ſuppoſed, that they deſigned for Carliſle Bay, in Vere pariſh, whereupon ſtrong detachments from the army were ſent that way, as it might now ſafely be done, becauſe thoſe detachments might ſpeedily return to Spaniſh town in caſe the enemy ſhould reimbark. As it had been conjectured, they accordingly came to an anchor that night in Carliſle Bay, landed 14 or 1500 men the next morning, and attacked a breaſt-work in which were only 200 Engliſh; but this ſmall party defended themſelves ſo long, that, by the time they were drove from their breaſt-work, a detachment of horſe and foot from the army came up, and tho' this detachment had marched above 30 miles the night before, yet they directly attacked the enemy, and obliged them to retreat to the ſhore under ſhelter of the cannon from their ſhips, with great loſs on their ſide, and with no inconſiderable loſs on ours, for in this engagement, and in defending the breaſt-work, col. Clayburne, lieut. col. Smart, capt Vaſſal, and lieut. Dawkins, were killed; and capt. Dawkins, capt. Fiſher, capt. Bakeſtead, and ſeveral other officers, were wounded. On the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, there were ſeveral more ſkirmiſhes, in every one of which the French were repulſed with loſs; therefore finding that they had loſt a great number of men, with ſome of their beſt officers, and that they could make no advance into the country, either to plunder or deſtroy, their troops were all reimbarked in the night of the 23d, and, on the 24th, their whole fleet ſet ſail for Point Morant, where they ſtaid till the 28th, to take in freſh wood and water, and then returned homewards, having loſt in all about 700 men in this expedition, whereas the loſs

on our side did not amount to above 100 men, nor had the plantations in any part of the island suffered, but only upon the coast between Cow Bay and Point Morant.

As soon as the news of this invasion of Jamaica arrived at London, a design was formed by our court, for invading, A in concert with the Spaniards, the French part of the island of Hispaniola. Accordingly, the next spring a squadron, consisting of one third rate, three fourth rates, one fifth rate, and two fireships, with twelve transports, commanded by capt. Robert Wilmot, and 1200 land B forces under the command of col. Luke Lillingstone, sailed with orders not to be opened till they were arrived in the 40th degree of latitude, by which, when opened, they found themselves directed to attack, in concert with the Spaniards, the French settlement of Petit Guavas, and C in case they should carry it to endeavour to keep possession of it if possible. Upon their arrival at the little island of Saona*; they found a letter from the Spanish governor of St. Domingo, informing them that he was ready to join them, which he accordingly did with three men of war D and 1700 land forces, the last having marched by land to Mancenille Bay, and from thence to Cape Francis, near which our people were landed, and joined them. May 19, they attacked, carried, plundered, and destroyed the French town and castle of Port Francis, as they did E afterwards all the plantations in the neighbourhood; and from thence the land forces marched by land to Port Paix, where they arrived June 15, and tho' the castle was well fortified, they made themselves masters of both the castle and town by the 27th, both which they plundered F and destroyed, as also all the plantations in the neighbourhood. But as seamen are not, on shore, so much under discipline as regular troops, both these towns and most of the plantations were plundered by the seamen, who carried their plunder on board their ships, and refused to give G any share of it to the soldiers, either English or Spanish.

This bred a dispute between our sea and land commanders; and presently after this the Spanish governor with all his forces left them, tho' if the commanders had agreed to act cordially and vigorously H together, and our commanders had been furnished with proper orders, the French might, at that time, have been drove quite out of Hispaniola, and the whole island brought again under the dominion of Spain. What was the true reason of the Spaniards leaving us, and refusing to concur in the reduction of Petit Guavas, our historians have not so much as hinted, nor even col. Lillingstone in the vindication of his own conduct on this expedition, which he afterwards published, and perhaps the Spaniards themselves did not declare it, but it may be easily guessed at. As they were then in alliance with us against France, and had certainly an undoubted right to the whole island of Hispaniola, they expected that they should have been put in possession of every French fort and town in that island which could be reduced by our joint force; but when they saw that our people thought of nothing but plundering and demolishing them, and that they had orders to hold possession of Petit Guavas, in case they could carry it, they grew cool as to the success of the expedition, being probably quite indifferent whether they had the French or us for their neighbours in Hispaniola.

If our court had, upon this occasion, entered into a new treaty with the court of Spain for putting them in possession of the French usurped part of Hispaniola, they would probably, in consideration thereof, have absolutely resigned all their pretensions to the island of Jamaica, and all the other West-India islands we had then a right to, or could afterwards conquer from France, and would have concurred heartily in reducing under their obedience, all the French part of Hispaniola, which it was very much our interest to have assisted them in, even tho' we were to have had nothing in return; and as our seamen could not in this case have plundered, it would have prevented any dispute between our sea and land commanders about dividing the spoil. But after this dispute had happened, and after the Spaniards had left us, they concluded that there was no attempting any attack upon Petit Guavas, therefore the whole fleet sailed directly from Port Paix to Jamaica, where it arrived July 23.

However, tho' they had failed in the principal part of their expedition, they had done vast damage to the French, killed 350 of their people, and brought away 150 prisoners, with 80 pieces of cannon, and a great deal of booty, with an inconsiderable loss on their side, or even the side of the Spaniards, who were, it seems, so generous as to desire no share of the artillery, plunder, or prisoners, at least it is not said that they got any.

As the people of Jamaica could have furnished our two commanders with a sufficient

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* *See the Map in Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 640.

ficient reinforcement, and as they had time enough before being obliged to return home, they might have returned to the attack of Petit Guavas, but there was such a heart-burning between the sea and land officers, and such disputes between capt. Wilmot and the people of Jamaica, that nothing further was attempted, tho' the fleet remained there till the beginning of September, to the destruction of the seamen; for a contagious distemper broke out among them, of which so many died, that there were scarce a sufficient number left to bring the ships home, and one of the men of war was actually cast away in passing thro' the gulph of Florida, merely for want of hands enough to trim the sails and navigate the ships thro' such a difficult passage.

What was the true reason for the fleet's remaining so long idle at Jamaica cannot be determined; for each side endeavoured to throw the blame on the other. Capt. Wilmot and his friends insisted, that he staid so long at Jamaica expecting a reinforcement from the people of that island, to enable him to proceed against Petit Guavas, which they always found some excuse for delaying: On the other hand, the people of Jamaica insisted, that they were always ready to have furnished him with a sufficient reinforcement, but they saw that it was needless to put themselves to that expence, because it appeared, that the captain was privately resolved not to leave Jamaica until he had disposed of the plunder to the best advantage, and invested his share of it in such goods as could be most profitably disposed of at home. In this last part of the charge against him the land officers concurred, and it was strongly supported by what happened after his death; for he died on board, in his voyage homewards, and his executors, after a long law suit, recovered from the officer who succeeded him to the command of the ship, no less a sum than 16,000l. as the value of the money and effects which he left on board the ship.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, April 9, 1759.

TO the extract you have already given from Mr. Montague's reflections *, I think you should add what follows, by which you will oblige many of your readers, and in particular

Your humble servant.

" Athens however, says Mr. Montagu, by her fall, has left us some instructions highly useful for our present conduct. Warned by her fate we may learn—That the most effectual method which a bad minister can take, to tame the spirit of a brave and free people, and to melt them down to slavery, is to promote luxury, and encourage and diffuse a taste for publick diversions.—That luxury, and a prevailing fondness for publick diversions, are the never-failing fore-runners of universal idleness, effeminacy and corruption.—That there cannot be a more certain symptom of the approaching ruin of a state than when a firm adherence to party is fixed upon as the only test of merit, and all the qualifications requisite to a right discharge of every employment, are reduced to that single standard.—That these evils take root, and spread by almost imperceptible degrees in time of peace and national affluence; but, if left to their full and natural effects without controul, they will inevitably undermine and destroy the most flourishing and best founded constitution—That in times of peace and affluence, luxury, and a fondness for diversions, will assume the specious names of politeness, taste, and magnificence. Corruption will put on different masks. In the corruptors it will be termed able management, encouraging the friends of the administration, and cementing † a mutual harmony, and mutual dependance between the three different estates of the government. In the corrupted it will be denominated loyalty, attachment to the government, and prudence in providing for one's own family. That in such times these evils will gain a fresh accession of strength from their very effects; because corruption will occasion a greater circulation of the publick money; and the dissipations of luxury, by promoting trade, will gild over private vices with the plausible appearance of publick benefit.—That when a state, so circumstanced is forced into a war with any formidable power, then, and not till then, these baleful evils will shew themselves in their true colours, and produce their proper effects. The councils in such a state will be weak and pusillanimous, because the able and honest citizens, who aim solely at the publick welfare, will be excluded from all share in the government from party motives.—Their measures will terminate in poor shifts, and temporary expedients, calculated only to amuse, to divert the attention of the people from prying too closely into their iniquitous conduct. Their fleets and armies will be either employed in useless parade, or will miscarry in action

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* *See before, p.* 136. † *Thus Demades termed the gratuities given to the people out of the publick money, the glue or cement of the different parts of the republick. Plut. Quæst. Platon, p.* 1011.

tion from the incapacity of their commanders, becauſe, as all the chief poſts will be filled up with the creatures of the prevailing faction, ſuch officers will be more intent upon enriching themſelves than annoying the enemy; and will act as ſhall be judged moſt conducive to the private intereſt of their party, not to the publick ſervice of their country. For they will naturally imagine, that the ſame power, which placed them in the command, will have weight enough to ſcreen them from the reſentment of an injured people.——Their ſupplies for the extraordinary expences of the war will be raiſed with difficulty;——becauſe, as ſo great a part of the publick money will be abſorbed by the number of penſions and lucrative employments, and diverted to other purpoſes of corruption, the funds deſtined for the publick ſervice will be found greatly deficient. If the rich are applied to, in ſuch depraved times, to contribute their ſuperfluous wealth towards the publick expences, their anſwer will be the ſame which Scopas, the rich Theſſalian, made to a friend, who aſked him for a piece of furniture, which he judged wholly uſeleſs to the poſſeſſor, becauſe it was quite ſuperfluous. "You miſtake, my friend; the ſupreme happineſs of our lives conſiſts in thoſe things which you call ſuperfluous, not in thoſe which you call neceſſaries." The people, accuſtomed to ſell themſelves to the beſt bidder, will look upon the wages of corruption as their birth-right, and will neceſſarily riſe in their demands, in proportion as luxury, like other faſhions, deſcends from the higher to the lower claſſes *. Heavy and unequal taxes muſt conſequently be impoſed to make up this deficiency; and the operations of the war muſt either be retarded by the ſlowneſs in collecting the produce, or the money muſt be borrowed at high intereſt and exceſſive premiums, and the publick given up a prey to the extortion of uſurers. If a venal and luxurious Demades ſhould be at the head of the ruling party, ſuch an adminiſtration would hardly find credit ſufficient to ſupport their meaſures, as the money'd men would be averſe to truſting their property in ſuch rapacious hands; for the chain of ſelf intereſt, which links ſuch a ſet of men together, will reach from the higheſt quite down to the lower officer of the ſtate; becauſe the higheſt officers, for the mutual ſupport of the whole, muſt connive at the frauds and rapines of the inferior, or ſcreen them if detected.

If therefore the united voice of a people, exhauſted by the oppreſſions of a weak and iniquitous adminiſtration, ſhould call a truly diſintereſted patriot to the helm, ſuch a man muſt be expoſed to all the malice of detected villainy, backed by the whole weight of diſappointed faction. Plutarch has handed down to us a ſtriking inſtance of this truth in the caſe of Ariſtides, which is too remarkable to be omitted.

When Ariſtides was created Quæſtor, or high treaſurer of Athens, he fairly laid before the Athenians what immenſe ſums the publick had been robbed of by their former treaſurers, but eſpecially by Themiſtocles, whom he proved to be more criminal than any of the others. This warm and honeſt remonſtrance produced ſuch a powerful coalition between theſe publick plunderers, that when Ariſtides, at the expiration of his office, (which was annual, and elective) came to give up his accompts to the people, Themiſtocles publickly impeached him of the ſame crime, and, by the artifice of his corrupt party, procured him to be condemned and fined; but the honeſter, and more reſpectable part of the citizens highly reſenting ſuch an infamous method of proceeding, not only acquitted Ariſtides honourably, and remitted his fine, but to ſhew their approbation of his conduct, elected him treaſurer for the following year. At his entrance upon his office the ſecond time, he affected to appear ſenſible of his former error, and, by winking at the frauds of the inferior officers, and neglecting to ſcrutinize into their accounts, he ſuffered them to plunder with impunity. Theſe ſtate leeches, thus gorged with the publick money, grew ſo extremely fond of Ariſtides, that they employed all their intereſt to perſuade the people to elect him a third time to that important office. On the day of election, when the voices of the Athenians were unanimous in his favour, this real patriot ſtood up with honeſt indignation, and gave the people this ſevere, but juſt reprimand. "When ſays he, I diſcharged my duty in this office the firſt time, with that zeal and fidelity which every honeſt man owes to his country, I was villified, inſulted, and condemned. Now I have given full liberty to all theſe robbers of the publick, here preſent, to pilfer, and prey upon your finances at pleaſure, I am, it ſeems, a moſt upright miniſter, and a moſt worthy citizen. Believe me, O Athenians! I am more aſhamed of the honour which you have ſo unanimouſly conferred upon me this day, than of that unjuſt ſentence which you paſſed upon me with ſo much infamy

* *In confirmation of what the author here ſays, I have myſelf heard it aſſerted, by gentlemen who call themſelves whigs, that a freeholder has as much a right to ſell his vote at an election, as he has to ſell his freehold when he meets with a good purchaſer.*

infamy the year before. But it gives me the utmoſt concern, upon your accounnt, when I ſee that it is eaſier to merit your favour and applauſe by flattering, and conniving at the rogueries of a pack of villains, than by a frugal and uncorrupt adminiſtration of the publick revenues." He then diſcloſed all the frauds and thefts which had been committed that year in the treaſury, which he had privately minuted down for that purpoſe. The conſequence was, that all thoſe, who juſt before had been ſo loud in his praiſe, were ſtruck dumb with ſhame and confuſion; but he himſelf received thoſe high encomiums, which he had ſo juſtly merited, from every honeſt citizen. It is evident from this whole paſſage, as related by Plutarch, that Ariſtides might have made his own fortune, at the expence of the publick, with the ſame eaſe, and to as great a degree as any of his predeceſſors had done before, or any miniſters in modern ſtates have done ſince. For the reſt of the officers, who ſeemed to think their chief duty conſiſted in making the moſt of their places, ſhewed themſelves extremely ready to conceal the peculation of their chief, becauſe it gave them a right to claim the ſame indulgence from him in return. A remark not reſtricted to the Athenians alone, but equally applicable to every corrupt adminiſtration under every government. Hiſtory, both antient and modern, will furniſh us with numerous inſtances of this truth, and poſterity will probably make the ſame remark, when the genuine hiſtory of ſome late adminiſtrations ſhall ſee the light, in a future age.

An ESSAY *in* DEFENCE *of a material* WORLD.

SOME perſons may perhaps think it a vain, and even ridiculous undertaking, to go ſeriouſly to work, to prove a thing ſo obvious in itſelf as the exiſtence of a material world: That thoſe who diſbelieve the teſtimony of their ſenſes, are out of the reach of all reaſon and argument; and that their doctrine, like many other chimerical notions, had better be left to confute itſelf. And indeed there would be ſufficient room to object againſt any ſuch attempt, if an opinion that commonly prevails were true, "that the arguments againſt matter, tho' they produce no conviction, at the ſame time admit of no anſwer." It were better not to argue at all in vindication of the evidence of our ſenſes, than not to make it appear, wherein conſiſts the fallacy of thoſe refined and ſpecious reaſonings, by which ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to invalidate that evidence. The deſign of the following ſhort eſſay is to ſhew that they are not altogether unanſwerable. The principal of them are here briefly ſtated: Whether they are confuted or not, muſt be left to the determination of the reader. A full diſcuſſion of this ſubject, and of all that has been, or might be urged on each ſide the queſtion, would be a work of much greater compaſs. But this we may venture to ſay, that if, in the courſe of theſe few obſervations, it ſhould appear that the arguments here conſidered, and which are the main foundation of the immaterial hypotheſis, are weak and defective, the defender of it will reap little advantage from, nor will the advocate for common ſenſe be much moved by any declamations, boaſts, or other indirect arguments, which have been uſed as auxiliaries in ſupport of that hypotheſis.

The method of reaſoning made uſe of to prove the non-exiſtence of matter, is founded upon, or at leaſt involves in it a twofold miſtake. In the firſt place, from a difficulty or confuſion that may attend our conception of a thing, the exiſtence of the thing itſelf is concluded to be impoſſible. An argument which would prove every branch and article of knowledge to be erroneous: Inaſmuch as we can never attempt to penetrate into, or accurately to explain the nature of the ſimpleſt phænomenon, without finding ourſelves ſtopt by ſomething that exceeds our comprehenſion. Secondly, Great ſtreſs is laid on reaſons which are merely verbal, and whoſe whole force conſiſts in the application of names to things, to which, in propriety of ſpeech, they are by no means applicable.

To conſider the arguments in their order.

1. "It is impoſſible to ſeparate ſenſible objects, even in thought, from perception. Therefore their *eſſe* is *percipi*, nor can they exiſt without being perceived." But what if the impoſſibility of ſeparating, in thought, ſenſible objects from perception, be but a neceſſary conſequence of the nature of perception itſelf, and equally reconcileable with the exiſtence or non exiſtence of matter? Material objects, if we ſuppoſe them to exiſt, are objects of ſenſe; an object of ſenſe, we cannot otherwiſe conceive in thought, than as an object of ſenſe, i. e. we cannot in thought ſeparate perception from it. That therefore ought not to be looked upon as repugnant to the exiſtence of

matter, which follows from the very ſuppoſition of its exiſtence, and which ariſing from the nature of perception, would neceſſarily be the caſe on any ſuppoſition whatever.

Beſides—may not any one make uſe of the ſame argument to prove to himſelf that no other mind exiſts beſides his own? As thus—A mind diſtinct from my own, not being to me an object of ſenſe, is an object of my underſtanding: Nor can I conceive it any otherwiſe than as an object of my underſtanding: Its *eſſe* therefore is *intelligi*, and out of my underſtanding or mind it has no exiſtence.

2. "The immediate objects of our perception are ideas: Ideas can be like nothing but ideas, &c." But why ſhould this be ſaid, when there are certain ideas, viz. thoſe of the primary qualities of bodies, which the mind naturally and neceſſarily conſiders as reſemblances or repreſentations of external archetypes? If we would explain the nature and origin of this reſemblance, we find ourſelves puzzled, as we always muſt be when we attempt to refine upon the firſt and moſt obvious principles of our knowledge. If it be alledged, that an idea which is itſelf neither ſolid nor extended, cannot be like a thing ſolid and extended; we may reply by turning the difficulty the other way, and aſking—How it comes to paſs, ſuppoſing thoſe properties to be only ideal, that by an idea which is neither ſolid nor extended, ſolidity and extenſion ſhould be preſented or ſuggeſted to the mind? And one difficulty (if it can properly be called a difficulty) is full as inexplicable as the other. From whence we may infer, that ſuch inexplicable difficulties prove nothing either way.

3. "Great and ſmall are terms entirely relative. Extenſion therefore without the mind is neither great nor ſmall, i. e. it is nothing at all."

In other words—A thing is capable of being compared: In conſequence of this compariſon, it receives a name expreſſing the idea which reſults from the compariſon: That idea, with the name belonging to it, is merely relative; therefore the thing exiſts not at all. That this (notwithſtanding the abſurdity of it) is exactly the ſame argument otherwiſe expreſſed, will appear evidently, if we reflect on the difference between the ideas belonging to a thing conſidered by itſelf, and thoſe which we gain by comparing it with other things. This diſtinction is founded in the nature of things, and is of univerſal uſe and propriety. We may therefore ſay of any particular extenſion (an inch, for inſtance, or a mile) that in itſelf it is neither great nor ſmall: Becauſe the terms great and ſmall belong only to extenſion comparatively conſidered. Nor are we therefore guilty of the abſurdity of ſuppoſing it to be extenſion in general. For extenſion in general muſt be ſuppoſed to *include* in it, at the ſame time that it *excludes* all particular degrees of great and ſmall: Conſequently it is a term belonging to extenſion conſidered comparatively, and cannot with any juſtice be applied to extenſion when conſidered without ſuch compariſon. The true ſtate of the caſe ſeems, in ſhort, to be this. An extended ſubſtance is in itſelf neither great nor ſmall. But ſince, whenever it becomes an object either of ſenſe or the imagination, it becomes at the ſame time, by its aſſociation with other objects, a ſubject of compariſon; it follows that we cannot have the idea of an extended ſubſtance, without the idea of its relative magnitude.

Much in the ſame manner may be ſhewn the unreaſonableneſs of applying thoſe arguments which prove that the ſecondary qualities of bodies have no exiſtence without the mind, to prove the ſame with regard to the primary. E. g. "The ſame thing which to one animal is hardly diſcernible, to another is of a mountainous magnitude. Neither of theſe apparent magnitudes has a greater right to be looked upon as real than the other. But the ſame body cannot be at the ſame time of different dimenſions; therefore it has no real magnitude at all." The weakneſs of which argument will be clearly ſeen, if we attend to the diſtinction abovementioned. The real extenſion of the body, whether perceived by the one or the other of theſe animals, is one and the ſame. But that is no reaſon why the relative magnitude or extenſion ſhould not be different, as that depends not only on the real extenſion, but likewiſe on the ſenſitive faculties of the percipient.

4. "Tho' matter ſhould be allowed to exiſt, yet how can that which is inactive and unthinking be a cauſe of thought, or produce ideas in the mind?"

There are two kinds of action, the one is the beginning or production of motion, the other in the exciting of ideas. That inanimate matter is not endued with a power of beginning motion will eaſily be granted. But is the connexion between two powers, ſo apparently unlike each other, ſuch, that matter, as wanting the one, muſt neceſſarily want the other alſo? Or is there any contradiction in ſuppoſing it

it to be inactive in the former sense, and active in the latter? The manner indeed in which matter can excite ideas is inexplicable. But it is equally inexplicable in what manner ideas can be excited at all, or how one spirit can act upon another.

To these four articles may be reduced all the direct proofs that are urged in favour of the immaterial hypothesis. For as to the others of an inferior kind, which are taken from its consequences, they are of very little weight, if considered independently of the former. From the view we have taken of these, it may perhaps be no unfair conclusion, that the stress which has been laid on them was owing to the two mistakes mentioned in the beginning: That difficulties of conception, apprehended or created, gave rise to the first and second arguments, the misapplication of names to the third, and both together to the fourth.

But in order to clear up this point, something yet remains to be done. The existence of matter has in itself nothing of doubt or difficulty. But a mind that has been perplexed with metaphysical refinements on the subject, is apt to require more evidence than is sufficient for the satisfaction of the unprejudiced mind. It may be proper therefore to enquire, whether there be not some proof of this truth, additional to that in which the mind naturally acquiesces without any formal deductions of reason. And here we must observe, that if the arguments that were intended to invalidate this fundamental proof, the evidence of our senses, have been shewn to be weak and inconclusive; then, the almost universal agreement of mankind, and the natural primary dictates of every man's understanding, in favour of the existence of matter, might be sufficient to enforce our assent. The general prevalence of this opinion, with the manner in which it forces itself on the mind, and the astonishment and disbelief with which the first opposition to it is always received, afford us a strong presumption of its truth, and furnish it with a defence against all sceptical and refined objections. The arguments therefore that are made use of to convince a man that he is mistaken in fancying what he calls his body, to be something really solid and extended (which there are very few but would be apt to think a self-evident truth) ought to be very clear, and founded on some determinate and certain principles, or they have no claim to be regarded.

If we take a view of the works of creation, and consider the improvements made in natural philosophy, we find that almost every discovery gives us an insight into some part of the œconomy of nature before unknown: Which part at the same time appears so intimately connected with, A and of so necessary use to other parts, that we have no doubt of its having subsisted ever since the present frame of the world began to exist. Thus, no one doubts that the blood has always circulated in the human body, tho' it was not discovered so to do, till of late years; that B there were millions of animals and other bodies invisible to the naked eye, before the invention of microscopes: That telescopes occasioned the discovery only, not the existence of those stars which had never been seen but for the help of those instruments. When we examine with a C microscope into the minute parts of the animal or vegetable world, we are surprized to find a new system of bodies, various in size, shape, and substance. And in these the most extraordinary workmanship and contrivance, which, though it vastly exceed our comprehension, yet by D the similitude it bears to the works of nature that are more familiar to us, informs us of its use in producing those phænomena with which we were before acquainted. These things have all lain hid for many ages: And many of them probably are reserved for future discoveries.

E Now, if sensible objects are nothing but ideas, where, before their discovery, were those parts of nature, so long unknown to us? According to this scheme they existed not at all. Did not life then depend on the circulation of the blood before Dr. Harvey's time? Were the F operations of nature performed in a quite different and infinitely more simple manner, before than since the discovery of those minute particles, with their several connections and operations, which we now know to be instrumental in the production of sensible appearances? If every G thing was done without them before, what need of them now?

If we allow matter to exist, we have a clear, tho' partial and confined view of the Divine œconomy of the world we live in, of the connexions and mutual dependencies of its several parts, of the H instrumentality of such things as are out of the reach of our immediate inspection, to the production of the various phænomena of nature; and in general, of that amazing chain of causes and effects, which gives us the most exalted notion of the wisdom of the Creator. Whereas on the

contrary supposition, nothing can be more perplexed, or more involved in absurdities and inconsistencies, than our notions of the whole and every part of the system of sensible objects, which we call the world. For, altho' it must be confessed, that we should even then observe a wonderful variety and beautiful arrangement in the ideas that composed it; yet, as to the usefulness and subserviency of one part to another, and of every part to the whole; that in spite of every moment's observation, we should be obliged to discard as a vulgar and unphilosophical notion. For, if sensible objects be no thing but ideas excited in the mind by the immediate action of the Deity, there can be no such thing amongst them as cause and effect: No instrumentality or subserviency, while they spring immediately and independently on one another, from that universal source. Thus, it must be a folly to imagine, that light or heat proceeds from the sun, or that rain contributes to the growth of vegetables. These must be mistaken conceits arising from our observing certain appearances to follow one another according to certain invariable rules. But what a perplexity must it occasion in the mind of one accustomed to contemplate and search into the works of nature, to think that all that is admirable in them is only outside and shew; that when he is endeavouring to penetrate into the hidden springs and causes of the various motions and appearances, he is only hunting after a chimera of the brain; that there are no such springs or causes, but every object of his sense exists independently on all others; and that the vast and solid fabrick of the universe has just the same *kind*, tho' not altogether the same *manner* of existence, as the idlest phantoms of a distempered imagination.

If such arguments as these are too popular for those who are accustomed to consider the subject in a more refined way, one might recommend it to their consideration, that tho' an argument be intelligible to a common capacity, that circumstance is no proof of its weakness. Nor ought it to create a prejudice against our side of the question, that the arguments against it are more in number, more subtle, and, to appearance, deeper and more philosophical than can be urged in its defence. For that is the case with regard to most plain points, in which the foundation of assent lies open to common sense. It is very difficult to make them clearer than they appear at first sight to an unprejudiced mind. And the nearer any truth approaches to the certainty of self-evidence, the less is to be said in explication or confirmation of it.

COPY *of the* WILL *of the late Lieutenant-General* HAWLEY.

I BEING perfectly well both in body and mind now that I am writing this my last will, by which I do hereby give order and dispose of what is mine, both real and personal, that there may be no disputes after I am gone. Therefore, as I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can dispose of it as I please. But, first, I direct and order (that as there is now a peace and I may die the common way) my carcase may be put any where; it is equal to me: But I will have no more expence or ridiculous shew, than if a poor soldier (who is as good a man) was to be buried from the hospital. The priest, I conclude, will have his fee: Let the puppy have it. Pay the carpenter for the carcase box. Debts, I have none at this time; some very small trifles of course there may be: Let them be paid; there is wherewith to do it. First, Then, to my only sister Anne Hawley, if she survives me, I give and bequeath five thousand pounds sterling out of the 7500l. which I have at this time in Bank annuities of 1748. Be that altered or not, I still give her five thousand pounds out of what I die worth, to dispose of as she pleases; and this to be made over to her, or paid, as soon as possible after I am dead; a month at most. As to any other relations, I have none who want: And as I never was married I have no heirs: I therefore have long since taken it in my head to adopt one heir, and son, after the manner of the Romans, who I hereafter name.

But, First, there is one Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, mother of this aforesaid adopted son, who has been for many years my friend and companion, and often my careful nurse, and in my absence a faithful steward: She is the person I think myself bound in honour and gratitude to provide for, as well as I can, during her life. I do therefore give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Toovey, widow, all that my freehold estate, houses, outhouses, &c. and all the land thereto belonging, situate at the upper end of West-Green, in the parish of Hartley-Wintney and county of Southampton, which I bought of William Shipway: I likewise give to the said Elizabeth Toovey the lands or farm commonly called Exalls farm,

farm, which join to the aforesaid lands bought of William Shipway, and which I bought of lord Castlemain. I also give her the field joining thereto, which I bought of farmer Hellhouse, called the Paddock. I likewise give to the said Elizabeth Toovey my farmh ouse, other house, A and all out houses, &c. and all the lands thereto belonging, situate at the bottom of West Green parish, and county aforesaid, which farm, lands, &c. I bought of farmer Hellhouse. I likewise give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Toovey the great meadow which I bought of B Thomas Ellis, carpenter, or Wright, which is commonly called Tilligany; and I give also the little meadow overagainst the great one, part of the purchase made of farmer Hellhouse, to her. And I also give to the said Elizabeth Toovey a little barn and farm I lately purchased, called C Birchen Reeds, upon Hazely-heath, in the parish of Mattingly, or Heezfield. I likewise give and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Toovey my house, stables, out houses, and all the ground thereto belonging, which I purchased lately of the widow Rooke, situate in the parish of St. D George, near Hyde-park Gate, in the county of Middlesex, she to hold and possess these several houses and estates during her natural life; and then after her decease I give and bequeath them unto her second son captain William Toovey, my adopted son and heir (at present a captain E in the regiment of royal dragoons under my command) then when his mother dies, and not before, the whole which I have and do give to her, to come to him, and be his and his heirs for ever. And I do direct and require the said captain William Toovey, that as soon as I am dead, he F shall forthwith take upon him both my names, and sign them, either by act of parliament, or otherways, as shall be needful. I do order and appoint that the aforesaid Elizabeth Toovey shall have the use of all my goods, plate, &c. during her life, as also the use and interest of G all the sums of money I die possessed of in present, as also what shall be due to me from the government, during her natural life; except always the five thousand pounds which I give my sister, and what legacies hereafter follow, and debts paid, my horses and arms exclusive.

I do appoint captain Will Toovey my H sole executor and trustee, to see this my will executed punctually, and to act in behalf of my sister, his mother, brother, and himself, and to state my accompts with my agent for the time being, and all others concerned.

As to his brother lieutenant-colonel John Toovey, I give and bequeath unto him one thousand pounds out of the money the government owes me, when paid. I also give him all my horses and arms. I also give him up the writings and money which his brother captain William Toovey owes me, lent him for the several preferments in the regiment.

I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Burkett, spinster, one hundred pounds, as legacy, she having been a useful agreeable handmaid to me; but upon this condition, that she never marries lieutenant-colonel J. T. if she does I give her nothing. Likewise if lieutenant-colonel J. T. should be fool enough ever to marry her Elizabeth Burkett, I disannul whatever relates to her and him, and I give nothing either to lieutenant-colonel T. or to her. And if after all this they should be both fools, and marry, I do hereby give (what I had given to them) I say, I give it to my sister Anne Hawley, and her heirs; and order her or them to sue for the same.

I once more appoint captain William Toovey my executor and trustee; and I order him to administer: There is no debts will trouble him, or his mother: What there is, she shall pay: And that he immediately wait on my sister with a copy of this will, if she survives me; if not what I give her is his. In case I have not time to make another will, my house in the Mews, which lease is almost out, my sister has already by my gift. My house at Charlton I shall sell, so do not mention it. I have no other will but this, which is my last. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, having writ it all with my own hand, and signed each page: And this I did, because I hate all priests of all professions, and have the worst opinion of all members of the law. This the 29th of March, in the 24th year of the reign of king George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1749. (L. S.)

HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Henry Hawley in our presence, who likewise in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

J. Wilkinson, Samuel Moss,
Patt. Maguire.

What follows in this sheet is a codicil to the foregoing will; but, without making any alteration in the said foregoing will. I by this give and bequeath to captain William Toovey, and his heirs, that farm and lands called Hurlebatts farm lying

ing near Hartford bridge; which lands I lately purchased of James Hare, yeoman; the house and barns not being yet purchased, nor twenty pounds a year belonging to it: But as the said James Hare is under an obligation to sell it to me at a stipulated price, within twelve months, I do give the said house, lands, &c. to the said capt. William Toovey in the same manner as the lands first mentioned; therefore I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of November in the 25th year of the reign of king George the Second, in the year of our Lord 1749.

(L. S.)
HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses.

Am. Hodges, Thomas Gibson, Henry Romerman.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will.

Whereas my estate is encreased since the former date, by the purchase of Dipley-Mill, and lands, &c. thereto belonging, at the rent of fifty pounds a year, and by a mortgage of one thousand pounds upon the estate of one John Fly at Odiam, as also of or by a mortgage of one thousand five hundred pounds upon the toll of the turnpike at Pheanise-green parish, of Hartley-Wintney; I do give to the aforesaid Anne Hawley, my sister, the abovesaid mill, lands, &c. for her life; after her, to captain William Toovey; and order him to pay her fifty pounds a year penny-rent, by half yearly payments. I give to Elizabeth Burkett the thousand pounds mortgage upon John Fly's estate; and I give to captain William Toovey the one thousand five hundred pounds loan on the toll as above, in present to him. Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of October, 26 year of king George the Second, Anno Dom. 1750.

(L. S.)
HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Henry Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have set our names as witnesses.

John Smith. John Baigen.
Jaque Gaillard.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will. Whereas since the foregoing codicil I have purchased that estate at Odiam, on which I had a mortgage, being fifty pounds a year I give that in present to my sister Anne Hawley, instead of Dipley-Mill, &c. The mill I give to captain William Toovey, and order him as before, to pay my sister fifty pounds a year penny-rent quarterly. And whereas I have articled for an estate called Blue-house farm (tho' the writings are not finished) when done, I give to captain William Toovey in present. I give to Elizabeth Burkett one thousand pounds to be paid her by her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, out of the ready money I leave to her either in the funds or elsewhere; this in lieu of the mortgage mentioned before. I give more to Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, widow, the one thousand five hundred pounds lent upon the turnpike, as before-mentioned. I give to lieutenant-colonel John Toovey all my arms, horses, books, plans, and every thing that is military. Witness my hand and seal this 28th of February, 1752, in the 27th year of the reign of king George the Second, Dnno Aomini 1752.

(L. S.)
HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant general Hawley in the presence of us, who likewise in his presence have set our names at witnesses.

John Smith. William Dollery. John Baigen.

This sheet is also a codicil to my will. Whereas my estate is again encreased since the last date, having now purchased the aforesaid Blue house farm, as also a farm and house and lands at Hallside, near Odiam, of one Mr. Horne, rent twenty one pounds a year, I give the said lands, &c. of both the above farms to the aforesaid William Toovey. [I alf ive unto him the mortgag of four tho and pounds which I am t ave upon Mr. Cottingham's estate in Ham ire, when the tle is made good which is now befor uncil.] If it should not be made good, I give the interest of that four thousand pounds to his mother, Elizabeth Toovey, for her life; and afterwards to him the said William Toovey; as likewise all the moneys he shall receive on my account due from the government; the interest of which I have before given to her for her life. The title of the mortgage having not been made good, I have scratched those lines out, as above. Whatever purchases I may hereafter make, or whatever money I shall hereafter lend upon mortgage, I give to the aforesaid captain William Toovey. Witness my hand and seal this sixteenth day of May, in the 28th year of the

reign

reign of king George the Second, Anno Domini 1753.

(L. S.)
HE. HAWLEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by lieutenant-general Hawley in presence of us, who in his presence have set our names as witnesses.

Robert Leggat. Henry Romerman.

Proved, London, with four codicils, the 24th of March of 1759, before the worshipful Geo. Harris, doctor of laws, and surrogate, by the oath of William Toovey, Esq; the sole executor named in the said will, to whom administration was granted having been first sworn duly to administer.

Mar. 27, 1759. Wm. Legard, Pet. St. Eloy, Hen. Stevens, } Deputy Registers.

The Jesuits seem to be upon the Eve of great Mortification in France, *at the same Time they are disgraced in* Portugal, *as may be gathered from the following Relation.*

AMBROSE Guys was born at Apt in Provence, Nov. 13, 1613. He followed the business of a pastry-cook at Marseilles till 1661, when, his wife dying, he resolved to go to the West-Indies. Chance leading him to Brazil, he settled there, and having learned, from Negroes he had bought, the secret of gathering gold dust, he employed himself therein forty years. At length, being now 88, he determined to return to France, and embarked on board the Philippeaux, capt. Beauchene. He put on board this vessel all his effects, amounting to upwards of 1,900,000 livres in gold, a considerable sum in silver, eight boxes of precious stones, and many other valuable effects.

He landed at Rochelle, Aug. 6, 1701. As he intended to go to Paris to negotiate his effects, and afterwards return to the place of his nativity, he went on board a ship bound to Havre-de-Grace, which was forced by contrary winds into Brest, where finding himself ill he sent for the Jesuits, for whom he had letters from some of their society in Brazil. Father Chauvel, proctor of their house at Brest, came to him, and persuaded him to suffer himself to be brought into their convent to be better taken care of. He died there in a few days.

It was fifteen years before his granddaughter, who was married to Mr. Berenger, an ordinary tradesman, got notice of the old man's return to France, and of his death. Father Rigor, whom she saw with the abbess of St. Sauveur, offered her 150,000 livres, if she would give up his papers; but what she had heard of her grandfather's immense wealth, made her reject this offer; and, in August, 1716, her husband Berenger went to Brest, to sue for the money and effects. A Meeting with many difficulties, he applied, thro' a friend, to the chancellor Daguesseau, who having taken cognizance of the affair, the Jesuits informed him, that they had settled every thing with the true heir of Ambrose Guys, to his content. This being found false, and Berenger having no more money to prosecute the suit, it was brought before the parliament of Brittany as a criminal process, and the parliament ordered the usual informations to be taken. M. Daguesseau, the chancellor, having been exiled a little before to Fresne, and the seals given to M. d'Argenson, the Jesuits presented a memorial to the latter, setting forth, that there never had existed such a man as Ambrose Guys. On which Mr. d'Argenson ordered the attorney-general of the parliament of Rennes, to send him the grounds on which the parliament went, and to stop all further proceedings.

Mr. Daguesseau, being soon after restored to his place, the Jesuits, who, in 1716, had wrote to him that they had settled with Ambrose Guys' heir, delivered to him in 1721, an extract of a parish register, shewing that Ambrose Guys died at Alicant, Nov. 6, 1665, so poor, that he was buried by charity. One of Berenger's friends wrote to an acquaintance at Alicant to compare this extract with the original register, but the keeper thereof never would suffer it. On this eclaircissement, the action was going to be begun again, when Daguesseau was a second time exiled to Fresne. Thus the whole was stopt till M. d'Armenonville, to whom the seals were given during the chancellor's second disgrace, got an order made in the council of regency, (Feb. 16, 1723) that the order of the parliament of Rennes should be executed; but that the president and the king's proctor of the presidial of Quimper should take the informations. This president had at that time a nephew, and the proctor had a brother and a cousin German among the Jesuits: Wherefore Berenger petitioned the council, that the informations might be taken as the parliament of Rennes had first ordered; but this was rejected by a fresh arret of council, May 1, 1723.

In this extremity Berenger petitioned the parliament of Brittany to be again admitted

admitted to bring an action of debt for the effects, &c. which was granted by an arret of the 8th of July, 1723. On which the Jesuits had recourse to the council, and obtained an arret (August 7.) enjoining the attorney-general to transmit to them the motives of the parliament's arret; which being done, the council, on the 13th of November, issued a new arret, ordering their two former, of the 16th of February and 1st of May, to be carried into execution. The Jesuits now applied to parliament for a final sentence in their favour, and to be allowed 150,000 livres by way of reparation, and for damages and interest, to be recovered as they could. The proper officer of the presidial of Quimper having delivered his informations, the parliament, on the 30th of December, issued a definitive arret, by which the Jesuits were dismissed from the bar, and power given them to sue for reparation, expences, damages, interest, &c.

Berenger, whose health had suffered much by this affair, died at Rennes, in November, 1723, and left his widow unable to commence a new suit. In this situation she implored the assistance of cardinal Fleury, who referred her to the visitor of the Jesuits, who was lately arrived from Rome at Paris. This father received her very graciously, and told her, that it was true that Ambrose Guys died among the Jesuits at Brest; but that as he was not to make any stay in France, he could not serve her; and that she must apply to the principal of the Jesuits, who being accordingly spoke to, answered, that he did not intermeddle in such things, but that he would see about it.

The affair was no more talked of till 1736, when the king in council issued an arret (February 11.) "condemning all the Jesuits of the kingdom, jointly and severally, to restore to the heirs of Ambrose Guys the specific effects left by him, or in default thereof, to pay them the sum of eight millions of livres by way of restitution." But by an unconcievable fatality, a copy of the arret could never be obtained.

The widow Berenger, after wandering from place to place, came to Versailles about the end of the same year, to throw herself at the king's feet. She staid there till November, 1737, and presented no less than eight petitions to his majesty.

What gave occasion to this arret of the king's council of state was a petition presented to the council by the Jesuits, praying that the arret of the parliament of Brittany of the 30th of December, 1723, might be confirmed; and that they might be discharged from all prosecutions or enquiries, either for the present, or thereafter, in this matter as a civil cause. Before this petition could be granted, it was necessary that the papers relating to this suit should be revised. Among these was found one never heard of before. This was a kind of will of father Chauvel, containing a state or inventory of Ambrose Guys' effects, with an estimate of the value of each article.

Notwithstanding the utmost pains taken by the rich heiress, she never could get possession of those treasures, and died at Paris, Feb. 16, 1748, aged 81, after subsisting the last thirty years of her life by the successive charity of different persons.

Her death, however, did not put an end to this affair. The council of state, in the end of last year, confirmed, by a new arret, the arret of Feb. 11, 1736: And by a third arret in the month of January last the Jesuits are condemned to restore to the heirs of Ambrose Guys the sum of eight millions of livres, with interest since a demand was made; which amounts, in the whole, to above 17,800,000 livres. [Upwards of 741,666l. sterling.]

A DESCRIPTION *of* QUEBEC. *By* P. CHARLEVOIX.

QUEBEC can boast a fresh water harbour, capable of containing 100 men of war of the line, at 120 leagues distance from the sea. It lies on the most navigable river in the universe.

The river St. Laurence up to the Isle of Orleans, that is, for about 112 leagues from its mouth, is no where less than from four to five leagues broad; but above that isle it narrows so, that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis, or Quebec, which, in the Algonquin tongue, signifies a straitning, or strait. The Abenaquis, whose language is a dialect of the Algonquin, called it Quelibeck, which signifies a place shut up or concealed, because, as you enter from the little river of Chaudiere (by which these savages come to Quebec from Acadia) the point of Levy, which juts out beyond the Isle of Orleans, entirely hides the south channel of the river St. Laurence, as the Isle of Orleans does that on the north; so that from thence the port of Quebec appears like a large bason, or bay, land-lock'd on all sides.

The

A PLAN of QUEBEC, Metropolis of CANADA, in NORTH AMERICA.

References.

- A The Palace.
- B Hotel Dieu.
- C Jesuits College.
- D Cathedral.
- E Seminary.
- F Bishops Palace.
- G Place of Arms.
- H Fort Louis.
- L { Citadel or Diamond Battery.
- K Wandrevills Battery.
- L { Residence of the Govern.r General.
- M Battery of the Fort.
- N { Notre Dame de la Victoire.
- O Nuns of the Congregation.
- P { Cavalier of the Wind Mill.
- Q Ursulines Convent.
- R Recollet.



The city lies a league higher than the point of Levy, on the ſame ſide, and in the place where the river is narroweſt. But between it and the Iſle of Orleans is a baſon, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itſelf from the N. W. Quebec A ſtands exactly between this river and Cape Diamond, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is oppoſite in 25 fathoms, good ground; however, when the wind blows hard at N. E. ſhips often drive, but without danger.

The firſt thing you meet at landing is B an open place, of a middling compaſs, and irregular form, with a row of houſes in front, tolerably built, and having the rock behind them, ſo that they have no great depth. Theſe form a pretty long ſtreet, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to C left to two paſſages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a ſmall church, and on the right by two rows of houſes running parallel to each other. There is alſo another range of buildings between the church and the port: And along the ſhore, as D you go to Cape Diamond, there is a pretty long row of houſes on the edge of a bay, called the Bay of Mothers; this port may be regarded as a kind of ſuburb to the lower town.

Between this ſuburb and the latter you aſcend to the high town, by a paſſage ſo E ſteep, that they have been obliged to cut ſteps in the rock, ſo that it is only practicable on foot, but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more eaſy, with houſes on each ſide. In the place where theſe two paſſages meet, begins the high town towards the F river, for there is another part of the lower town towards the river St. Charles. The firſt building you meet, as you aſcend from the right hand, is the epiſcopal palace; the left is ſurrounded with houſes. As you advance 20 paces further, you find yourſelf between two large ſquares. G That on the left is the place of arms, adjoining to the fort, which is the reſidence of the governor-general; oppoſite to it is the convent of Recollects, and part of the remainder of the ſquare is ſurrounded with well built houſes.

In the ſquare on the right hand ſtands H the cathedral church, which is alſo the only pariſh church in the city. The ſeminary lies on one ſide in a corner, formed by the great river and the river St. Charles; oppoſite the cathedral is the Je-

ſuits college, and, in the ſpace between, handſome buildings. From the place of arms run two ſtreets, croſſed by a third, and which form a large ſquare or iſle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of Recollects. The ſecond ſquare A has two deſcents to the river St. Charles, one very ſteep, joining to the ſeminary, with but few houſes; the other near the Jeſuits incloſure, which winds very much, has the hoſpital on one ſide about midway, and is bordered with ſmall houſes. This goes to the palace, the reſidence of B the intendant of the province. On the other ſide the Jeſuits college near their church is a pretty long ſtreet, with a convent of Urſuline nuns. As to the reſt, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble and partly ſlate; it has greatly increaſed within twenty years C paſt.

Quebec is not regularly fortified, but they have been long at work to render it capable of a ſiege. The town, as it is, is naturally ſtrong; the port is flanked by two baſtions, which at high tides are even almoſt with the water, that is to ſay, they D are 25 feet high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer the fort, is a battery mounted, of 25 pieces. Higher ſtill is a ſquare fort called the Citadel; the ways E that communicate between theſe fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river St. Charles, are good batteries of cannon and ſome mortars.

From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain aſlant, F which joins a redoubt pretty ſteep, on which is a windmill fortified. Deſcending from hence you find, within a muſket ſhot, a tower with a baſtion, and at an equal diſtance a ſecond. The deſign was to cover all this part with a counterſcarp, having the ſame angles as the baſtions, G and which ſhould end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace (of the intendant) where there is already a ſmall redoubt, as there is another on Cape Diamond. I know not why the deſign was not executed.

P. Charlevoix, after giving an account H of the inhabitants, makes the following reflections.

The Engliſh, our neighbours, are of a very different character, and whoever were to judge of the two colonies by the actions and manners of the people, would

pronounce ours to be the moſt flouriſhing. In New-England, and other parts of the Britiſh empire in America, their reigns indeed a wealth, which the poſſeſſors ſeem not to know the uſe of. In New France there is a poverty concealed by an air of eaſe and content, which ſeems natural. A Commerce, and the improvement of their plantations, ſtrengthen the Engliſh. The induſtry of the French ſupports them, and their gaiety, natural to the nation, renders them agreeable. The Engliſh planter amaſſes riches, and makes no ſuperfluous expences. The French planter B ſpends what he gets, and often makes a ſhew of what he has not. The Engliſhman labours for poſterity, the Frenchman leaves his heirs to ſtruggle with the ſame difficulties he found himſelf, without troubling his head further. The American Engliſh are not fond of war, becauſe they C have a great deal to loſe; and they deſpiſe the Indians, becauſe they are no way afraid of them. Our French youth, for quite oppoſite reaſons, deteſt peace, and live on good terms with the ſavages, whoſe eſteem they eaſily gain in time of war, and have their friendſhip at all times. D (See our laſt Vol. p. 439.)

From An Enquiry into the preſent State of Polite Learning, *our Readers will not be diſpleaſed with the following Extract. It is the* XIIth *Chapter*. Of the Stage. *Which will very probably remind* E *them of our Extracts from* M. Rouſſeau, *at p.* 73, 128.

"OUR theatre may be regarded as partaking of the ſhew and decoration of the Italian opera, with the propriety and declamation of French performance. Our ſtage is more magnificent F than any other in Europe, and the people in general fonder of theatrical entertainment. But as our pleaſures, as well as more important concerns, are generally managed by party, the ſtage is ſubject to its influence. The managers, and all who eſpouſe their ſide, are for decoration G and ornament; the critic, and all who have ſtudied French decorum, are for regularity and declamation. Thus it is almoſt impoſſible to pleaſe both parties, and the poet, by attempting it, finds himſelf often incapable of pleaſing either. If he introduces ſtage pomp, the critic conſigns H his performance to the vulgar; if he indulges in recital, and ſimplicity, he is accuſed of inſipidity or dry affectation.

From the nature therefore of our theatre, and the genius of our country, it is extremely difficult for a dramatic poet to pleaſe his audience. But happy would he be were theſe the only difficulties he had to encounter; there are many other more dangerous combinations againſt the little wit of the age. Our poet's performance muſt undergo a proceſs truly chemical before it is preſented to the publick. It muſt be tried in the manager's fire, ſtrained thro' a licenſer, and purified in the Review, or the news paper of the day. At this rate, before it can come to a private table, it may probably be a mere *caput mortuum*, and only proper entertainment for the licenſer, manager, or critic himſelf. But it may be anſwered, that we have a ſufficient number of plays upon our theatres already, and therefore there is no need of new ones. But are they ſufficiently good? And is the credit of our age nothing? Muſt our preſent times paſs away unnoticed by poſterity? We are deſirous of leaving them liberty, wealth, and titles, and we can have no recompence but their applauſe. The title of Learned given to an age, is the moſt glorious applauſe, and ſhall this be diſregarded? Our reputation among foreigners will quickly be diſcontinued, when we diſcontinue our efforts to deſerve it, and ſhall we deſpiſe their praiſe? Are our new abſurdities, with which no nation more abounds, to be left unnoticed? Is the pleaſure ſuch performances give upon the peruſal, to be entirely given up? If theſe are all matters of indifference, it then ſignifies nothing, whether we are to be entertained with the actor or the poet, with fine ſentiments, or painted canvas, or whether the dancer, or the carpenter, be conſtituted maſter of the ceremonies.

But they are not matters of indifference. Every age produces new follies and new vices, and one abſurdity is often diſplaced in order to make room for another. The dramatic poet, however, who ſhould be, and has often been, a firm champion in the cauſe of virtue, detects all the new machinations of vice, levels his ſatire at the riſing ſtructures of folly, or drives her from behind the retrenchments of faſhion. Thus far then the poet is uſeful; but how far the actor, that dear favourite of the publick, may be ſo, is a queſtion next to be determined.

As the poet's merit is often not ſufficient to introduce his performance among the publick with proper dignity, he is often obliged to call in the aſſiſtance of decoration and dreſs to contribute to this effect. By this means a performance, which pleaſes on the ſtage, often inſtructs

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in the closet, and for one who has seen it acted, hundreds will be readers. The actor then is useful, by introducing the works of the poet to the publick with becoming splendor; but when these have once become popular, I must confess myself so much a sceptic, as to think it would be more for the interests of virtue, if such performances were read, not acted; made rather our companions in the closet, than on the theatre. While we are readers, every moral sentence strikes us in all its beauty, but the love scenes are frigid, tawdry, and disgusting. When we are spectators, all the persuasives to vice receive an additional lustre. The love scene is aggravated, the obscenity heightened, the best actors figure in the most debauched characters, while the parts of dull morality, as they are called, are thrown to some mouthing machine, who puts even virtue out of countenance, by his wretched imitation. The principal performers find their interest in chusing such parts as tend to promote, not the benefit of society, but their own reputation; and in using arts which inspire emotions very different from those of morality. How many young men go to the playhouse speculatively in love with the rule of right, but return home actually enamour'd of an actress?

I have often attended to the reflections of the company upon leaving the theatre; one actor had the finest pipe, but the other the most melodious voice; one was a bewitching creature, another a charming devil; and such are generally our acquisitions at the playhouse: It brings to my remembrance an old lady, who being passionately fond of a famous preacher, went every Sunday to church, but, struck only with his graceful manner of delivery, disregarded and forgot the truths of his discourse.

But it is needless to mention the incentives to vice which are found at the theatre, or the immorality of some of the performers. Such impeachments, tho' true, would be regarded as cant, while their exhibitions continue to amuse. I would only infer from hence, that an actor is chiefly useful in introducing new performances upon the stage, since the reader receives more benefit by perusing a well written play in his closet, than by seeing it acted. I would also infer, that to the poet is to be ascribed all the good that attends seeing plays, and to the actor all the harm.

But how is this rule inverted on our theatres at present? Old pieces are revived, and scarce any new ones admitted; the actor is ever in our eye, and the poet seldom permitted to appear; the publick are again obliged to ruminate those hashes of absurdity, which were disgusting to our ancestors, even in an age of ignorance; and the stage, instead of serving the people, is made subservient to the interests of an avaricious few. We must now tamely see the literary honours of our country suppressed that an actor may dine with elegance; we must tamely sit and see the celestial Muse made a slave to the histrionic Dæmon.

We seem to be pretty much in the situation of travellers at a Scotch inn, vile entertainment is served up, complained of and sent down, up comes worse, and that also is changed, and every change makes our wretched cheer more unsavoury. What must be done? only sit down contented, cry up all that comes before us, and admire even the absurdities of Shakespear.

Let the reader suspend his censure; I admire the beauties of this great father of our stage as much as they deserve, but could wish, for the honour of our country, and for his honour too, that many of his scenes were forgotten. A man blind of one eye, should always be painted in profile. Let the spectator who assists at any of these new revived pieces, only ask himself, whether he would approve such a performance if written by a modern poet; if he would not, then his applause proceeds merely from the sound of a name and an empty veneration for antiquity. In fact, the revival of those pieces of forced humour, far fetched conceit, and unnatural hyperbole, which have been ascribed to Shakespear, is rather gibbeting than raising a statue to his memory; it is rather a trick of the actor, who thinks it safest acting in exaggerated characters, and who, by out-stepping nature, chuses to exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of an Harlequin under the sanction of this venerable name. (See p. 139.)

What strange vamp'd comedies, farcical tragedies, or what shall I call them, speaking pantomimes, have we not of late seen. No matter what the play may be, it is the actor who draws an audience. He throws life into all; all are in spirits and merry, in at one door and out at another; the spectator, in a fool's paradise, knows not what all this means till the last act concludes in matrimony. The piece pleases our critics, because it talks old English; and it pleases the galleries,

becauſe it has fun. True taſte, or even common ſenſe, are out of the queſtion.

But great art muſt be ſometimes uſed before they can thus impoſe upon the publick. To this purpoſe, a prologue, written with ſome ſpirit, generally precedes the piece, to inform us that it was compoſed by Shakeſpear, or old Ben, or ſomebody elſe, who took them for his model. A face of iron could not have the aſſurance to avow diſlike; the theatre has its partizans who underſtand the force of combinations, trained up to vociferation, clapping of hands, and clattering of ſticks; and tho' a man might have ſtrength ſufficient to overcome a lion in ſingle combat, by an army even of mice, he may run the riſk of being eaten up marrow-bones and all.

I am not inſenſible that third nights are diſagreeable drawbacks upon the annual profits of the ſtage; I am confident, it is much more to the manager's advantage to furbiſh up all the lumber, which the good ſenſe of our anceſtors, but for his care, had conſigned to oblivion; it is not with him therefore, but with the publick I would expoſtulate; they have a right to demand reſpect, and ſure thoſe new revived plays are no inſtances of the manager's deference.

I have been informed, that no new play can be admitted upon our theatre, unleſs the author choſes to wait ſome years, or to uſe the phraſe in faſhion, till it comes to be played in turn. A poet thus can never expect to contract a familiarity with the ſtage, by which alone he can hope to ſucceed, nor can the moſt ſignal ſucceſs relieve immediate want. Our Saxon anceſtors had but one name for a wit and a witch. I will not diſpute the propriety of uniting thoſe characters then; but the man who under the preſent diſcouragements ventures to write for the ſtage now, whatever claim he may have to the appellation of a wit, at leaſt, he has no right to be called a conjuror.

Yet getting a play on, even in three or four years, is a privilege reſerved only for the happy few who have the arts of courting the manager as well as the Muſe: Who have adulation to pleaſe his vanity, powerful patrons to ſupport their merit, or money to indemnify diſappointment. The poet muſt act like our beggars at Chriſtmas, who lay the firſt ſhilling on the plate for themſelves. Thus all wit is baniſhed from the ſtage, except it be ſupported by friends, or fortune, and poets are ſeldom over-burthened with either.

I am not at preſent writing for a party, but above theatrical connections in every ſenſe of the expreſſion; I have no particular ſpleen againſt the fellow who ſweeps the ſtage with the beſom, or the hero who bruſhes it with his train. It were a matter of indifference to me, whether our heroines are in keeping, or our candle-ſnuffers burn their fingers, did not ſuch make a great part of publick care, and polite converſation. It is not theſe, but the age I would reproach: The vile complexion of the times, when thoſe employ our moſt ſerious thoughts, and ſeparate us into parties, whoſe buſineſs is only to amuſe our idleſt hours. I cannot help reproaching our meanneſs in this reſpect; for our ſtupidity, and our folly, will be remembered, when even the attitudes and eyebrows of a favourite actor ſhall be forgotten.

In the times of Addiſon and Steele, players were held in greater contempt than, perhaps, they deſerved. Honeſt Eaſtcourt, Verbruggen, and Underhill, were extremely poor, and aſſumed no airs of inſolence. They were contented with being merry at a city feaſt, with promoting the mirth of a ſet of cheerful companions, and gave their jeſt for their reckoning. At that time, it was kind to ſay ſomething in defence of the poor good-natured creatures, if it were only to keep them in good humour; but at preſent, ſuch encouragements are unneceſſary. Our actors aſſume all that ſtate off the ſtage which they do on it; and to uſe an expreſſion borrowed from the Green Room, every one is *up* in his part. I am ſorry to ſay it, they ſeem to forget their real characters; more provoking ſtill, the publick ſeems to forget them too.

Macrobius has preſerved a prologue, ſpoken and written by the poet Laberius, a Roman knight, whom Cæſar forced upon the ſtage, written with great elegance and ſpirit, which ſhews what opinion the Romans in general entertained of the profeſſion of an actor.

Neceſſitas cujus curſus tranſverſi impetum, &c.

What! no way left to ſhun th' inglorious ſtage,
And ſave from infamy my ſinking age.
Scarce half alive, oppreſs'd with many a year,
What in the name of dotage drives me here?
A time there was, when glory was my guide,
Nor force nor fraud could turn my ſteps aſide,
Unaw'd

Unaw'd by pow'r and unappal'd by fear,
With honeſt thrift I held my honour dear,
But this vile hour diſperſes all my ſtore,
And all my hoard of honour is no more.
For ah! too partial to my life's decline,
Cæſar perſuades, ſubmiſſion muſt be mine,
Him I obey, whom heaven itſelf obeys,
Hopeleſs of pleaſing, yet inclin'd to pleaſe.
Here then at once, I welcome every ſhame,
And cancel at threeſcore a life of fame;
No more my titles ſhall my children tell,
The old buffoon will fit my name as well;
This day beyond its term my fate extends,
For life is ended when our honour ends.

From all that has been ſaid upon the ſtate of our theatre, we may eaſily foreſee, whether it is likely to improve or decline; and whether the free-born Muſe can bear to ſubmit to thoſe reſtrictions, which avarice or power would impoſe. For the future, it is ſomewhat unlikely, that he, whoſe labours are valuable, or who knows their value, will turn to the ſtage for either fame or ſubſiſtence, when he muſt at once flatter an actor, and pleaſe an audience.

Let no manager impute this to ſpleen, or diſappointment. I only aſſert the claims of the publick, and endeavour to vindicate a profeſſion which has hitherto wanted a defender. A mean or mercenary conduct may continue for ſome time to triumph over oppoſition, but it is poſſible the publick will at laſt be taught to vindicate their privileges. Perhaps, there may come a time, when the poet will be at liberty to encreaſe the entertainments of the people; but ſuch a period may poſſibly not ariſe till our diſcouragements have baniſhed poetry from the ſtage."

WINE *useful in ſome Sorts of* FEVERS.

In feveriſh Diſorders even the moſt moderate Uſe of Wine has generally been thought to be pernicious, and yet in ſome Sorts of Fevers, it is not only ſalutary but neceſſary, as it appears from Dr. Home's Medical Facts and Experiments, *lately publiſhed, who, in his Treatiſe of the Pulſe, writes thus:*

"A Gentleman, after a day's journey, had a quick, weak pulſe, and a general uneaſineſs; theſe complaints ſeeming to come from fatigue and weakneſs, he was adviſed to drink ſome glaſſes of wine; his pulſe immediately turned calm after this.

A lady, in the latter end of a hectick fever when her pulſe was very quick and very weak, took ſome wine; immediately after this, her pulſe turned more calm.

A gentleman in the hectick fever of old age, who had lived very temperately for many years, was adviſed by me to begin the regular uſe of wine. A quarter of an hour after the firſt doſe, his pulſe was fuller, and 18 beats in a minute ſlower than when he got it. It always had a ſimilar effect on him.

I have oftentimes ſeen effects ſimilar to theſe, upon giving wine in low fevers. It is but lately ſince phyſicians meaſured the velocity of the pulſe with that accuracy that they do now.

But whence is it, or in what ſtate of the body happens it, that wine produces an effect ſo very different from its general tendency? There are always, in theſe caſes, a general debility, with a weak, ſoft pulſe, which argues a weakneſs in the motion of the heart and arteries. Theſe not being able to protrude the uſual quantity of blood, muſt make up, for want of ſtrength, by repeating their contractions oftener, and raiſing a degree of fever. Wine, which encreaſes the ſtrength of theſe motive powers, muſt diminiſh a fever which ariſes from their weakneſs."

Extract from Dr. HILL's *Treatiſe on the Origin and Production of* proliferous Flowers.

"PROLIFEROUS flowers are thoſe which have a ſecond, ariſing with a new ſtalk from the center of the firſt; and ſometimes even a third from this ſecond.

All proliferous flowers are accidental: There is no ſpecies which naturally and conſtantly appears in this form. They are variations from the ordinary ſtate of nature, occaſioned by the abundance of a peculiar nouriſhment; and are generally the effect of culture.

The ranunculus is the moſt frequent of the proliferous kind; it will therefore be uſeful to conſider that plant: And as it naturally grows double before it becomes proliferous, we may advance moſt regularly by firſt tracing its changes to that ſtate.

In the common crowfoot; or ſingle ranunculus of our meadows, the flower is thus formed. A cup of five leaves terminates the ſtalk; and within this are placed five broad petals or flower leaves, with ſmall baſes, and a cell or hollow dent, open or covered near the bottom: This cell Linnæus has named the *Nectarium*. Above ſtand numerous filaments, and from among theſe riſes an oval head, which

which is a receptacle of ſeeds, covered on the ſurface with rudiments of them. The ſingle garden ranunculus, though a native of Aſia, differs little from this in the conſtruction of the flower: And it is from that ſingle Aſiatick kind we are to trace the courſe and progreſs of the change, A firſt to a double, and thence to a proliferous ſtate.

In the ſingle Aſiatick ranunculus there uſually is a petal more than the proper number. It is frequently yellow in this ſtate, but as it grows double it becomes tinged with ſcarlet; and is at laſt ſcarlet B entirely.

This change of colour is more extraordinary than the common variations of red or blue into white; but it is not ſingular in the ranunculus. The native and original tulip is yellow, yet red is common in our gardens; and in the Impatiens we C ſee the fair gradations.

The ſtalk of the ranunculus, as in other plants, is compoſed of two rinds, a blea, a fleſh and pith. The outer rind of the ſtalk terminates in the cup, but the inner rind, blea, and the other parts continue their courſe higher. Theſe ſwell into a D greater thickneſs in the place where the petals riſe; and thence the body which they form gradually diminiſhes a little upwards. So that upon the ſummit of the ſtalk is ſeen a ſwoln part of a pear-like ſhape, with the bread end downwards.

This is hollow within, and it is truly E the ſtalk of the plant continued entire in that form, except for the want of its outer rind.

This pear-ſhaped body is continued in a ſlender form upwards, hollow as the other; indeed making one continued hollow with it, and with the ſtalk; and at F the top it terminates in a rounded and cloſed end.

The ſtructure of this part is beſt ſeen by cutting in two a flower of a ſingle, or nearly ſingle ranunculus; together with a piece of the ſtalk. Thus we may trace the mechaniſm of the head, and that will G lead us to underſtand the manner wherein the flower becomes firſt double, and then proliferous.

The ſtalk diveſted of its outer rind at the cup, is thus continued, with its natural hollow, up to the top of the receptacle or head of ſeeds; but the cavity is larger H here than in the ſtalk itſelf.

Tho' the whole head or receptacle with its two parts, the lower pyriform, and the upper cylindrick, be a continuation only of the ſtalk of the plant, and indeed its natural termination; yet, for the more clearly comprehending the ſtructure of the flower, it will be uſeful to diſtinguiſh that part by different names in theſe its ſeveral ſtages. Thus what we call abſolutely the ſtalk riſes from the ground and terminates at and in the cup. The pear-ſhaped part we ſhall call the receptacle of the flower; and the cylindrick, or uppermoſt portion of this, the receptacle of the ſeeds. By theſe names we ſhall diſtinguiſh the ſeveral portions eaſily and perfectly.

From the receptacle of the flower, riſe the petals, and above theſe the filaments. From the other part, or upper, ariſe the rudiments of ſeeds, crowned each with its ſtigma, without a ſtyle. This is the natural ſtate of the ranunculus flower: The petals are only five or ſix; and the filaments are, in a manner, innumerable. Theſe riſe from the ſame receptacle with the petals themſelves, and are of like ſtructure: Compoſed of the ſame parts, tho' different in form; the petals being broad and flat, theſe filaments rounded and ſlender; and each of them terminated by an oblong double anthera.

The firſt change which culture produces in this plant is the rendering it double. After this, if at all, riſes the farther luxuriance, making it proliferous.

The doubleneſs of the flower is produced by the filaments ſwelling in breadth and thus becoming petals. This is performed exactly as in the tulip: In the double ranunculus we ſee the filaments diminiſh in number as the petals encreaſe; and the curious obſerver by looking over a bed of theſe plants when in flower, and examining the more and leſs double ones, will find, that the additional petals in thoſe which are leſs double, are as yet irregular in ſhape. He will ſee the remains of the anthera in its proper place upon them; tho' the body of the filament has ſwelled to twice its natural ſtrength and breadth behind it, forming a kind of petal.

As the flowers grow more compleatly double theſe petals acquire more nearly the form of the others, and the remains of the then antheræ entirely diſappear.

Thus there are no filaments or antheræ in compleatly double flowers: But this is not all the change. While theſe parts have been gradually ſwelling into abſolute petals, the receptacle of ſeeds has been by degrees diminiſhing; and when a flower is perfectly double, that part alſo totally diſappears. The receptacle of the flower having ſuch an unnatural multiplicity of petals to ſupport, the nouriſhment has all been

been detained there; and as rudiments of seeds would be useless where they could not ripen for want of antheræ, nature has left no place of receptacle for them.

Thus is formed the double ranunculus from the single: Abundant nourishment of a proper kind expanded the filaments A into petals.

We are next to enquire how proliferation, the utmost stage of luxuriance, is performed.

The stalk of the plant which is continued thro' the head of the flower, terminates naturally in the obtuse top of the receptacle B of seeds. But this is not well seen unless the flower be cut open; because the top as well as sides of this receptacle are in a state of nature surrounded with rudiments of seeds, whose purple and rough stigmata, cover the whole with a kind of down. C

In every double flower the receptacle of seeds is wanting; and in these the extreme end of the stalk is seen in the top of the receptacle of the flower, where it either terminates in a multitude of very minute petals or in a plain round end.

Which ever be the case, when the flow- D er is cut open, the hollow of the stalk is seen to continue regularly up so far; and there it naturally finishes. But when extreme luxuriance pushes the growth yet farther, this is the seat and source of the encrease; and gives proliferation. The stalk instead of terminating thus in the E center of the flower grows up out of it; rises to an inch or more in height; and bears upon its summit another flower perfectly like the first. Even from this second flower, in the highest stage of perfection, there rises in the same manner a third.

Thus is the triple crown of the ranunculus formed; and it is a very elegant and pleasing effect of culture. The second flower in this case has a cup; but it is less perfect than in the first: In the third there remains nothing of this part except a thickned and greenish back upon G two or three of the lowest of the petals. Each flower in such a plant consists only of petals fixed to their proper head, without any receptacle. F

In all these flowers the additional petals formed of filaments may be distinguished from the natural six at the bot- H tom: For they have thick hollow bases; whereas those of the proper and original petals, tho' they be narrow, yet are thin, flat, and solid."

In A Practical Treatise of HUSBANDRY, *lately published, we find many curious Experiments and Observations collected by M.* Duhamel Du Monceau; *and as they seem to demonstrate, that what is called the new Husbandry is much more advantageous than the old, we shall communicate to our Readers the few following.*

THE author, after several experiments and observations upon a field, which he distinguishes by calling it number II. observes as follows:

"It would answer no end to make experiments, if one were not to attend to the instructions they may afford: But as those instructions will sometimes escape the notice even of the most careful observer, it is proper always to repeat the experiments, and to continue them constantly for some time. It is by so doing, that the advantages of the new husbandry will appear in their true light, and be established beyond dispute.

The field I am now speaking of, and from which I reaped five crops, in five years, immediately following one another, presents us real and very considerable advantages, which I shall set forth in what appears to me the justest and most striking manner.

To this end, I shall state exactly the products of the field in question, cultivated in the old and in the new way. I shall begin with its produce during sixteen years that it was cultivated according to the rules of the old husbandry; namely, from the crop of 1730, to that of 1744 inclusively. In this space of time, it produced eight crops; the custom of the country being to sow but once in two years, and to rest the ground each alternate year. My account may be depended upon, as perfectly exact. I have extracted it out of a journal kept by a steward of mine, who died in 1745, and who was scrupulously exact even in the smallest concerns.

After giving the produce of this field, the soil of which is very good and strong, during sixteen years that it was cultivated in the old way; I shall shew what the same field produced in five years cultivation, according to the new method, in order to compare the different products of only five years to sixteen; and afterwards draw a comparison between both the cultures for sixteen years, supposing, which is a great disadvantage, that the eleven remaining years of the new husbandry produce no more than these first five years.

NUMBER I.

Produce of the Field Number II. *during sixteen Years that it was cultivated in the old Way, viz. from the Crop of the Year* 1730, *to that of the Year* 1744, *inclusively.*

SOWED.

		Pounds.	Pounds.
In 1729.			267
1731.	Wheat	425	488
	Barbary wheat	63	
1733.	Wheat		441
1735.	Wheat		504
1737.	Engliſh wheat		441
1739.	Wheat		441
1741.	Wheat		472
1743.	Wheat mixed with tares		504
	Total ſeed of eight years		3558

REAPED.

		Pounds.
In 1730.		1134
1732.	A year extremely bad, on account of the great quantity of ſlugs which deſtroyed the wheat, and the many ſeeds of weeds that it was mixed with	1606
1734.		1953
1736.		1008
1738.		977
1740.		1291
1742.		1638
1744.		1512
	Total amount of the crops of eight years, in the ſpace of ſixteen years	11119

To be deducted.

	Pounds.	
Siftings of 1732	756	
* Siftings of the other years	1009	
Seed, as above	3558	
		5323
Remains for the neat produce of ſixteen years		5796

NUMBER II.

Produce of the Field Number II. *during five Years of Culture in the new Way.*

SOWED.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
In 1751. Wheat	11	4
1752. Wheat	34	14
1753. Wheat	61	14
1754. Smyrna wheat	78	
1755. Smyrna wheat	51	
Total ſeed of five years	237	0

REAPED.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
In 1752.	1041	12
1753.	1575	
1754.	1820	
1755.	1950	
1756.	1885	
Total amount of the crops of five years	8271	12
To be deducted for the ſeed, as above	237	
There was no ſifting.		
Remains for the neat produce of the five years	8034	12

* *This field always produced clean corn, greater pains being taken to keep it free from weeds, than could be beſtowed upon other pieces of ground, more diſtant or more extenſive. The ſiftings would otherwiſe have been more conſiderable in ſo great a number of years.*

NUMBER

NUMBER III.

Comparison of the above Produce of the new Culture, with that of the old.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
The new husbandry produced in five years, without any intermediate year of rest — — —	8034	12
The old husbandry produced in sixteen years —	5796	
Consequently the new husbandry produced in five years, more than the old did in sixteen, by — —	2238	12

NUMBER IV.

Farther Comparison of the Produce of the new Husbandry with that of the old, as above.

NEW HUSBANDRY.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
The new husbandry produced in five years —	8034	12
Supposing the crops to be the same for eleven years more, they would amount to — — —	17676	7
And for sixteen years, to — — —	25711	3

OLD HUSBANDRY.

The neat produce of the old husbandry, in sixteen years, was	5796	
The balance in favour of the new husbandry, would consequently be, in sixteen years — — —	19915	3

REFLECTIONS *and* OBSERVATIONS.

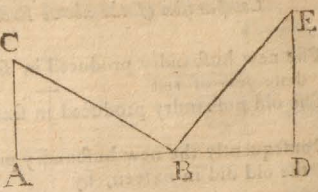
I DARE to say that very few of those who might just have glanced over the products of the five years during which the field number II. was cultivated in the new way, would have imagined the advantage to be near so great as it really is, had not the above comparisons been likewise laid before them. If nothing but the hope of great profit can recommend the new husbandry to the general practice of our farmers, the above calculations ought at once to determine them; since they here see that the same field produced much more grain in five years, and even in four, when managed in the new way, than it produced before in sixteen years, whilst cultivated according to the old method. I confess that when I first began to practise the new husbandry, I did not expect so great advantages. They might have been greater still, if I had not committed in the first years, faults which considerably diminished the crops of 1752 and 1753. Besides those first faults, I committed another which greatly lessened my crops. I was not aware that *every field that is plowed deeper than it has usually been, often loses of its fertility for some years, unless it be assisted by a sufficient quantity of manure.* The new earth which is brought up to the surface by these plowings, remains so hard and compact that it cannot be fit for the nourishment of plants, till after it has been well broken by repeated plowings, and as it were ripened by the influence of the air, &c.

This observation will be particularly useful to all beginners in the new husbandry. They must not be surprised if their first crops do not answer their wishes: But the deeper they plow at first, the greater success they may justly expect afterwards. In the mean time they must suffer patiently the inconvenience I have been speaking of, or remedy it by using a great deal of manure.

Would it be reasonable to desire greater advantages than those we have proved above? Any man of sense may surely be satisfied with them. But by what fatality does it happen, that infinite numbers will not, nor cannot see them? I know, for instance, that except a certain number of persons who have studied the new husbandry thoroughly, or practised it with care, it is generally thought in this country, that the field number II. which I have been speaking of, has produced me less corn than it would have done if it had continued to be cultivated in the old way. Whence does this notion arise? Surely from this, *that men are apt to judge too precipitately, without examining sufficiently, or calculating right.* Whoever really wishes to be informed, and desires to promote the publick welfare, and his own private good, may easily attain those ends: But it must be by a different road from that which is commonly pursued: It must be by reckoning and calculating, as I have done with regard to the field in question."

SOLUTION *to Mr.* Miles's QUESTION, *p.* 111. *By the Propoſer.*

PUT $m = AD$; $n = AC$; $x = BD$; $y = DE$, and $r = BE = BC$, then will $mm - 2mx + xx + nn = rr$, and $xx + yy = rr$ (per 47 Euclid 1.) conſequently $xx + yy = mm - 2mx + xx + nn$, whence x will be found $= 208\frac{541}{840} = BD$, the diſtance from the baſe of the obeliſk to the fountain, and $m - 208\frac{541}{840} = 211\frac{229}{840} = AB$, the diſtance from the baſe of the ſummer-houſe to the fountain.



This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Philomathes, of Hull, Mr. James Giles, of Graveſend, Mr. John Chapman, of St. Mary Cray, in Kent; Mr. J. Lewin, ſchool-maſter, of Syſton, in Leiceſterſhire, Mr. John Bull, of Dogmersfield, in Hants, Mr. Turner Boſton, of Biggleſwade, in Bedfordſhire, R. S. of Moorfields, and Mr. Abraham Stone, land ſurveyor, of Cheſham, in Bucks.

SOLUTION *to Mr.* Miles's QUESTION, *p.* 111.

PUT $a =$ 42 the height of the obeliſk.
$b =$ 25 the height of the ſummer-houſe.
$c =$ 420 the diſtance from the ſummer-houſe to the obeliſk.
$z =$ the diſtance between the fountain and baſe of the obeliſk.

Then by the known property of right angled triangles $aa + zz = bb + cc - 2cz + zz$, i. e. $z = \frac{bb + cc - aa}{2c} = 208\frac{541}{840}$ feet. Now I deſire to know how high the water muſt riſe from the fountain to reach exactly in a right line with the top of the obeliſk and top of the ſummer-houſe. G. P. M.

QUESTION *in the* London Magazine *for* March, *p.* 152, *anſwered by* George Brown, *Writing Maſter and Teacher of the Mathematicks on* Portſmouth Common. March 4, 1759.

IN the required oblique plain triangle, there is given the perpendicular $= 14.2205$ and area $= 341.292$ chains, then will its baſe be $= 48 = a$, put $y =$ greater and $x =$ leſſer ſides: Then by a common theorem $\sqrt{\overline{x+y}^2 - a^2 \times a^2 - \overline{y-x}^2} = 1365.168$; and from the nature of harmonic proportion $a : x :: a - y : y - x$; $\therefore y = \frac{2ax}{a+x}$, then by ſubſtitution above $\sqrt{\overline{\frac{x^2+3ax}{a+x}}^2 - a^2 \times a^2 - \overline{\frac{ax-x^2}{a+x}}^2} = 1365.168$, which being reduced, will produce an equation of the 8th power, and put into numbers; I find $x = 24$, and conſequently $y = 32$, the required ſides. Q. E. D.

A new QUESTION *by the ſame.*

THERE is a triangular field, whoſe perimeter is 300 chains, and the ſum of the ſquares of the two leaſt is equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ſquare of the greateſt, and it is of ſuch a nature, that if a perpendicular be let fall from the vertical angle upon the baſe, the difference of the areas of the two rectangled triangles, will be the greateſt poſſible. Query the area of the field?

QUESTION *by Mr.* John Bull, *of* Dogmersfield, *in* Hants.

THERE are three market towns, whoſe diſtances are as follow: From the firſt to the ſecond is 18 miles, from the ſecond to the third is 22 miles, and from the third to the firſt is 19 miles, and the houſe I live in is N. from the firſt, S. W. by W. to the ſecond, and S. E. by E. to the third. How far do I live from each?

QUESTION *by Mr.* Turner Boſton, *of* Biggleſwade, *in* Bedfordſhire.

A Gentleman dying left five ſons (one of which is illegitimate) and four daughters, to whom he bequeathed 100 acres of land, which lay in an exact circle, i. e. to his four legitimate ſons he gave four equal circles, which ſhould be ſo drawn within the great circle, to touch each others periphery, and the periphery of each ſhould likewiſe touch the periphery of the great circle; and to his daughters he gave the four ſpaces included by part of the peripheries of the ſmall circles, and part of the periphery of the large one; likewiſe to his illegitimate ſon he gave a part in the centre included by part of the peripheries of the four ſmall circles. Query each child's part?

A

A QUESTION *by Mr.* James Giles, *of* Gravesend, *in* Kent.

AT a station 20 chains horizontal and due north of a tower, I observed its altitude 4° 30′, and at another station due east of the same tower, I found the altitude 8° 30′; also the visual distances, that is, from the top of the tower to each station, were equal. The distance between the two stations is required?

A QUESTION *by* Philomathes, *of* Hull.

TWO ships, A and B, in the parallel of 48° 20′ N. distant 156 miles, being bound to a port in latitude 50° N. A sails between N. and E. and B between N. and W. and after they arrived at the port desired, the distance sailed by A was found to be to that sailed by B, as 3 to 2. Required the distance sailed by each, and their respective courses?

Another QUESTION, *by the same.*

THERE is a certain fraction, of such a nature, that if unity be added to its numerator, the fraction shall be equal to $\frac{4}{5}$; but if the denominator be increased by unity, the value of the fraction shall then be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$: Moreover the numerator and denominator being both increased as above, shall be square numbers. Required the numerator and denominator of this fraction?

A new QUESTION *by Mr.* Abraham Stone, *Land Surveyor, of* Chesham, *in* Bucks.

SUPPOSE a person hath 2000l. out at interest at 5l. per cent. per ann. compound interest, and at the end of one year he receives a certain sum, which if he continues taking yearly the like sum for 20 years, he will then have received his whole principal. Query his yearly income?

SIR,

THERE is an error committed in my question in the Appendix to your last Volume; the former equation should be $axy^3+a^3xy+bxy^3+b^3xy=a^2+ab$, which being corrected, I solve it thus:

Divide the former equation by $a+b$, and the latter by $a-x$, and they become $x^3y+xy^3=a$, and $x^4+y^4=b$: Now put $s=y^2+x^2$, and $p=a^2xy$, we have by the question $sp=a$, also $2p^2+b=s^2=\frac{s}{p2}$. Therefore $2p^4+bp^2=a^2$, which solved, gives $p=1400$, and $s\left(=\frac{a}{p}\right)=2825$. Hence x may be found $=35$, and $y=40$, their ages required. Now the value of an annuity of 39l. at 5 per cent. upon a life of 35 years $=425.1$l. and that of an annuity of 46l. 10s. upon a life of 40, is $=478.95$l. Consequently A. must give B. 53l. 17s.

Ousefleet,
Feb. 26, 1759.

I am, SIR, your, &c.
RICHARD TERRY.

SIR,

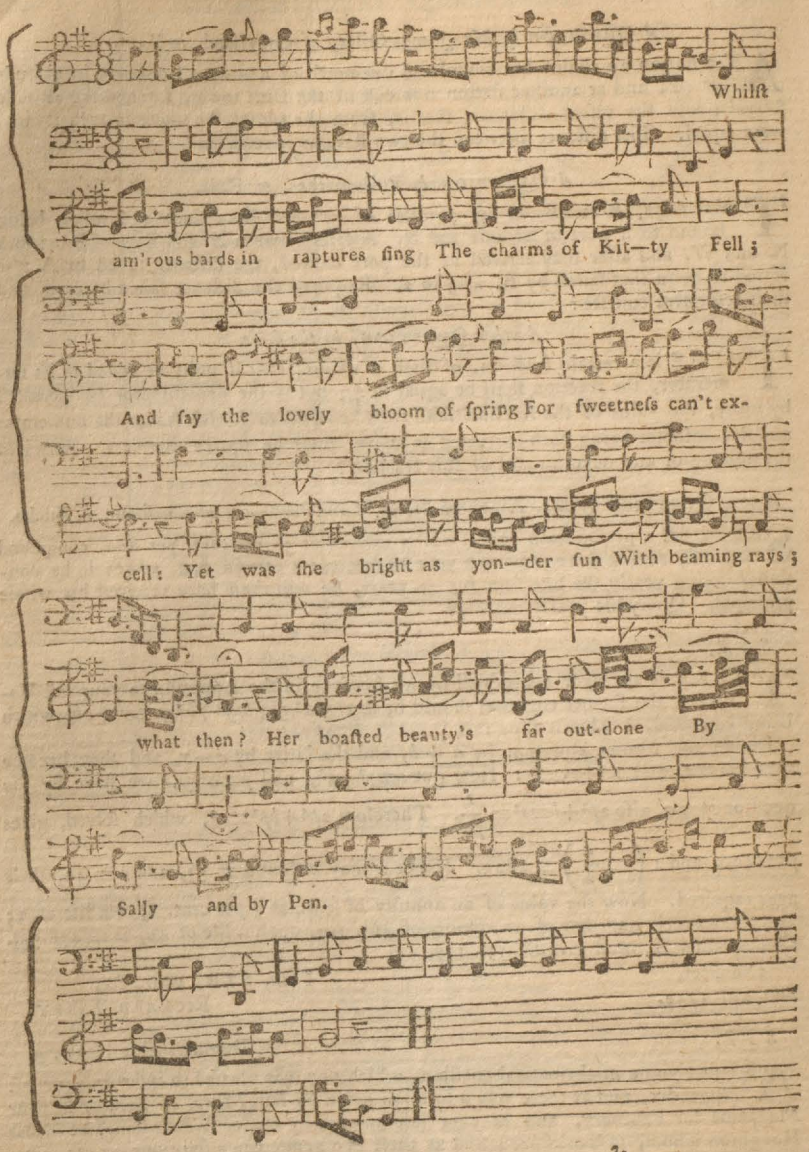
Dogmersfield, Hants.

AS I sent you a mathematical question, which you was pleased to insert in your last Appendix, and as there was a solution given by Mr. Miles, of Bristol, in your Magazine for February, and in your last another by master E. Rawstone, at Great Houghton school, in Yorkshire; and as these two gentlemen's solutions are not alike, I give the following demonstrative proof of it. Suppose $x=102$ the number of men in the side of the first square, whose square number is 10404, and the 96 men which were over, more then the square contained, being added to it, gives 10500 the number of men in the army. And the side of the second square was 103, whose square is 10609, so that this square was too great, for there were wanting 109 men to fill it up; so that taking 109 from 10609, leaves 10500 as before: Which is exactly Mr. Miles's solution. So that master Rawstone took a wrong method to suppose it 190 instead of 109, for by his method he says the answer comes out a fraction.

April 16, 1759.

JOHN BULL.

An answer to the same question, by Mr. Richard Walton, of Woodplumpton, near Preston, in Lancashire, agrees exactly with the above, and Mr. Miles's solution.



2.

Laſt Whitſun Eve upon the green,
The faireſt nymphs were met;
No lovelier ſight was ever ſeen,
They fill my fancy yet:
But for to ſpeak the truth, I ſwear,
There was not one in ten,
For native beauty cou'd compare,
With Sally or with Pen.

3.
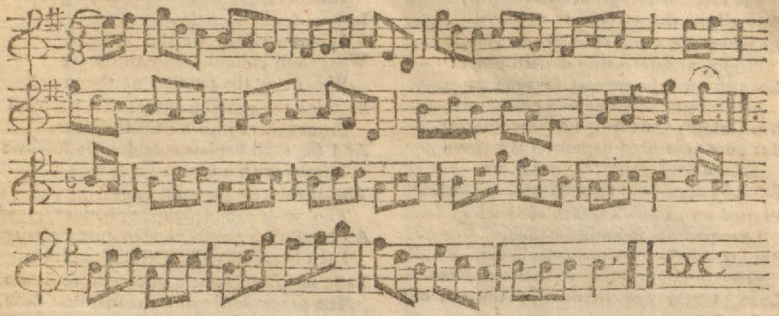
Ye ſwains who rove from fair to fair,
This admonition take,
Wi h cautious eyes ſurvey the pair,
Their chains are hard to break:
In vain for freedom loſt ye'll try,
It can't be had again;
For who can e'er attempt to fly,
From Sally or from Pen?

EPIGRAM *on* CLODIUS.

THO' various are men's minds, we ſee,
In this, at leaſt, they all agree—
To damn, at once, to publick hate,
The *hypocrite*, and the *ingrate*:
Sure Clodius then will ſhun the light,
In whom both characters unite.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

COMMODORE HOWE's RAMBLE.



Whole figure down and up ⚊ ⚊ croſs over two couple ⚌, lead to the top and caſt off ⚊ foot contrary, corners and turn ⚊ ⚊, lead outſides ⚊ ⚊.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* APRIL, 1759.

To SINCERITY, *an* ODE. *By Mr.* J. Weller, *of* Reading.

HAIL Goddeſs! whoſe auſpicious ſmile
The realms of innocence obey:
Pity this long deſerted iſle,
And make her ſons as bleſt as they.
May party zeal's tumultuous fury ceaſe;
Vanquiſh'd by thee, may raging diſcord fall;
Swelling ambition hence recall,
And huſh our civil jars to love and peace.
Let treachery no more pretend
Perfidiouſly to act her part;
But, baniſh'd hence, let love attend
In calm poſſeſſion of the heart:
And ſquallid envy too, with rueful ſighs,
In vain her trembling, livid ſnakes untwine;
Still preying on her ſelf repine,
Till by her native virulence ſhe dies.
Hypocriſy no more cajole,
But ſtill unmaſk'd her wiles betray;
Malice no more inflame the ſoul,
And foul detraction chace away,
With treaſon and rebellion doom'd to know
The weight of laws, and heav'n's vindictive rage,
Conſigning guilt in ev'ry age,
To the juſt tortures of the ſhades below.
Shall only climes yet unexplor'd,
Truth with refulgent beauty ſee;
There feel thy influence reſtor'd
To center all felicity;
Ah! no, rebeaming on Britannia's land,
May her awaken'd ſons thy power confeſs
In their united happineſs,
And bend obſequious to thy mild command.
Then fame, Britannia's praiſes ſound,
Let earth and ſea her virtues ring;
And emulating nations round,
With joy their humble tributes bring.
No longer then the haughty Gaul ſhall raiſe
His trophies conſcious of another's fame;
Nor gain a ſurreptitious name,
To rob fair Albion of her native bays.

Dull pageantry and empty noiſe,
That falſely glares, or vainly raves,
Lives but on momentary joys,
Or diſſipates on breath of ſlaves.
By thee enthron'd, the heav'n born ſoul looks down, [ſtate;
Nor wealth nor grandeur deck her genial
Such trifles ſhe conſigns to fate;
Nor courts the fading luſtre of a crown,
'Tis truth alone thy empire ſways,
Where love and innocence preſide:
Nor envy galls, nor craft betrays
Where guardian virtues ſtill abide.
Noſiatt'ring courtiers there, haranguethe ſtate,
Nor buſy candidates their bribes extend
To the low caprice of a friend;
Or riſe by faction, or that fall by fate.
Nor wiley prieſts at ſynods move
By myſtick laws, their bags to fill;
Nor Chriſtians licens'd from above,
The churches recuſants ſhall kill.
No ſyſtems there to hold our faith in chains,
But truth and nature ſtill in concert join,
To make their harmony divine,
Whilſt by the few ador'd the goddeſs reigns.
Decent and plain religion's veſt;
Plain as the virtues ſhe maintains,
By truth alone ſhe ſtands confeſt,
Exempt from party-colour'd ſtains.
By thee ſincere, ſhe rules the ſimple mind;
Untaught to barter truth for doubtful ſenſe,
Or make of faith a ſly pretence,
To crafty ſyſtems never is confin'd.
No barriſter that pleads for hire
Thy peaceful realms ſhall ravage o'er;
Nor orphans ſhall their aid require,
Their plunder'd fortunes to reſtore.
Twin-born with thee the mild Aſtrea fled,
And craft and violence uſurp'd her reign;
Friendſhip and peace we court in vain
When ruthleſs tyrants triumph in their ſtead.
Hence be infernal vices driv'n,
Such may we ever diſapprove,
And ſhare the happineſs of heaven
Which holds cemented ſtill by love.

'Twas

'Twas love, congenial with ſeraphick minds,
That travers'd dauntleſs, the Numidian plains;
Tis love the ſavage beaſt reſtrains,
And all the ties of cruelty unbinds.
As when the world from atoms roſe,
Primæval diſcords ceaſe:
Love charms the rage of ſavage foes
When elemental diſcords ceaſe.
Nor jealouſy inflames, nor fear diſarms,
But pure untainted happineſs is known
To the bleſt pair, 'tis they alone
Exult by thee in their unrival'd charms.
Wafted on paſſion's treach'rous wing,
Love periſhes in empty name;
But, if celeſtial warmth you bring,
Friendſhip and love are both the ſame.
Love, truth, and friendſhip, thus in one combin'd,
Share all the bliſs that happier regions know,
Which radiating here below,
Diſpel the glare of vice from human kind.
Let friendſhip then again revive
To bleſs this long abandon'd iſle,
She unpolluted bliſs will give,
And, if ſincere, will ne'er beguile.
O! then triumphant, rule in ev'ry breaſt,
And ſympathiſing raptures crown our joys,
Which rage and envy ne'er deſtroys,
If ſtill in friendſhip's bands divinely bleſt.
With dawning brightneſs ſee ſhe comes
Our languid freedom to reſtore:
Hence PITT unbrib'd our cauſe aſſumes,
And Britons riſe to ſink no more.
Shelter'd by him, ſee ev'ry child of fame
With hearts and hands their acclamations raiſe
In liberty's and virtue's praiſe,
And trophies build to his immortal name.

A FATHER's *Advice to his* SON: *An Elegy. Written a hundred and fifty Years ago, and now firſt publiſhed from a Manuſcript found among the Papers of a late noble Lord.*

DEEP in a grove by cypreſs ſhaded,
Where mid-day ſun had ſeldom ſhone,
Or noiſe the ſolemn ſcene invaded,
Save ſome afflicted Muſe's moan,
A ſwain t'wards full-ag'd manhood wending
Sate ſorrowing at the cloſe of day,
At whoſe fond ſide a boy attending,
Liſp'd half his father's cares away.
The father's eyes no object wreſted,
But on the ſmiling prattler hung,
Till, what his throbbing heart ſuggeſted,
Theſe accents trembled from his tongue.
"My youth's firſt hope, my manhood's treaſure,
My prattling innocent attend,
Nor fear rebuke, or ſour diſpleaſure,
A father's loveliеſt name is friend.
Some truths, from long experience flowing,
Worth more than royal grants, receive,
For truths are wealth of heav'n's beſtowing,
Which kings have ſeldom power to give.
Since from an ancient race deſcended
You boaſt an unattainted blood,
By yours be their fair fame attended,
And claim by birth-right to be good.
In love for ev'ry fellow-creature,
Superior riſe above the crowd,
What moſt ennobles human nature
Was ne'er the portion of the proud.
Be thine the gen'rous heart that borrows
From others joys a friendly glow,
And for each hapleſs neighbour's ſorrows
Throbs with a ſympathetic woe.
This is the temper moſt endearing;
Tho' wide proud pomp her banner ſpreads,
An heav'nlier pow'r good-nature bearing,
Each heart in willing thraldom leads.
Taſte not from fame's uncertain fountain
The peace-deſtroying ſtreams that flow,
Nor from ambition's dang'rous mountain
Look down upon the world below.
The princely pine on hills exalted,
Whoſe lofty branches cleave the ſky,
By winds, long brav'd, at laſt aſſaulted,
Is headlong whirl'd in duſt to lie;
Whilſt the mild roſe more ſafely growing
Low in its unaſpiring vale,
Amidſt retirement's ſhelter blowing,
Exchanges ſweets with ev'ry gale.
Wiſh not for beauty's darling features
Moulded by nature's fondling pow'r,
For faireſt forms 'mong human creatures
Shine but the pageants of an hour.
I ſaw the pride of all the meadow,
At noon, a gay narciſſus blow
Upon a river's bank, whoſe ſhadow
Bloom'd in the ſilver waves below;
By noon-tide's heat its youth was waſted,
The waters, as they paſs'd, complain'd,
At eve its glories all were blaſted,
And not one former tint remain'd.
Nor let vain wit's deceitful glory
Lead you from wiſdom's path aſtray,
What genius lives renown'd in ſtory,
To happineſs who found the way?
In yonder mead behold that vapour,
Whoſe vivid beams illuſive play,
Far off it ſeems a friendly taper,
To guide the trav'ller on his way;
But ſhould ſome hapleſs wretch purſuing,
Tread where the treach'rous meteors glow,
He'd find, too late, his raſhneſs rueing,
That fatal quickſands lurk below.
In life ſuch bubbles nought admiring,
Gilt with falſe light and fill'd with air,
Do you, from pageant crowds retiring,
To peace in virtue's cot repair.
There ſeek the never waſted treaſure,
Which mutual love and friendſhip give,
Domeſtick comfort, ſpotleſs pleaſure,
And bleſs'd and bleſſing you will live.
If heav'n with children crowns your dwelling,
As mine its bounty does with you,
In fondneſs fatherly excelling,
Th' example you have felt purſue."

He

He paus'd—for tenderly careſſing
The darling of his wounded heart,
Looks had means only of expreſſing
Thoughts language never could impart.
Now night her mournful mantle ſpreading,
Had rob'd with black th' horizon round,
And dank dews from her treſſes ſhedding
With genial moiſture bath'd the ground;
When back to city follies flying,
'Midſt cuſtom's ſlaves he liv'd reſign'd,
His face, array'd in ſmiles, denying
The true complexion of his mind;
For ſeriouſly around ſurveying
Each character, in youth and age,
Of fools betray'd, and knaves betraying,
That play'd upon this human ſtage,
(Peaceful himſelf and undeſigning)
He loath'd the ſcenes of guile and ſtrife,
And felt each ſecret wiſh inclining
To leave this fretful farce of life.
Yet to whate'er above was fated,
Obediently he bow'd his ſoul,
For, what all bounteous heav'n created,
He thought heav'n only ſhould controul.

On the VICAR *of* W———d.

THE vicar's rich, his income clear,
Exceeds eight hundred pounds a year.
Yet weeping want goes by his door,
Or knocks unheard—the vicar's poor.
His daughter weds, her huſband fails,
The rogue may beg, or bite his nails.
But ſhall the daughter ſtarve? unkind,
The match was not the vicar's mind;
Beſides ſhe once has had her dow'r,
What can he more?—the vicar's poor.
Tom graceleſs quits his band and gown,
To ſpend a winter once in town;
The vicar ſaw th' approaching curſe,
And hard he ſtrung his heart and purſe,
But Tom's reſolves as fixt remain,
His heart and purſe are ſtrung in vain,
Slow then he told with trembling thumb
Five guineas; death, a dreadful ſum!
Tom ſaw the ſplendid pieces lie,
But ſaw them with a thankleſs eye;
What then, 'tis not ſufficient, well,
Back go the guineas to their cell.
Unhappy Tom, whate'er thy lot,
A prieſt, a 'ſquire, a ſaint, or ſot;
A cit polite, or ſage demure,
Or ſink, or ſwim—the vicar's poor.
* While fairer than her mother fair,
With ſparkling eye, and golden hair,
Miſs Betty ſtill divine appears,
Nor feels the force of forty years;
What pity ſuch enchanting charms,
Shou'd fill no gen'rous lover's arms.
Be doom'd to pleaſe ſome country boor,
It muſt be ſo—the vicar's poor.
To ſee the vicar once there came,
A friend of equal years and fame,
A brother parſon, free and gay,
Who nothing grudg'd the tedious way.
He knock'd—admitted—down he ſat,
And ancient deeds records in chat.
A pipe was call'd, he lov'd to ſmoke,
He ſpoke, and puff'd, and puff'd and ſpoke,
Two pipes were done, the thirſty vicar,
Who long had look'd in vain for liquor,
Impatient now, he whiſper'd, John!
Bring out the horſes, let's be gone?
With whip and hat, enrag'd he flew,
Nor bad his wretched friend adieu!
Yet none for this will blame him ſure,
What cou'd he do?—the vicar's poor.
The pulpit oft with black beſpread,
To mourn ſome fool of faſhion dead,
What wo'nt he do to ſave his riches?
Supplies the vicar's coat and breeches.
But then to pay the taylor's pains,
And ev'ry little trifle drains;
His wife ſupplies the taylor's art,
She meaſur'd juſt his nether part;
A well-known taſk, and next with ſtitches,
To work ſhe falls and forms his breeches.
But buckram muſt be bought I fear?
Let 'ſcutcheons do for that my dear.
And can there be a greater farce,
Theſe coats of arms ſhall kiſs your a—ſe.
Beſides, my dear, you need not lock it,
When rampant lions guard your pocket.
Unhappy vicar and unhappy wife,
By endleſs riches doom'd to endleſs ſtrife,
Content unknown, 'tis poverty they flee,
And are for ever what they dread to be.

On ſeeing DAPHNE *in an Undreſs.*

OH heaven's! was ever maid ſo bleſt;
Was ever face ſo fair;
Who loves the roſe's ſweet perfume,
May find its fragrance there:
Thoſe coral lips, thoſe ſparkling eyes,
That ſmart, yet chaſte attire,
Convince us Stoicks may be loſt
In fondneſs and deſire:
That beauty fades—'tis well ordain'd,
Since endleſs were the pain,
To ſue for bliſs beyond our reach,
To ſigh—yet ſigh in vain.

Feb. 15, 1759, South Downs, in Suſſex. MYRTILLO.

THEOCRITUS, *Idyl.* 30.

On the Death of ADONIS, *imitated.*

Ἄδωνιν ἐ Κυθέρεια, &c.

WHEN Venus ſaw her fav'rite ſwain
Lie proſtrate, bleeding on the plain,
His ghaſtly looks, his clotted hair,
His lips all pale tho' once ſo fair,
His ſkin as chryſtal clear before
With blood and duſt now cover'd o'er;
Wild with deſpair, with grief oppreſt,
She wrung her hands, ſhe beat her breaſt.
Too ſoon alas! the Goddeſs found,
Deep in his thigh the deadly wound:
A ſavage boar's relentleſs tooth
Had ſlain the dear, the hapleſs youth.
At once ſhe ſummons all her loves;
Go, ſearch, ſays ſhe, the fields, the groves,
And bring with ſpeed the hated boar
That thus my lov'd Adonis tore!
Swift as the wind they wing away,
Their queen's commands proud to obey;
The criminal they quickly find,
And faſt with links of iron bind:

* HOR. *Lib.* i. *Car.* 16. *Line* 1.

With

With much ado th' officious throng
The brute reluctant force along:
Some ſhove behind, ſome hale before,
And with their bows they ſwinge the boar;
But conſcious of the wrongs h' had done,
The ling'ring brute mov'd ſlowly on;
To meet him ſwift the Goddeſs flies,
Soon as ſhe hears his plaintive cries;
With threat'ning looks ſhe thus expreſt
The fury raging in her breaſt.

Thou worſt of brutes, and is it you,
That my belov'd Adonis ſlew?
Preſumptuous wretch, how durſt thou tear
A thigh ſo white, a youth ſo dear?
Trembling he hears, and deeply ſighs,
And to the Goddeſs thus replies:

By thee and this thy fav'rite ſwain,
Theſe fetters too that give ſuch pain,
By all theſe little loves around,
To thee, great queen, who dragg'd me bound,
I ſwear 'twas ſore againſt my will
That I did ſo much beauty kill;
His naked thigh I chanc'd to view,
Which ſeem'd of alabaſter hue,
And ſtill as on the youth I gaz'd,
My inward flame more fiercely blaz'd;
Mad with deſire, I ſtole a kiſs,
O! pardon what I've done amiſs:
I kiſs'd, I own, and roughly too;
But what? alas! what cou'd I do?
In ſuch a caſe, who would not run
The riſque to do as I have done?
Tho' he, who that dear youth cou'd kill,
Deſerves thy utmoſt rage to feel,
Theſe teeth, great queen, then quickly take,
And puniſh for Adonis ſake,
Theſe luſtful teeth which ne'er can be
Henceforth of any uſe to me:
If this atonement ſmall appear,
Theſe bloody lips by piece-meal tear;

This did at once her pity move
Who knew th' almighty power of love:
She bids her Cupids looſe his chain,
And ſet their captive free again;
But thinking on the bleeding boy,
No more could he himſelf enjoy,
No more his native woods preſer;
But all forſook, and follow'd her?
And ſtill as to the fire he came
His tuſks he burn'd amidſt the flame;
And oft a ſigh or falling tear
Spoke inward grief, and deep deſpair.

G. S.

On the Veſtal's *Behaviour againſt the* Bellona. *(See p.* 161.)

By the Rev. Mr. James de la Court.

IN vain Bellona mounts the Gallick gun,
To take the honour of the Britiſh nun:
Chaſte as ſhe lives, ſo brave ſhe will expire,
There's no extinguiſhing a Veſtal's fire.

The following Lines were wrote by a Gentleman who received Benefit by drinking the Waters at Bagnigge Wells.

THREE ſprings, of different virtues, bounteous heaven
To man, for his ſupport and health has given;
The ſimple element ſuſtains our frame,
Makes it tomorrow and to day the ſame,
Working no change, becauſe no change is good,
It melts our aliment, ſupplies our blood:
But if we 're ſick, and different helps require;
Springs that can elevate or ſink our fire;
Can purge our juices, or our fibres brace,
And give new health and ſp'rit to the face;
Such ſprings at Bagnigge you may ſurely find;
Springs that will ſuit or ſingly or combin'd.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

AUGUST 17, 1758, the cauſe relating to the capture of the Dutch ſhip called the Maria Thereſa, came on to be heard before our court of Admiralty, when the following ſentence or decree was pronounced by that court, viz.

"*That the goods ought to be preſumed to belong to enemies, or to be otherwiſe confiſcable, and condemned the ſame as lawful prize*; but pronounced the ſhip to belong to the claimant, and decreed the ſame to be reſtored, with freight."

From the firſt part of this ſentence or decree there was an appeal brought, which came on to be heard before the lords commiſſioners of appeals, in prize cauſes, on March 22, 1759, when there were preſent,

The lord preſident,	The viſc. Falmouth,
—— duke of Argyle,	—— lord Sandys,
—— E. of Holderneſs,	—— lord Mansfield,
—— E. of Cholmondeley,	—— chancellor of the Exchequer.
—— earl of Cornwallis,	—— vice chamberlain.

After the hearing, the further conſideration of the cauſe was put off to the 29th, when, beſide the lords before-mentioned, there were preſent the earl of Thomond, the earl of Hardwicke, and George Grenville, Eſq; but as theſe three had not been preſent at the hearing, they took no part, nor gave any opinion in relation to the ſentence

tence or decree then pronounced, which was as follows, viz.

"That such part of the sentence [of the court of Admiralty] be reversed, as is complained of by the appellant; the ship being restored with the acquiescence of the captor; and the cargo not being proved to be the enemy's property, and appearing to belong to the subjects of the United Provinces; with costs against the captor, but no damages, as the appeal was brought so late before the lords?

And upon the 12th instant came on before the said lords commissioners of appeals, the hearing of the cause relating to the Dutch ship, the America, upon an appeal from the sentence or decree of our court of Admiralty pronounced, October 21, 1758, which was as follows:

"That the ship and goods, at the time of the capture, did belong to enemies, or were otherwise confiscable; and therefore adjudged and condemned the same as lawful prize."

Upon the hearing of this appeal, their lordships made the following decree, viz.

"That the ship America, in question in this cause, having been freighted on French account, and employed in a voyage to St Domingo, a French settlement in the West-Indies, and having delivered her outward bound cargo, with permission of the French governor there, and her homeward bound cargo having been put on board, after a survey, and subject to the payment of the several duties, customs, and penalties, agreeable to the laws of France, and the master having destroyed the bill of loading, and many other of the ship's papers, and the cargo found on board being admitted to be the property of French subjects, declared, That the said ship ought, by law, to be condemned in this case, as a French ship; and therefore affirmed the sentence, condemning the ship and cargo as prize."

THURSDAY, March 29.

The embargo on ships, laden with provisions, in Ireland, was ordered to be taken off.

FRIDAY, 30.

The Princess Mary, with the ships under her convoy, from Jamaica, arrived in the Downs.

SATURDAY, 31.

A court martial was held on board the Torrington, at Sheerness, to enquire into the conduct of the captain of the Dolphin, in her late action with the Marshal Belleisle privateer, on the coast of Scotland: When it was fully proved, by the officers of the Solebay, that he had done his duty as a good officer, and he was honourably acquitted of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copenhagen, April 3. Letters received here from Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, dated June 25, 1758, say, That a fleet of 11 French men of war came on that coast the 27th of April: That the next day the English fleet, under admiral Pocock, passed by that fort; on sight of which, the French squadron weighed anchor, and put to sea: That the English pursued them, and in the afternoon a very brisk engagement began; in which, it was said, the French had lost 900 men, and the English two ships, and a great many men, and that after the action, a French ship of 74 guns run a-ground: That the French and all their militia, under the command of lieut. gen. Lally, marched to Fort St. David's and Goudelour: That the latter was taken by capitulation, and Fort St. David's was likewise obliged to surrender, after a severe bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all necessary preparations for attacking Madrass, after they had made themselves masters of Tanjour, or that their demands there should have been complied with. Subsequent letters, dated likewise from Tranquebar, of August 27 farther say, that the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the beginning of August, and made an attempt upon that place, in which, to their great surprize, they were not able to succeed, those in Tanjour having carried on a negotiation with them for some time, and taken their measures so well, that the French found themselves in great distress for want of subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all sides; and though they had made a breach sufficient for 15 men to enter a breast, yet they were obliged, for want of provisions and ammunition, to decamp and abandon Tanjour, the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large pieces of cannon. Their loss in men, however, was not very considerable. That during the siege of Tanjour, both the French and English fleets were cruising off the coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the road of Carical, till the 3d of August, when they came to an engagement, which lasted two hours, and was very brisk. That the loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they had taken two or three French barks, which were going by. And that, on the 20th of August, general Lally returned with his army to Carical, and on the 23d marched by Tranquebar, in his way to Pondicherry.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Merrick Burrell, Esq; was chosen governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Esq; deputy-governor of the Bank of England. And next day the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing: Matthews Beachcroft, Esq; Tho Chitty, Esq; and Ald. Peter Du Cane, William Hunt, Benj. Longuet, Benj. Lethuillier, Robert Marsh, Charles Palmer, Theophilus Salwey, Robert Salusbury, Charles Savage, Alexander Sheafe, James Spilman, Peter Thomas, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Charles Boehm, Esqrs. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Kt. and Ald. Edward Payne, Henry Plant, Thomas Plumer, John Sargent, John South, Peter Theobald, Esqrs.

Admiralty-Office. His majeſty's ſhips Southampton and Melampe, commanded by the captains Gilchriſt and Hotham, on the 28th paſt, came up with the French frigate of war the Danae, of 40 guns and 330 men, which, after a briſk engagement, was taken, having between 30 and 40 men killed, and a great number wounded. The Southampton had one man killed, and eight wounded; amongſt the latter was captain Gilchriſt, who being ſhot through the right ſhoulder with a pound ball, has been put aſhore at Yarmouth. The Melampe had eight men killed, and 20 wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

The following gentlemen were choſen directors of the Eaſt-India company for the year enſuing: William Barwell, * Chriſtopher Barton, * Fitz Will. Barrington, * Jacob Boſanquet, Henry Crabb Boulton, John Boyd, John Browne, Charles Cutts, George Dudley, * Richard Gildart, * Peter Godfrey, * Charles Gough, Henry Hadley, John Harriſon, * Samuel Harriſon, Frederick Pigou, John Raymond, Giles Rooke, George Stevens, * Richard Seward, * Richard Smith, * William Thornton, * Thomas Waters, * Bouchier Walton, Eſqrs. N. B. Thoſe marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 5.

A houſe was conſumed, by fire, in Rupert-ſtreet, Goodman's fields.

FRIDAY, 6.

The following bills received the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, in the houſe of peers, viz. A bill for granting a ſubſidy of poundage on dry goods imported; and for annuities, and a lottery.—A bill for the importation of Iriſh live cattle.—Another, for the free importation of Iriſh tallow.—And to 14 other publick and private bills.

SATURDAY, 7.

At the militia meeting, held in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, it was unanimouſly reſolved, by the noblemen and gentlemen preſent, to form themſelves into a ſociety, and to dine together annually, on ſome day in the laſt week of February, to be fixed by the ſtewards, who, for the enſuing year, are, The earl of Pembroke, Lord Romney, George Jennings, Eſq; Sir William Codrington, Bart. Sambroke Freeman, Eſq. There were preſent a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, all zealouſly attached to a meaſure of ſo much importance and ſuch utility to their country.

TUESDAY, 10.

Orders were iſſued from the lord chamberlain's office, for a change of the mourning, at court, on Sunday the 22d inſtant, for the late princeſs of Orange.

FRIDAY, 13.

A moſt cruel murder was committed on the body of John Walker, at one Darby's, near Hales-Owen, by Birmingham, where the deceaſed, and one Nathaniel Gowers, as bailiffs, where in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Darby's goods, on a diſtreſs for rent: About nine that evening, the ſaid Darby's two ſons came into the houſe, and with a broom, hook, and bludgeon, fell upon the ſaid bailiffs, and Gower eſcaping, they cut and beat the deceaſed, till he was almoſt killed; then ſtripping him naked, thruſt him out of the houſe, and with a waggon whip cut him almoſt to pieces. Gower made the beſt of his way to Hales-Owen, from whence ſome perſons went to the deceaſed's relief, who found him in a cloſe near the ſaid houſe, weltering in his blood, and with great difficulty carried him to Hales-Owen, where he immediately expired. Upon ſearching Darby's houſe, early the next morning, he, his wife, and two ſons, were ſecured, but not without great danger to the apprehenders, one of whom narrowly eſcaped being killed with an axe, with which the old man ſtruck at him. They were all four, on Saturday, committed, by the Rev. Mr. Durant, to Shrewſbury goal, upon proof of the fact, and of old Darby's ſtanding by, and all the time encouraging his ſons in perpetrating this ſcene of villainy. The deceaſed's coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, were, at the time of taking the murderers, found in the houſe, all bloody.

SATURDAY, 14.

Admiral Boſcawen, with his fleet, and rear-admiral Corniſh, with his fleet and the Eaſt India ſhips, ſailed from St. Helen's for their reſpective ſtations.

SUNDAY, 15.

Two large ſea monſters were ſeen in the river Ribble, at Preſton, Lancaſhire, on which ſome men went out in boats, with pitchforks, and killed one of them, which weighed between 6 and 700 weight, and had teats, which they ſqueezed milk out of; and they ſaid it was the ſweeteſt milk they ever taſted.

MONDAY, 16.

Admiralty-Office. On the 3d inſtant his majeſty's ſhips the Deptford and Brilliant fell in with a privateer ſnow, belonging to Dunkirk, which the Brilliant took; ſhe is called the Marquis de Barail, commanded by Godefroy Bachelier, mounted 14 guns, with 104 men, and is carried into Kinſale.

Captain Duff, of his majeſty's ſhip Rocheſter, gives an account, that on the 8th inſtant, in the morning, he gave chace to a cutter, and in the afternoon ſhe got within ſome ſands where the Rocheſter could not follow her, but the Grace cutter, aſſiſted by the Rocheſter's boats, took her; ſhe is called the Carilloneur, belonging to Dunkirk, carried eight guns, and 60 men. Captain Duff has ſent her to the Downs.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Barrington, *of his Majeſty's Ship* Achilles, *of* 60 *Guns, to Mr.* Clevland, *dated at* Falmouth, April 16, 1759.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you of my arrival here, with the Count de Florentin, of 60 guns, and 403 men, from Cape François bound for Rochefort, commanded by the Sieur de Montay, whom I took on the 4th inſtant, in lat. 44. 15. ſixty leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, after a cloſe engagement of two hours, in which I was ſo fortunate as only to have

two men killed, and 23 wounded, with my masts, sails, and rigging, much cut and damaged.

The loss on the enemy's side was very considerable, having all his masts shot away, with 116 men killed and wounded, amongst the latter, the captain, with a musquet-ball through his body, of which he died two days after.

I must beg you will acquaint their lordships of the very gallant behaviour of my officers and people upon this occasion.

P. S. Three of my wounded are since dead, as likewise a great number of the enemy's."

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Newmarket.

A stable, barn, &c. seven horses and a man, were consumed by fire at Charborough, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire.

TUESDAY, 17.

Messrs. Boreel, Vandepol, and Meerman, ministers from the states general, had a private audience of his majesty.

SUNDAY, 22.

The duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's, from Newmarket.

TUESDAY, 24.

At Guildhall, Mr. Stevens was declared to have the majority of hands, for bridge-master, but a poll was demanded for Mr. Smith and Mr. Chance, which the latter soon declined.

His majesty and the royal family removed to Kensington, for the summer.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The collection for the London Hospital amounted to 1066l. 2s.

THURSDAY, 26.

The collection for the Magdalen charity amounted to 437l. 15s.

FRIDAY, 27.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when George Symons, for stealing a calf; Catherine Knowland, for a robbery; and Andrew Grant, for housebreaking, received sentence of death. Fifteen were cast for transportation for seven years.

At the sale of the late earl of Arran's curiosities, the gloves given by king Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38l. 17s. the gloves given by king James I. to Edward Denny, Esq; (son to Sir Anthony) for 22l. 1s. the mittens given by queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for 25l. 4s. and the scarf given by king Charles I. for 10l. 10s. All which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of king Henry VIII.

The patent of Covent-Garden playhouse is sold, by John Rich, Esq; to Bonnell Thornton, Esq; one of the authors of the Connoisseur, for 40,000l.

The Bank of England hath given notice, that they will, for the future, issue out Bank notes, and Bank post bills, for 10l. and 15l. each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen, &c. are continued to the 2d of June next (see p. 106.) And all justices of the peace and mayors of corporations throughout England and Wales, and likewise the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in Scotland, are commanded to cause strict search to be made for all straggling seamen and seafaring men, fit for his majesty's service, and to send them, by careful conductors, to a sea officer on shore, or to the nearest seaport town, to be put on board ships of war: Which conductors are to be paid by the said sea officer, or the captains of such ships to whom such seamen shall be delivered, 20s. for each seaman, and six-pence a mile for each man, for every mile they shall respectively travel.

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, salt-petre, arms, ammunition, &c. is ordered to be continued, from the 29th inst. for the space of six months. (See p. 105.)

Above 100 felons, from Newgate, the New-Goal, and the country goals, sailed in the Thetis, Creamer, for America.

Cambridge, April 14. The Hon. Mr. Finch, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, have proposed to give two prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two senior batchelors of arts, and the like to two middle batchelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publickly by them, on a day to be appointed near the commencement; the vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subjects for this year are,

For the senior batchelors;

Pro Socrate, ad populum Athenienſem, Oratio.

For the middle batchelors;

Utrum in bene conſtitutam civitatem Ludi Scenici admitti debeant?

The corn mills, &c. of Edward Pughe, of Crassage, in Shropshire, were consumed by fire, on the 28th of March.

Great Billing church, near Northampton, was lately so much damaged by lightning, as to make it apprehended that the whole fabrick must be rebuilt.

At the assizes at East Grinstead, one person received sentence of death; but was afterwards reprieved. At Bury, three, one of whom was reprieved. At Exeter, 13. At Stafford, two, but reprieved. At Shrewsbury, one, but reprieved. At Hereford, three, two of whom were reprieved. At Northampton, five. At Lancaster, three, one of them for poisoning his wife and two children, who was executed as usual, and his body hung in chains. At Monmouth, two, but reprieved. At Gloucester, one. At Taunton, three. At Kingston, three, (see p. 163.) besides Mary Edmondson, for the murder of her aunt: Of the perpetration of which crime, we gave an account in our last, p. 160. It appeared, from the testimony of her brother-in-law, that this young woman had never behaved amiss, that she was soon to have been married to one Mr.

King, a clergyman, at Calverly, in Yorkſhire, and that ſhe was ſent to London with her aunt, to learn a little experience before ſhe became his wife. The proofs againſt her were circumſtantial, and not poſitive, but very ſtrong ones; therefore, our account of the murder, given before, muſt be read with proper allowances, as only what was then ſurmized. It is ſaid there, ſhe confeſſed the fact; but, on the contrary, ſhe denied it to the laſt moment. On Monday, April 2, about nine o'clock, ſhe was brought handcuffed, in a poſtchaiſe, with Mr. Hammet the keeper, from the Stockhouſe priſon, at Kingſton, to the Peacock in Kennington lane, where the hangman haltered her; ſhe was directly put into a cart, and carried to Kennington-common, and executed 12 minutes before ten o'clock. She denied the murder, and died very unconcerned, never ſhedding a tear in her way from Kingſton, nor at the gallows. But, after ſome time ſpent in prayer, ſpoke to the following effect: "It is now too late with God and you to trifle; and I aſſure you, I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. I am very eaſy in my mind, and ſuffer with as much pleaſure as if I was going to ſleep. I freely forgive my proſecutors, and earneſtly beg your prayers for my departing ſoul, &c." After the execution, her body was carried to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and delivered to Mr. Benjamin Cowell, ſurgeon, purſuant to an order from the high ſheriff.

The parliament of Ireland, which ſtands prorogued to the 24th inſt. is further prorogued to the 28th of Auguſt next.

Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that on the 27th ult. in the evening, about ſeven o'clock, a ſun, about four feet in diameter, appeared to the weſt, which laſted two minutes, and caſt as clear a light, as if it had been noon day; and about half an hour before the riſing of the moon, there appeared two rainbows.

Boſton, New-England, Feb. 5. We have an account from Providence, that, within ten days, no leſs than 11,588 ſquirrels were ſhot in that county, and that at producing the heads, 1500 horſes were at the tavern. The heads of the ſaid ſquirrels meaſured 29 buſhels and a half.

Laſt Friday morning a pretty ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and in the neighbouring towns. And a ſhock of an earthquake was alſo felt, about the ſame time, preceded by the uſual rumbling noiſe, at Portſmouth in Piſcataqua.

New-York, Feb. 19. On Wedneſday morning, about two o'clock, the hardeſt gale of wind (attended with thunder, lightning, and ſnow) aroſe from the north-weſt, that has been known here for ſome years paſt; which hath done vaſt damage to the wharfs and ſhipping in this port. It is thought 5000l. will ſcarcely repair the damage.

Penſylvania, Feb. 8. At a treaty held at Eaſton, in October laſt, peace was concluded and ratified, between the lieutenant-governor of Penſylvania, and the governor of New-Jerſey, on the behalf of their reſpective provinces, and the reſt of his majeſty's ſubjects in America, of the one part, and the eight confederate Indian nations, and the Indians called the Delawares, the Unanimes, the Miniſinks, the Wapings, and the Mohiccons, of the other part; which peace hath ſince, by the intervention of brigadier-general Forbes, been acceeded to, ratified and confirmed by the ſeveral nations of Indians living on the Ohio.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

March 24. HON. and Rev. Robert Bligh, younger brother of lieutenant-general Bligh, was married to Miſs Winthrop.

April 2. John Dinglethorpe, Eſq; to Miſs Petchey, of Holt, in Norfolk.

16. Capt. Joſhua Rowley, ſecond ſon of the admiral, to Miſs Burton.

17. Thomas Unwin, of Caſtle Hedingham, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Edwards.

Dr. Tathwell, of Stamford, to Miſs Roberts.

Richard Robſon, of Fieldfoot, in Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Holt.

18. William Slade, Eſq; to Mrs. Weſt, of Deptford.

25. Sir Richard Croſts, Bart. to Miſs Cowper.

7. Counteſs of Weſtmeath was delivered of a ſon.

Lady Mannock, of a ſon and heir.

—— of Geo. Warren, Eſq; of a daughter.

13. Counteſs of Harborough, of a daughter.

17. Lady of the Hon. William Bouverie, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

March 20. LADY of the Hon. lieutenant-general Bligh.

28. Lady Clavering, aged 72.

31. Jacob Thomas, of Carmarthenſhire, Eſq;

April 1. Julius Smith, of Ilford, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Richard Smith, late of Maryland, Eſq;

2. Anthony Wilkinſon, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Durham.

Sir John Abdy, Bart. member for Eſſex. The title is extinct.

Edward Barber, of Adderbury, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq;

3. Mrs. Savory, of Old Palace-yard, aged 104.

Sir William Andrews, Bart.

4. Francis Maſon, of Henley upon Thames, Eſq;

Lady of Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Bart.

6. James Marſh, of Shoreham, Eſq;

8. William Glegg, of Gayton, in Cheſhire, Eſq;

9. Mr.

9. Mr. Abraham Chitty, brother to the alderman.

Joſeph Preſton, of Cheſhire, Eſq;

John Playters, Eſq; ſon of Sir John Playters, Bart.

10. Sir Edward Hulſe, Bart. firſt phyſician to his majeſty.

12. Richard Williams, Eſq; brother of the late Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne.

Lady of the Hon. George Mackay, eldeſt ſon of the lord Rea.

Owen Meyrick, Eſq; cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Angleſey.

Chiverton Hartopp, of Welby, in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq;

13. Miſs Bowes, only daughter of William Bowes, of York, Eſq;

James Hodgſon, of Broughton, in Hampſhire, Eſq;

14. George Frederick Handel, Eſq; the celebrated muſician, aged 77.

Right Hon. Thomas Coke, earl of Leiceſter, joint poſt maſter general of Great-Britain. The title is extinct.

Henry Holden, Eſq; of the Six Clerks Office.

Dr. Roſs, late phyſician of St. George's Hoſpital.

15. William Bowles, Eſq; firſt clerk in the War-office.

Mary Hall, ſexton of Biſhophill the Elder, in York, aged 105.

16. John Cotgrave, of Cheſter, Eſq; an alderman of that city.

17. Richard Riccards, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for the Tower Hamlets.

18. John Coſins, Eſq; formerly an eminent grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard.

19. Joſeph Brookſbank, of Hackney, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Daniel Whiſton, youngeſt brother of the late excellent Mr. William Whiſton.

21. Sir John Lade, Bart. member for Camelford, in Cornwall.

John Eckerſall, Eſq; regiſter general of trading ſhips.

In January, Tho. Pinnock, Eſq; a member of the aſſembly in Jamaica.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR. Robinſon, biſhop of Killala and Achonry, is tranſlated to the united biſhoprick of Leighlin and Ferns, void by the death of Dr. Salmon. — Dr. Samuel Hutchinſon, dean of Dromore, promoted to the biſhoprick of Killala and Achonry.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Humphry Smythies was preſented to the vicarage of Blewberry cum Upton, in Berkſhire.—Mr. Hutchinſon, to the rectory of Bub-down, in Wilts. — Mr. Hodges, to the vicarage of Bourkley, in Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Cobb, to the living of Billhurſt, in Kent. — Dr. Saunders, to the rectory of Winterborne, in Glouceſterſhire. —Thomas Hawkins, M. A. to the rectory of Stowey, in Bucks. — Mr. Twynihoe, to the living of Torrington, in Dorſetſhire.— Mr. William Batſon, to the rectory of Upton, in Worceſterſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. Robert Maſters, B. D. to hold the rectory of Landbeach, with the vicarage of Linton, in Cambridgeſhire.—To enable Mr. Evan Jones, to hold the vicarage of All Saints, with the vicarage of Prior Cleeve, in Worceſterſhire.—To enable Mr. William Beale, to hold the vicarage of Sencoombe, with the vicarage of Eveley, in Wiltſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, April 10. William, baron Braco, of the kingdom of Ireland, was created earl Fife, and viſcount Macduff. —Thomas, baron of Athunry, created earl of Louth.

———, April 21. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; to be colonel of the firſt or royal regiment of dragoons, in the room of lieutenant general Hawley, deceaſed. — John Toovey, Eſq; to be colonel of the 53d regiment of foot. — Richard Bowles, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel to the 81ſt regiment of foot, or invalids.—William Johnſton, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel to the 82d regiment of foot, or invalids.— Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq; to be major to the 57th regiment of foot.

From the reſt of the Papers.

William Hope, Eſq; appointed commiſſary-general of the muſters in Scotland, in the room of his father, who reſigned.— Dr. Taylor, phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty, in the room of Sir Edward Hulſe, deceaſed.

Philip Honeywood, Eſq; was appointed colonel of the 14th regiment of horſe.— Henry Whitley, Eſq; colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons. — William Auguſtus Pitt, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons.— James Johnſtone, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 11ſt regiment of dragoons. — Bartholomew Gallatin, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 2d troop of horſe grenadier guards. — Gabriel Chriſtie, Eſq; deputy quarter-maſter-general in America, with the rank of major in the army.

Alteration *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

SUFFOLK. Rowland Holt, Eſq; in the room of Sir Cordell Firebrace, deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

MICHAEL Bourke, William Parſons, and Samuel Gibbs, of King-ſtreet, merchants.
John Kendrick, of Huntingdon, ſhopkeeper.
John Armond, of Great Coggeſhall, clothier.
Richard Scott, of Mayton, in Kingſton upon Hull, carpenter.
Edward Baldwin, of Coventry, mercer.
John Gilbert, of Pancras, cooper.
Benjamin Holland, of Eveſham, linen-draper.
George Creed, of Devonſhire, merchant.

Richard

Richard Farlow, of Coventry, whitener.
Francis Rush Clark, of London, wine-merchant.
Revell Homfray, of Sheffield, ſtationer.
Thomas Northall, of Bewdley, grocer.
Thomas Caigow, of Wardour-ſtreet, tobacconiſt.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, London, Saturday, April 28, 1759.

Amſterdam 35 5 2 Uſ. a 6 2 ½ Uſance.
Ditto at Sight 35 2.
Rotterdam 35 6 2 Uſ. a 7 2 ½ Uſance.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 37 2.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ⅝.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 30 ⅜.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30 ¼.
Cadiz 39 ¼.
Madrid 39 ¼.
Bilboa 39 ⅛.
Leghorn 48 ⅞ a ¼.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48.
Venice 50.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ½ a ⅝.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 11 ⅛.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN our laſt we left a detachment from the confederate army in poſſeſſion of Hirſchfeld and other places in Heſſe, from whence they had drove the Imperialiſts; but the latter ſoon returned in greater numbers, and being ſupported by a detachment of French from Frankfort, the former were obliged in their turn to retire. But the Imperialiſts were in a few days again obliged to retire, upon hearing that a body of about 40,000 men, from the confederate army, with prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick himſelf at their head, was advancing towards them with great diligence, which they ſoon found confirmed, for before they could all retire, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, at the head of ſome ſquadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars, on March 31, ſurpriſed at Molrichſtadt, the regiment of Hohenzollern Cuiraſſiers, and a battalion of Wurtſburghers, many of whom were either killed or taken priſoners. Next day the prince, with ſome light troops and two battalions of grenadiers, marched to Meinungen, where he found a conſiderable magazine, and made two battalions of Cologne troops ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, as he did the ſame day the battalion of Nagel, which was poſted at Waſungen, after defeating ſome Imperial and Auſtrian troops under count D'Arberg, who were coming to its relief. And on the 2d inſtant, the duke of Holſtein, with a party of the confederates under his command, diſlodged the French from Freyenſteinau, where he made a captain, a lieutenant, and 56 men priſoners of war.

After theſe ſucceſſes, prince Ferdinand reſolved to march againſt the French army under the duke de Broglio, and drive them, if poſſible, from Frankfort, before they could receive the expected reinforcements. For this purpoſe, having reaſſembled all his troops near Fulde, he marched from thence on the 10th, and on the 12th he arrived at Windeken. Next morning early he marched towards Bergen, between Frankfort and Hanau, about which village the French army were ſtrongly encamped: Nevertheleſs he reſolved to attack them, whereupon a very obſtinate engagement enſued, the firſt account of which was as follows:

Hague, April 17. Laſt night the count D'Affry, the French ambaſſador, received an expreſs from the duke de Broglio with the following relation:

"The duke de Broglio being informed that the allied army was marching towards him, took poſt on the 12th near the village of Bergen, which he made the right of his army; and at the ſame time ſecured his flanks and center in ſuch a manner, that the enemy might be obliged to make their attack by that village. They came in ſight on the 13th at ten in the morning: They had made their diſpoſitions under cover of a riſing ground. They came out at ten o'clock, and attacked the village with the utmoſt vivacity. Eight German battalions had been poſted in it the preceding night; and behind the duke de Broglio placed ſeveral brigades of French foot.

The enemy made three attacks in the ſpace of two hours and a half, and were each time repulſed; after remaining ſome time behind the riſing ground that covered their diſpoſitions, they ſeparated their infantry into two bodies, one on the right, and the other on the left, whilſt their cavalry formed in the center, with a ſmall column of infantry before it.

We now imagined that they intended to attack at one time, both the village of Bergen and the wood on our left, where the whole body of Saxons was placed; and if one of theſe attacks ſhould ſucceed, afterwards to fall on our center. This was the more probable, as they had brought up a great number of cannon againſt the village, with which they cannonaded it briſkly, and as they had alſo ſeveral pieces on their right, with which they cannonaded the head of the wood were the volunteers were poſted. Nevertheleſs, they did not return to the charge; and nothing happened during the reſt of the day, but a very briſk cannonading that laſted till night, which they waited for to make their retreat.

The duke de Broglio writes on the 14th, at five in the morning, that the detachment ſent in purſuit of the enemy had not rejoined the army, and that he did not know which way they had directed their retreat.

Deſerters affirm that their army conſiſted of 40,000 men, and that the prince of Iſembourg is killed. Our loſs is conſiderable."

Advices

Advices from Frankfort of the 15th say that in this action the French had about 600 slain in the field and above 2000 wounded; and advices from Cologne of the 16th say that the loss of the allies is computed at 3000, and that of the French scarce less; but a letter from the head quarters of the allied army at Windeken, dated the 14th, gives us the following account of this battle, viz. "On the 13th his serene highness, prince Ferdinand, marched to Bergen, a village situated between Frankfort and Hanau, where the French occupied a very strong post, which it was necessary to take possession of, in order to come at the enemy's line. The army arrived at nine in the morning, opposite that of the enemy, and the grenadiers of the advanced guard immediately began the attack upon Bergen with great intrepidity, and received a very brisk fire, which the enemy had prepared for them; and tho' they were supported by a reinforcement of several battalions under the prince of Isenbourg's command, they could not however carry their point so far as to dislodge the enemy entirely from the village, but were forced to retreat in some disorder; yet rallied again upon being supported by the Hessian horse. The rest of the day passed in a cannonade on both sides, without any ground being gained on either. His serene highness not having been able to succeed in forcing the enemy in their post, returned to Windeken, after having given orders for burying the dead, and carrying off the wounded. The loss on the side of the allied army is not particularly known, but it is supposed, it does not exceed that of 1000 men. Five pieces of cannon were lost, having been left behind in the village. Prince Isenbourg is among the slain; and the generals Gilsoe, and count Schulembourg, among the wounded."

On the 29th ult. marshal Daun arrived from Vienna at Munchen-Gratz, in Bohemia, where the Austrian army was then assembling; and upon his arrival had the pleasure to hear of the campaign's having been happily opened, by general Beck's surprising the Prussian grenadiers posted at Greiffenberg, of which we have the following account from Breslau, March 30. The Austrian general Beck, who commands a corps of troops in the Higher Lusatia, a few days ago attacked the post of Greiffenberg, upon the frontier of Silesia, in which there was one Prussian battalion, but colonel Duringsheven, who commanded, having some hours notice before the attack, had time to send off his baggage, &c. and expecting to have been succoured from Lowenberg, occupied a rising ground which he thought he could maintain till he should be relieved, but the great superiority of Beck's corps (said to be upwards of 4000 men) made it impossible for the succours to join him; so that, after a brave defence, he was obliged to surrender. There are no particulars of the killed and wounded on either side.

On the 23d ult. the king of Prussia set out from Breslau, for his army, which was assembled at Rhonstock near Strigau, from whence it soon marched to Bolchenhayn near Landshut, where it now remains encamped.

Towards the 18th ult. the Prussian troops commanded by general Wobersnow *, returned into Silesia from their expedition into Poland, after carrying off or destroying several Russian magazines, particularly one of flour at Posen, which, it is said, was sufficient for subsisting 50,000 men for three months; and after gaining a great character among the people of the country through which they passed, for their exact discipline and polite behaviour.

By our last advices the reinforcements designed for the Russian army in Poland are all upon their march, and that army was beginning to assemble upon the Vistula. They are likewise equipping a grand fleet to carry provisions and military stores to their army; but this equipment will probably be retarded by an accidental fire that happened at Revel, towards the end of February, which destroyed all their magazines, and all the materials belonging to their ships in that port, to the amount, it is said, of five millions of rubles in value.

Berlin, April 14. The fort of Peenamunde, in Pomerania, surrendered between the 10th and 11th of this month to gen. Manteufel, who commanded the army in the absence of count Dohna, and there were taken prisoners of war 190 soldiers, 11 officers of different ranks, 14 serjeants and corporals, 5 cannon of 18 pounds, 4 of 24, 11 of 6, 4 of 3, 2 mortars of 40 pounds, and 2 mortars of 16 pounds.

On the 15th ult. a detachment of Prussian troops appeared before Schwerin, capital of Mecklemburg, and summoned general Zulow, commandant for the duke, to surrender, which he refused; but the town not being defensible, he retired with his garrison, about 2000 men, into a little island in the lake, which had been lately fortified; whereupon the Prussians began to cannonade and bombard it, which they continued until the 25th; when not thinking it worth the expence of powder and time, they left it, and evacuated the town, having before sent all the Archives to Breslau, and all the young men they could pick up, they carried along with them, as also some of the cannon, after nailing up the rest. But they have left some troops in the dutchy, to raise the contribution and number of recruits at which they have taxed it, amounting to a million of crowns, and 7000 men.

From the Hague we are told, that the instructions given by their high mightinesses, to the three deputies they have lately sent to London, are, 1. That they are to insist on the speedy release of all the Dutch ships taken by us, with full costs and damages. 2. That they are not to recede, in the least,

* *See before, p. 167.*

from the declaration of the 25th of January. And, 3. That they are not to agree to any innovation in the article of contraband, but to adhere to what is expreſſed in the treaty of 1674.

We are likewiſe told, That when they agreed to ſend thoſe deputies to London, they agreed to the inſtructions to be given to M. de la Calmette, who was to be ſent in quality of their miniſter to Copenhagen, and who ſet out on the 18th ult. the principal article of which is, to ſound his Daniſh majeſty's diſpoſition towards entering into a defenſive alliance with the Republick, in caſe of a rupture with England.

From Naples we hear, That ſoon after the beginning of laſt month his Sicilian majeſty declared at court, that a treaty for preſerving the peace of Italy was actually concluded; and this ſeems to be confirmed, by their ordering all the troops that had marched to their frontier, to return to their former quarters.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* April, 1759.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. AN Eſſay on preaching Chriſt and him crucified. By Mr. Stokes, pr. 6d. Cooper.

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6. Advice from a Biſhop to a young Clergyman, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper. (Some Account of this Book in our next.)

Morality, Philosophy, Oratory, Physick, Husbandry, Gardening, Architecture.

7. The Theory of Moral Sentiments. By Adam Smith. pr. 6s. Millar.

8. Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia. A Tale, pr. 4s. ſewed. Dodſley. (We ſhall give an Account of, and ſome Extracts therefrom in our next.)

9. An Eſſay concerning the Nature, Origin, and Progreſs of the Human Affections, pr. 3s. Wilkie.

10. A Syſtem of Oratory. By Dr. Ward, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Ward.

11. A Treatiſe on the three different Digeſtions and Diſcharges of the Human Body. By Dr. Barry, pr. 5s. Millar. See p. 168.)

12. Medical Facts and Experiments. By Francis Home, M. D. pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 205.)

13. Reaſons againſt Antidotes in the Small-Pox, &c. By Dr. Frewen, pr. 1s. Wilkie

14 Dr. Monro's Anſwer to Dr. Akenſide, pr. 6d. Wilſon and Durham.

15. A practical Treatiſe of Huſbandry. By M. Du Hamel du Monceau, 4to. pr. 16s. Baldwin. (See p. 207.)

16. A new Method of propagating Fruit Trees and Flowering Shrubs, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (This Method in our next.)

17. A Treatiſe on Civil Architecture. By W. Chambers. Dodſley.

History, Biography, Trade.

18. A compendious Hiſtory of the Popes, from the German of Walch, pr. 5s. Rivington and Fletcher.

19. Hiſtory of the Life of Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. By Mr. Harte, 2 Vols. 4to. pr. 1l. 16s. Hawkins.

20. The Univerſal Negociator, or correct Tables for calculating Exchanges. By Wyndham Beawes, Eſq; Folio, pr. 12s. Baldwin.

Miscellaneous.

21. Hints for carrying into Execution the Militia Acts, pr. 6d. Towers.

22. A ſhort View of the Families of the Scottiſh Nobility. By Mr. Salmon, pr. 3s. Owen.

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25. Capt. Erſkine's Anſwer to Capt. Crookſhanks, pr. 6d. Bladon.

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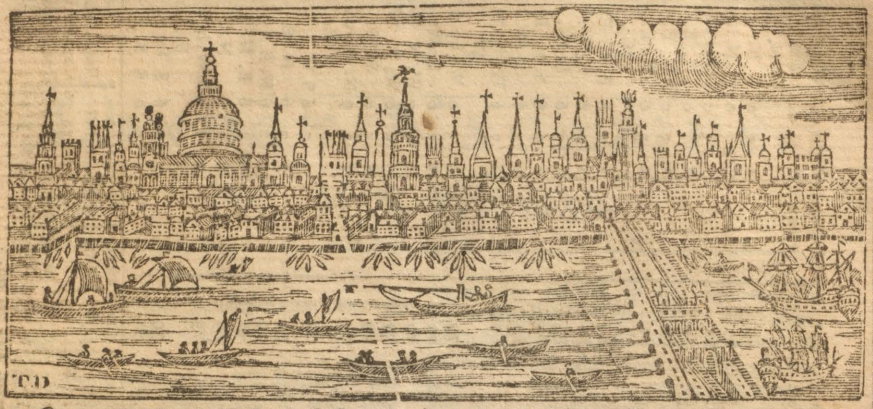
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The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* MAY, *&c.*

May	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3p Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3p Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. for. 1759	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29	Sunday															N.	fair
30	113	129 ¼	94		81		80 ¼	81	79 ¾	87 ¾		88	80 ⅞		1 5 0	N.	fair
1	113	129 ½	94	81 ⅝	82		81 ⅛	81 ¼	80	88 ⅛		90 ⅛	81 ⅛		1 10 0	N.	fair
2	113	129 ⅝	94 ⅛	81 ¾	82 ⅛		81 ⅜	81 ½	80 ⅞	88 ⅜		90 ⅛	81		1 15 0	N. E. by E.	fair
3	112 ⅞	129 ⅜	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	82 ⅜	81	81 ⅜	81 ¾	80	81 ⅜		90 ⅜	81 ⅛		2 0 0	N. E.	fair
4	112 ½	129 ¼	94 ¼	82 ¼	82 ⅜		81	81 ⅛	80	88		90	80 ⅛		1 5 0	N. E.	rain
5	112 ½	129	94	82 ⅝	82 ⅜		81 ¼	81 ¼	80	88 ⅛		90 ¼	81		2 5 0	N. E.	rain
6	Sunday															N.	fair
7	112 ¼	130	94	82 ¼	82 ⅜	80 ⅛	81	81 ⅛	79 ¾	88		90	80 ⅜		2 7 6	E. N. E.	fine
8	112 ½	129 ¾	94	82 ¼	82 ½		81	81 ⅛	79 ⅝	88		90	80 ⅝		2 7 6	S. W.	fair
9	112 ½	129 ½	94	82 ⅜	82 ⅝		81	81 ⅛	79 ⅝	88		90	83 ⅜		2 7 6	S. W.	fair
10	122 ½	129 ¼	94	82 ¼	82 ¼		81	81 ⅛	79 ⅝	88		90	80 ⅝		2 7 6	S. by E.	fair, rain
11	112 ⅜	129 ⅜	94	82 ¼	82	80 ⅛	81	81 ⅛	79 ¼	88 ¼		90	80 ⅜		2 2 6	S W.	fine
12	112 ⅜	130	94	82	81 ⅝	80 ⅛	80 ⅞	81 ¼	79	88		90	80 ⅜		2 7 6	W. by N.	fine
13	Sunday															W.	fine
14	112 ½	130	94	81 ⅞	81 ⅞	80	80 ⅜	81 ¼	79	87 ¾		89 ¼	79 ⅜		2 5 0	W. by S.	fine
15	112 ⅜	130 ⅛	94	82		79 ⅛	80	81	78 ½	87 ⅛		89 ¼	79 ½		2 5 0	S. W.	fine
16	112 ¼	130	93 ¾	81 ⅞	81 ⅝	79 ⅛	79 ⅞	80	78 ⅛	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ½		2 5 0	W. N W.	fine
17	111 ¾	130	94	82	81 ⅜	79 ⅛	80 ⅛	81	78 ⅛	87 ¼		89 ⅛	79 ⅛		2 0 0	W. S. W.	fine
18	111 ¼	130	93 ⅜	82	81 ⅜	80	80	80 ⅞	78 ⅛	87		89 ⅛	79 ½		2 5 0	S. W.	fine
19	111 ⅛	130 ¾	93 ¼	81 ¾	81 ⅜	80	80	80	78 ¼	87 ⅛		89 ⅛	79 ⅜		2 2 9	N. E. by N.	fine
20	Sunday															N. E.	fine
21	111 ⅛	130	93 ¼	81 ⅜	81 ⅛	80	80	80 ⅝	78 ½	89		89	79 ⅜		2 2 6	S. W. b. W.	fine
22	111 ⅛	130	93 ⅛	81	81 ⅛	80	80	80	78 ⅛	87 ⅛		89 ⅛	79		2 2 6	N. E.	fine
23	112 ⅛	129 ½	93 ⅛	81 ⅛	80 ¼	79 ⅞	80	80 ½	78 ⅛	87 ⅜		89	79 ⅜		2 2 6	N. E. by E.	fine
24	111 ⅛	129	93 ⅛	81 ⅛	80 ⅜	79 ¼	80	80 ½	78 ¼	87		89	79 ¼		2 2 6	E. N. E	fine
25	111 ⅛	128	93 ⅜	81 ½	80 ¾	79 ⅜	79 ¾	80 ½	78 ½	87		88 ⅞	79 ⅝		2 2 6	N.	fine
26	111 ⅛	128 ½	92	81 ⅜	80 ½	79 ⅜	80	80 ⅜	78	87		88 ⅜	79 ¼		2 1 6	S. W. b. S.	fine
27	Sunday															S.	fine
28	111 ¼	128 ½	92	81 ⅜	80 ⅝	79 ½	79 ¾	80 ¼	78 ⅜	87		88 ⅜	79 ⅛		2 2 6	S. by E.	fine, rain
29	111 ¾	128 ½	92	81	80 ¼	79 ⅜	80	80 ⅛	78	87 ¼		88 ⅜	79 ¼		2 5 0	S S. E.	rain

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 30s to 33s qu	7l. 10s load	7l. 00s load	8l. 05s load	7l. 00s load	8ol. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	32s to 38 qu	3s 6d bushel	3s 8d bushel	Hops, 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 14s to 18s	18s to 20 qr	15s to 20 qr	27s to 30 qr	15s to 21 qr	19s to 23 qr	21s to 24	15s to 17 6	2s 03d	2s 5d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 09s od to 14s od	14s to 15 od	14s to 18	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 od	19s to 24	14s to 17	1s 11d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 7d	Coals 40s. per Chald
	Beans 16s to 19s 6d	25s to 26 od	22s to 25	36s to 40s	23s to 25 od	24s to 24	24s to 40	20s to 38	2s 5d to 3s	2s 10d to 3 2d	

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MAY, 1759.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

FOR the first origin of the present war, we must look as far back as the treaty of Utrecht. By that treaty, indeed, our ministers took care to oblige the French, to yield and make over to this nation, all Nova-Scotia, or Accadia, with its antient boundaries; but without any way describing or ascertaining those antient boundaries, which, with many other particulars, was left to be settled and determined by commissaries, to be forthwith named by each of the contracting parties. This was a fatal neglect in our then ministers, which, during their continuance in the administration, they had not power to rectify; but, after the death of Lewis XIV. this and every other omission or mistake in the treaty of Utrecht, so far as related to this nation, might easily have been rectified by their successors in the administration; for the government of France became so weak and unsettled, by the duke of Orleans's having usurped the sole regency of that kingdom, contrary to the establishment made by Lewis XIV. just before his death, that he would certainly have agreed to any reasonable explanation we could ask, rather than to have seen this nation united with Spain, in a design to strip him of the power which he had usurped.

We might then have got the boundaries of Nova-Scotia described and ascertained, according to what was really its antient boundaries, that is to say, as far as the river St. Lawrence, to the north; as far as our own settlements of New-England, to the west; and as far as the sea upon every other side; and we might have got the several Indian nations who were then subject of the dominion of Great-Britain, or friends to the same, expressly enumerated and described in pursuance of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, by which the French had obliged themselves not to give any hindrance or molestation to any such Indian nation. But so far were our then ministers from taking advantage of the unsettled and precarious government of France, in order to get all disputes then subsisting between France and us in America, amicably adjusted, that, in January, 1717, they concluded what was called the triple alliance, between Great-Britain, France, and Holland, without the least mention, much less a regulation of any of those disputes. And this was the more extraordinary, as they could not be ignorant of the design the French then had of making a settlement at the mouth of the river Mississipi, to which country we had then an undoubted right, as it was first discovered by us, and a grant of it actually made by king Charles II. to Dr. Cox; nor could our ministers be ignorant for what purpose the French designed to make this settlement, nor of the danger to which all our plantations, upon the continent of America, would be exposed, should the French be allowed to carry their purpose into execution.

These things, I say, our then ministers could not be ignorant of, because, in 1712, Lewis XIV. had made a grant of the Mississipi to one of his ministers, Mr. Crozat; and in the deed itself, it was expressly declared, that the intention of making a settlement in that country, was to establish, by means of the great lakes of Canada, an inland communication between the mouth of the river Mississipi, and the river St. Lawrence; which shews the double dealing of the French court; for at the very instant they were agreeing to acknowledge and confirm all the British rights and possessions

in America, they were forming a deſign to incroach upon our moſt important rights, and to render all our poſſeſſions in that part of the world precarious, as will appear from the date of this grant, compared with the date of the ceſſation of arms between France and us, the latter bearing date Auguſt 19, 1712, and the former bearing date the 14th of September following.

However, by the death of Lewis XIV. and the conteſt about the regency that afterwards enſued, the carrying of this deſign into execution was ſuſpended, until after their getting this nation engaged in the triple alliance before-mentioned. Then, indeed, they reſolved to go on with it in good earneſt: In the very ſame year, that is to ſay, in the year 1717, a Miſſiſipi company was eſtabliſhed: To this company Mr. Crozat was obliged to transfer his grant; a colony was that year, or the next, ſent out at a great expence; and the town of New Orleance, upon the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſipi, was planned out, and began to be erected. From that time they have been carrying on this ſettlement, and this deſign, with inceſſant vigour, and at a very great publick expence, but by degrees, and with caution, leſt they ſhould give the alarm to the people of this kingdom, by whom, they knew, that our miniſters muſt ſometimes be directed, even contrary to their own inclinations.

The eaſieſt and ſhorteſt way for eſtabliſhing the deſigned inland communication between the rivers Miſſiſipi and St. Lawrence, was by the river Ohio, as it is one of the moſt navigable rivers in North-America, and as the head branches of it paſs very near the lake Erie; but as almoſt the whole country, through which this river holds its courſe, was poſſeſſed by the Five Nations, called by the French Iroquois, or by the Cherokees, both of whom were friends to the Engliſh, the French durſt not, at firſt, think of taking that route; therefore they reſolved to go by the way of the river Ilianois, from one of the heads of which, there is but a ſhort land carriage to a river which runs into the great lake Michigan *. But even for the ſafety of paſſengers, by this route, it was neceſſary to have a fort at the great cataract of Niagara. This was a difficulty not eaſily got over, as the country round that cataract was poſſeſſed by the Iroquois, who, they were ſure, would never conſent to their erecting a fort in their country, and to compel them to ſubmit, would be a direct violation of the ſaid 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, which our miniſters could not avoid reſenting, if it was in their power.

As to the breach of a ſolemn treaty, it is what a French miniſter never boggles at, when he thinks he can do it with impunity; therefore the French court reſolved to take an opportunity to erect a fort at this cataract, at a time when our miniſters were ſo much involved in our European politicks, as not to have leiſure to attend to our American. This opportunity they thought they had got in 1720, or 1721, and accordingly they then ſent and erected a ſmall fort at Niagara; but before they could compleat it, the Iroquois, of their own head, came and attacked them, drove away their party, and demoliſhed their fort. Again, in 1725, another opportunity offered, which the French reſolved to embrace, and to make a better uſe of it than they had done of the former. For this purpoſe they began with cajoling the Indians, and prevailed with many of them not to oppoſe them; at the ſame time they ſent ſuch a ſtrong party upon this ſervice, as the refractory Indians durſt not encounter, and by theſe means they got ſuch a ſtrong fort erected, and ſo well provided with artillery, that the Indians of themſelves alone, could never think of reducing it, and our miniſters would never impower any of our governors in America to aſſiſt them.

The French finding that our miniſters bore, with a philoſophick patience, this encroachment upon the Britiſh rights in America, and this open violation of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, they thought they might proceed a little further; therefore, their governor of Canada, in 1726, ſent and made a ſettlement upon the eaſt ſide of the head of Lake Corlaer, by them called Lake Champlain; but this being then within the territory of our colony of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in New-England †, they, without any order from hence, ſent them a meſſage, threatning an immediate attack, if they did not preſently quit that place. Upon this, they at that time thought fit to retire; and it is probable that the French governor ſent advice of this to his court, and deſired new inſtructions. As the pacifick diſpoſition and politicks of our miniſters were well known to the French court, they ſent orders to their Canada governor, not only to make a ſettlement, but to build a fort at the head of the ſaid lake, but to build it on the weſt ſide, which they choſe to do, as the weſt ſide was not within

* *See the Map in Lond. Mag. for* 1755, *p.* 432.

† N. B. *New Hampſhire was not then divided from it.*

within the province of Massachuset's Bay, consequently they could expect no opposition from that province, and they hoped that our province of New-York, within whose territory it was, would not venture to make any hostile opposition, without assistance, as well as express orders from hence, which the French ministers knew how to prevent. Accordingly, in the year 1730, or 1731, the French made their settlement at Crown-Point, and built their fort, called Fort-Frederick *, which they have since made one of the strongest forts in America. Against this fort, as well as they had done against the French fort at Niagara, the Iroquois loudly exclaimed, and it is probable, their complaints were, by the people of New-York, laid before our ministers here, but without any effect; for we never gave the French any disturbance in this, or any other of their incroachments, before the beginning of the late war, though their attack upon the emperor and empire, in 1734, furnished us with an excellent opportunity for so doing, and really laid us under an obligation to do so.

Whilst the French were thus incroaching upon us at Missisipi, Niagara, and Crown-Point, they did not forget Nova-Scotia, where we had never been at the pains to plant a colony of our own people, or to establish a civil government. It is true we kept a regiment at Annapolis and Canso, but the colonel, and most of the officers, were always absent; and it is probable, that most of the private men lodged in the pockets of the colonel and his under officers. It is likewise true, that we obliged the French inhabitants who had submitted to our government, to take the oaths to his present majesty, soon after his accession, but we allowed them to continue under magistrates of their own chusing, who, perhaps, were privately appointed, or at least recommended by the French governor of Cape-Breton, with whom they kept a much closer correspondence than they did with our governor; for with him they kept so little correspondence, that they called themselves, and were called even by the people of our garrison, the neutral French; the consequence of which was, that as soon as the war broke out between France and us, they took every opportunity to shew that they were true and loyal Frenchmen.

Thus it appears, that, from the year 1711, to the beginning of the last war, the increase of the French power and dominions in America has been owing to the neglect of our ministers, and to their not attending so closely as they ought to have done, to the preservation of the British rights, or the security of the British possessions, in America. But we must not suppose, that this neglect, or non-attention of our ministers, was intirely voluntary: They were forced to it by the regard which our ministers, both in queen Anne's time and ever since, were obliged to shew to our continental connections in Europe; with this only difference, that during the last three years of queen Anne, the gentlemen in the opposition were the great patrons of, and the sanguine advocates for these continental connections, and by them our then ministers were forced to shew such a regard to these connections, as obliged them to neglect our American affairs, perhaps more than they would otherwise have done: Whereas, ever since that time, our ministers have found themselves obliged to be the patrons of our continental connections in Europe, and the gentlemen in the opposition have always, whilst they continued so, harangued against these connections, perhaps, upon some occasions, more warmly than they ought to have done.

I now come to the last war, in which I know it has been said, that we might have had an opportunity to have drove the French from every incroachment they had made upon us in America, and to have obliged them to acknowledge and confirm, in the fullest and most explicit manner, all the British rights in that part of the world, by an honourable, a safe, and a real definitive treaty of peace. But I hope, that even the gentlemen who have said so, will acknowledge, that the liberties of Europe, and consequently the independency of this nation, would have been in the utmost danger, had the French been able to reduce the power of the house of Austria, and to regulate the affairs of the German empire, in such a manner, as to render every prince thereof dependent upon them for the preservation of the territories he possessed, which was plainly their intention when they first invaded the empire, after the death of the emperor Charles VI. If then the liberties of Europe depended upon defeating this French intention, we were obliged, for our own safety, to co-operate, and consequently to join in the war then carrying on upon the continent of Europe.

Whether that war was carried on in the most proper manner, or whether we might not have got some other powers to have borne a greater share of the ex-

* *See the Map ditto, Lond. Mag. p. 360, and the Plan. Ditto for 1756, p. 416.*

pence than they did, it is not now my business to enquire; but this I will say, that it cost this nation such a prodigious annual expence, that it was not in our power to raise an additional annual sum, sufficient for carrying on a vigorous war upon the continent of America; and after the seat of war was brought into Flanders, the French met yearly with such success, that it was still less possible for us to push the war in America. Nay, the fate of the subscription, taken in by authority of parliament, before the end of the year 1747, convinced us, that it would be no longer in our power to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the expence we had done; and we could not but foresee, that without our continuing to be at the same expence, it would be impossible for our allies to carry on the war with any hopes of success.

As the fate of this subscription had a great influence upon the negotiations for a peace, soon after begun at Aix-la-Chapelle; as I shall presently shew how our ministers were obliged to agree to the treaty of peace then concluded; and as I shall next shew how that treaty, and the consequential insolence of the French court, was the ultimate cause of the present war, I think it necessary to give a short history of that subscription, and an account of what I take to have been the chief cause of its unlucky fate, as follows:

On the 12th of November, the new parliament met at Westminster, and on the 5th of December the house of commons agreed to the following resolution of their committee of ways and means, viz.

"That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 6,300,000l. be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per cent. per annum*; and that an additional capital of 10l. be added to every 100l. advanced, the said additional capital to be by way of lottery, consisting of tickets of the value of 10l. each, the blanks and prizes to bear an interest of 4l. *per cent. per annum*; the interest of the said annuities and lottery to commence from Michaelmas, 1748: That every subscriber shall, on or before the 12th of December instant, make a deposit of 10l. *per cent.* with the cashiers of the Bank of England; and every subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his money, at or before the time, or respective times, that shall be appointed for the payment thereof, such subscriber shall be allowed interest, after the rate of 5l. *per cent. per annum*, to be computed from the day on which such actual payment shall be made, to Michaelmas next; and that the said deposit, and all other sums paid to the cashiers of the Bank, in virtue of this resolution, shall by them be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise."

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Dr. Hillary, *in his* Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diseases, in the Island of Barbadoes, *gives us, in a Note, the following extraordinary Relation.*

"ON the 1st of November, 1755, which was three days before the new moon, a very extraordinary phænomenon happened at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes. At 20 minutes after two o'clock, afternoon, above an hour after it was high-water there, the sea suddenly flowed, and rose more than two feet higher than it does in the highest spring tides, and in three minutes time it ebbed so as to be as much lower than the usual lowest ebb; and then it flowed again as high as it did before: And thus it continued to ebb and flow to this uncommon height, and to fall to that unusual lowness, every five minutes, so as to leave the sides of the channel dry to a considerable distance; but the times between its ebbing and flowing decreased, so as to be a little longer, and the water to rise a little less each time, almost in an arithmetical progression, after the first four or five times, till near seven o'clock in the evening, when I returned out of the country, and had this account of it from several gentlemen who carefully observed it: And it then continued ebbing and flowing, though it did not then rise above one foot higher, and fall one foot lower, than its usual ebbing and flowing in the common tides, and it was then about twenty minutes between each time of flowing; and so it continued gradually to abate in each oscillation, till after nine o'clock in the evening, when the return of the usual tide put an end to this extraordinary motion of the sea. This day was remarkably serene, warm, and dry; we had little wind, and that from the east; the face of the sea was calm and smooth before it came, and the ships in the bay were not moved by it; but the small craft in the channel over the bar, were driven too and fro with great violence, and some of them up against the bridge: And the water flowed

in and out of the harbour with such a force, that it tore up the black mud in the bottom of the channel, so that it sent forth a great stench; and caused the fishes to float on its surface, and drove many of them on to the dry land, at a considerable distance, where they were taken up by the negroes. Many people were witnesses of this uncommon phænomenon, which could not be accounted for, from the known cause of the tides, nor from any other natural cause, unless we supposed that an earthquake was at some distance in the sea, as I then said: Though no motion of the earth was perceived here by any person on the land, or in the ships in the bay; neither was any noise heard, either from the earth, or in the air.

But two months after this, we received an account of a most dreadful earthquake, which happened on the same day, at Lisbon in Portugal, and destroyed the greatest part of that populous, rich city.

We are told, that the first shock of the earthquake there, happened at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, and the second shock, which was much greater, and agitated the river and the sea much more violently there was at twenty minutes after ten o'clock before noon: And the sea at Barbadoes was agitated as above; first at twenty minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between Lisbon and Bridgetown, is near 3400 English miles, and the difference of time is near three hours and a half, which makes seven hours and a half; and if the sea was moved at Barbadoes by that earthquake at Lisbon, as it is most probable that it was, then the vibrating motion was communicated through so soft a medium as the body of water is, 3400 miles in seven hours and a half's time, which is at the rate of 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles each hour, or seven miles and a half in each minute; which is a very swift motion to be communicated by percussion, through so soft a medium as water is."

The Author of Conjectures on original Composition, *after some preceding Criticisms and Encomiums on the good Mr.* Addison, *gives the following Character of him and his Writings, and Instance of his Piety in his last Moments.*

"ADDISON wrote little in verse, much in sweet, elegant, Virgilian prose; so let me call it, since Longinus calls Herodotus most Homeric, and Thucydides is said to have formed his style on Pindar. Addison's compositions are built with the finest materials, in the taste of the ancients, and (to speak his own language) on truly classick ground: And though they are the delight of the present age, yet am I persuaded that they will receive more justice from posterity. I never read him, but I am struck with such a disheartening idea of perfection, that I drop my pen. And, indeed, far superior writers should forget his compositions, if they would be greatly pleased with their own.

But you say, that you know his value already—You know, indeed, the value of his writings, and close with the world in thinking them immortal; but, I believe, you know not, that his name would have deserved immortality, though he had never written; and that, by a better title than the pen can give: You know too, that his life was amiable; but, perhaps, you are still to learn, that his death was triumphant: That is a glory granted to a very few: And the paternal hand of Providence, which, sometimes, snatches home its beloved children in a moment, must convince us, that it is a glory of no great consequence to the dying individual; that, when it is granted, it is granted chiefly for the sake of the surviving world, which may profit by his pious example, to whom is indulged the strength, and opportunity to make his virtue shine out brightest at the point of death: And, here, permit me to take notice, that the world will, probably, profit more by a pious example of lay-extraction, than by one born of the church; the latter being, usually taxed with an abatement of influence by the bulk of mankind: Therefore, to smother a bright example of this superior good influence, may be reputed a sort of murder injurious to the living, and unjust to the dead.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is insuppressible, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. For, after a long, and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life: But with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend: He came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent: After a decent, and proper pause, the youth said, "Dear Sir! you sent for me: I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred:" May distant ages not only hear, but feel,

the reply! Forcibly graſping the youth's hand, he ſoftly ſaid, "See in what peace a chriſtian can die." He ſpoke with difficulty, and ſoon expired. Through grace Divine, how great is man? Through Divine Mercy, how ſtingleſs death? Who would not thus expire?

What an ineſtimable legacy were thoſe few dying words to the youth beloved? What a glorious ſupplement to his own valuable fragment on the truth of Chriſtianity? What a full demonſtration, that his fancy could not feign beyond what his virtue could reach? For when he would ſtrike us moſt ſtrongly with the grandeur of Roman magnanimity, his dying hero is ennobled with this ſublime ſentiment,

While yet I live, let me not live in vain.
CATO.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the King of Pruſſia, *to his Miniſters at foreign Courts*, April 28, 1759. (*See p.* 279.)

"IT is known to all Europe, that I have provided for all the officers who are my priſoners of war, as well Swedes, as French and Auſtrians, and lately for the Ruſſians, the beſt accommodation, and every conveniency; having, for that end, permitted them to paſs the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheleſs, as ſome of them have groſsly abuſed the liberty allowed them, by keeping up illicit correſpondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cauſe all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which muſt not be confounded with the fortreſs of that name, from which it is entirely ſeparate, and where they will enjoy the ſame eaſe as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly obſerved. This is a reſolution no body can blame. I am ſufficiently authoriſed in it by the law of nations, and by the example of the powers who are leagued againſt me; the court of Vienna having never ſuffered any of my officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna, and the court of Ruſſia having ſent ſome of them even to Caſan. However, as my enemies let ſlip no opportunity of blackening my moſt innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reaſons for making this alteration with regard to the officers who are my priſoners, &c."

Anſwer of Major-General Amherſt *to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who had tranſmitted their Thanks, for his Services**.

SIR, New-York, April 16, 1759.

"I HAD the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of December, incloſing a reſolution the houſe of commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.—It is with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude I receive that higheſt mark of honour, the thanks of the houſe; and I hope my future conduct in the ſervice of my country will beſt acknowledge it, and render me more deſerving of ſo very great an honour.—I muſt beg leave to return you, Sir, my moſt ſincere thanks, for the gracious manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify to me the reſolution of the houſe. I am, with the utmoſt reſpect, SIR,

Your moſt humble,
And moſt obedient ſervant,
JEFFERY AMHERST.

A Deſcription of MERIONETHSHIRE, *with a correct* MAP *thereof.*

MERIONETHSHIRE, in North Wales, called by the inhabitants of Wales Sir Veiryonydh, and by the Romans Mervinia, is more mountainous than any of the Welch counties, rocky, rough, ſteril, bearing very ſmall crops of corn; yet is well watered, grazes good flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle, from which, and the manufacture of wrought cottons, the inhabitants reap their chief ſupport. It is but thinly inhabited. It has plenty of fowl and fiſh, and herrings are taken, in great plenty, upon its coaſts. It is bounded on the eaſt by Montgomeryſhire; on the ſouth by the river Dyfi, which ſeparates it from Cardiganſhire; on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; and on the north by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire. It is about 36 miles in length from S. to N.E. its breadth from E. to W. is about 23 miles, and it is 108 miles in circumference. It contains about 500,000 acres, 2590 houſes; and has four market towns, and 37 pariſhes. It ſends one member to parliament, who, in the preſent parliament, is William Vaughan, Eſq;

The towns are, 1. Harleigh, ſeated on a rock, on the ſea ſhore, governed by a mayor, with a market weekly, on Saturday. It has few inhabitants, and the houſes are but meanly built. It is diſtant from London, 161 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.—2. Bala, though a poor town, enjoys many immunities, and is governed by bailiffs. Its market is weekly, on Saturday. It is diſtant from London 145 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.—3. Dolgelly, ſeated in a vale, on the Avon, which has a ſmall market weekly, on Thurſday; the mountains round it, near three miles high, are called its walls. It is diſtant from London 149 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.—4. Dinaſmouthye, whoſe market is weekly, on Friday; 142 computed, and 176 meaſured miles from London.

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 637.

The


CARNARVONSH.
DENBIGHSH.
MONTGOMERYSH.
CARDIGAN BAY
Explanation
Burough Towns
Market Towns
Parishes or Villages
Great or Direct Post Roads.
Principal Cross Roads
Cross Roads
British Statute Miles
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Clwyd R.
Pont Aben
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Gwanvid
Bala
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Pemble Meer
Llyn Tegidd
Berwin Mountains
Pont Ravan
Rarauvoir Hill
Penrose Wood
Bullagroo Mountains
Llanmagereth
Gwanmas
Clum
Llanymmowddwy
Dolgelly
Cader Idris Hill
Dinasmouthwye
Digoth
Maynlloyne
Abertwido
Merthavern
Abursuddon
Machynleth
Llanegryn
Thehery C
Pontrusbin
Aberamrgad
Llanaverry
Sarnabuch Point
Llangylynyn
Lingoril R.
Avonvaur R.
Barmouth
Peat Moor
Llanabar Ch.
Egryn
Llanthony
Llandonvry
Llanenddwen
Llanbeder
Llanbeder R.
Artro R.
Llandecknin
Mainturog
Festiniog
L. Colwy
Llyn Tecoyn
Llyn Ytha
Llanyhangle
Traeth Bichan
Traeth Mawr
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 182.

FEBRUARY 10, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition signed by Thomas Smith, Robert Turlington, and William Sherratt, owners of the Antigallican private ship of war, on behalf of themselves, the proprietors, captain, officers and crew of the said ship, and their lawful prize, a French ship from China; setting forth, that the petitioners, and others, did, at a great expence, fit out the Antigallican private ship of war, of which William Foster was commander; that the said capt. Foster having taken a very rich prize, called the Penthievre, carried it into the Bay of Cadiz, and that it was soon after legally condemned at Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, the petitioners alledged, the said prize was unjustly taken from the captors in the said Bay of Cadiz, and delivered up to the French; and complaining of the hardships and damages which they had sustained thereby; and therefore praying that the petitioners might receive such redress and satisfaction, as the house should in their great wisdom and justice think proper, for the great loss and damages the petitioners had sustained; and that they might be relieved in such manner as the house should think requisite.

This petition was accompanied with a printed case, which had been delivered to the members; but it is too long to be inserted here. However, I shall from thence give the history of the capture and condemnation of the prize, as it may be deemed authentick, and is as follows:

"That capt. Foster, on Dec. 26, 1756, was cruizing with his ship the Antigallican off the coast of Gallicia in Spain, when he met with the above mentioned ship called the Penthievre, commanded by Estoupan Villeneuve, homeward bound from China, but last from the Island of Saint Mary, near the coast of Madagascar, directly to Port L'Orient in France.

That it was about day break when the Antigallican discovered the Penthievre, which was then seven leagues distant from the coast of Spain, and about four leagues distant from the Antigallican, which was also more than seven leagues distant from any part of the Spanish coast.

That when the French on board the Penthievre discovered the Antigallican, they bore down upon her, with the wind in their favour, which was then about south south-east, and blew from the land. That the Penthievre, about twelve at noon, was three British leagues from the nearest land, and four leagues and a half from the light-house of Corunna, when she fired a gun to bring the Antigallican too, which was then sailing under Spanish colours, about three leagues and a half from the nearest shore, when the Penthievre thus first began the hostility.

That the Antigallican then hoisted British colours; upon which the Penthievre immediately fired a whole broadside, and half another, before the Antigallican fired a gun, or made any sign of hostility. That several of his majesty's subjects were killed and wounded by the fire from the Penthievre, which was then returned by the Antigallican; and a close engagement continued between both ships, as they went right before the wind, with all the sail they could make from the land, for about three hours, when the Penthievre struck to the Antigallican.

That the Antigallican was about five leagues and half distant from the light-house at Corunna, when the Penthievre struck, which was then about a mile farther off land than the Antigallican.

That the Penthievre was thus fairly and lawfully taken by the Antigallican; and so far out of the jurisdiction of his Catholick majesty, that none of the people, on board either of the ships, could perceive any forts, castles, or batteries; nor could they discern any colours flying in any place on shore, from whence no gun was fired at the ships, and no kind of intimation given that the neutrality of the port was invaded.

That the French officers and mariners declared, freely and openly, "that they *bore* down upon the Antigallican, with a resolution to take her, as they imagined she was an English ship, and made no doubt that she would fall a very easy prize, because she was so much inferior in size and burthen to the Penthievre: And they all, freely and voluntarily acknowledged, that their ship was fairly taken, and they were lawful prisoners of war: Nor did they imagine that the legality of the prize would ever be opposed, or contested; or

that the neutrality of the Spaniſh crown was at all offended by this engagement." All which has been fully proved by inconteſtible evidence; tho' the owners have been unjuſtly deprived of their lawful prize, thro' the force of *perjury*, and *a denial of juſtice* from the court of Spain.

That the French officers and mariners were treated with the greateſt humanity and civility, from the time they were taken priſoners, to the time they were reſtored to their liberty at Cadiz, where capt. Foſter arrived with the Antigallican and her prize, the Penthievre, on January 24 following, when he delivered his priſoners to the French conſul, who returned him thanks for the care he had taken of them, and gave him a receipt for them as priſoners of war.

That the French officers and mariners alſo paid a publick teſtimony of their gratitude for the humanity and generoſity that had been ſhewn them by the captors: For they openly declared to the Spaniards, in the preſence of the French conſul, that no priſoners were ever uſed better; and that the Penthievre was fairly and lawfully made a prize by the Antigallican.

That captain Foſter, his officers, and crew, were certain of the legality of their prize, which made them proceed to the port of Cadiz, where they naturally expected to find the ſame protection that is due to his majeſty's ſubjects from all thoſe powers which are in amity with his majeſty. The French officers and mariners made no kind of complaint againſt the legality of the capture, which proved of very great value: But their firſt lieutenant, ſupercargo, pilot, boatſwain, and three of their mariners, voluntarily depoſed, before the Britiſh conſul of Cadiz, that ſhe was a fair and legal prize; which all the priſoners were alſo ready and willing to do, if the conſul had thought it neceſſary.

That all thoſe witneſſes wrote down, or dictated, their own depoſitions themſelves, in the French language, which they freely and voluntarily ſigned, without any manner of compulſion, as appears by the affidavits of the vice conſul of Cadiz, and ſeveral others.

That, upon their evidence, the Penthievre was condemned by the judge-ſurrogate of his majeſty's vice-admiralty court at Gibraltar, on Feb. 28, without any oppoſition from the French, tho' the uſual publick notice of 25 days, given on ſuch occaſions, was duly obſerved; and tho' the place of condemnation was not above fifteen leagues diſtant from Cadiz."

This is the hiſtory as ſet forth in the caſe, and the reſt contains a long detail of the partiality and injuſtice of the Spaniſh court and judges; but in the preſent critical conjuncture, it was not, it ſeems, thought proper to inquire into this tickliſh affair, and therefore tho' the petition was allowed to be brought up, and read, it was not ſo much as ordered to lie upon the table.

February 11, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of Robert Hunter Morris, Eſq; alledging, that no ſalt was then made in the Britiſh colonies in North-America, but that the ſaid colonies depended upon a precarious ſupply, from foreigners, of that commodity; and that the petitioner, from a perſonal knowledge of the ſituation and circumſtances of many parts of North America, from an enquiry into the cauſes of the miſcarriages of former attempts, and from many years enquiry and obſervation into, and an acquaintance with the manner of making ſalt, as practiſed in ſeveral parts of Europe, was well convinced, that good marine ſalt might be made in his majeſty's colonies in North-America, in quantities ſufficient for their own uſe and conſumption, and at a moderate price; and further alledging, that the carrying from hence, proper men and materials, and the erecting neceſſary works for the making of ſalt, would be attended with a very large expence and great hazard, but that the petitioner was willing to undertake the ſame, at his own riſk and charge, provided he could be ſecured in the enjoyment of the profits which might ariſe therefrom (in caſe it ſucceeded) for ſuch a term of years as might ſeem to the houſe, a proper and adequate compenſation for ſo great an undertaking; and that the petitioner conceived, no loſs or inconvenience could poſſibly attend the giving ſuch an encouragement, as every method, by which the colonies were then ſupplied, would be left open, and that the encouragement propoſed could only ariſe from the ſucceſs of the undertaking; but that, if by this means they were brought to ſupply themſelves with ſalt of their own making, it would render many conſiderable branches of trade more certain and beneficial; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into their conſideration, and to grant the petitioner ſuch aſſiſtance therein, as to them ſhould ſeem proper.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and, on March 2, it was again read, and referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof; and to report

port the same, with their opinion to the house. But I do not find that they ever made any report; for which I can suggest to myself no sufficient reason but that of other gentlemen's offering to engage to set up the same manufacture in our plantations, without any parliamentary assistance; for if no such offer was made, I can see no publick prejudice that could have arisen from granting this petitioner an exclusive privilege for 14 years, to carry on this manufacture in the plantations, provided he should have it set up, and effectually carried on, within two or three years from the date of his patent or charter. A man who, at his own risk and charge, first sets up and establishes in any country a new manufacture of any kind, deserves such a privilege as much as those do who discover any new and useful invention; and as he did not propose to confine the inhabitants of the plantations to the making use of his salt, or to prevent their taking every method then or formerly practised by them, for furnishing themselves with salt, no one could complain of his having, for a few years, a power to prevent any man's taking advantage of his ingenuity, trouble, and expence, as the first introduction of any manufacture always requires more ingenuity, trouble, and expence, than is required for carrying it on after it has once been introduced.

But if a favourable report had been made, and a bill ordered to be brought in, it is highly probable that the passing of the bill would have been opposed by the proprietors of our salt-works in Great-Britain, who would of course have made use of this popular argument, that it was an encouraging of the people in our plantations to interfere with the trade and manufactures of their mother-country. This, it is true, would have been a popular argument; but it must be allowed, that it would have been a self interested argument, and when it is made use of with regard to the necessaries, or even the conveniences of life, it is a most oppressive argument. I much doubt whether the argument be in any case consistent with the true interest of the British dominions in general. Monopolies are generally allowed to be of pernicious consequence to trade; but a monopoly may be granted to a country, a province, or to any particular part of our dominions, as well as to a private man. We may, for example, enact that no wheat shall be produced, or that no woollen manufactures shall be made, but in such a particular part of our dominions; and within our own dominions we may render such a monopoly effectual by severe laws and a rigorous execution; but we cannot render it effectual in foreign countries. What then will be the consequence? That part of our own dominions which has got the monopoly, will, by the increase of money, the increase of rents, and the increase of the rate of wages, at last come to sell their wheat, or their woollen manufactures, so dear, that none of them can be sold at a foreign market, if any wheat or woollen manufactures, or any thing that may supply their place, can be had from any other country. If at the time of our establishing such a monopoly there should be no wheat, or no woollen manufactures, produced in any foreign country, the high price they must at last pay for what they have from us, will not only incite but enable some of them to improve their agriculture or manufactures, and as soon as foreigners can have these commodities at a less price from any other country, they will have none of them from us.

Thus we may see, that even this favourite point of not allowing our ultramarine dominions to interfere in any thing with the trade or manufactures of Great-Britain, is a point of so delicate a nature that we must take care not to push it too far, or too long. By so doing we may at last put an end to our being able to export any thing of our own produce or manufacture to any foreign country whatsoever; and as we have no mines of gold or silver, if we had no such export trade, our own luxuries would soon drain us of every ounce of gold or silver we have now amongst us; which would soon put an end both to our agriculture and manufactures, as some rough foreign materials are necessary for both, and these we could not have from foreigners, unless we could give them gold or silver, or some of our produce or manufacture at a moderate price, in return. I am therefore apt to doubt, whether it would not be a wiser maxim, and more conducive both to the increase and preservation of our trade, to give full liberty to every part of our own dominions, to produce, manufacture, and export, whatever they thought fit; because it would establish a constant and perpetual rivalship among them, which would keep the price of every thing we could produce or manufacture so low, that none of our neighbouring nations could rival us at any foreign market; and few of them would incline or be able to produce or manufacture, even for their home

consumption, any large quantities of what they could have at so cheap a rate from some one or other part of the British dominions. And as Great-Britain will, I hope, always be the seat of our government, it will consequently be always the ocean of British riches, to which every British stream of riches, however distant, will bend its course, and in which it will at last be swallowed up, excepting only those exhalations from it, which are necessary for contributing towards the preservation of its perennial course.

February 15, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in cities, and towns corporate, within that part of Great Britain, called England; and that Sir Willoughby Aston, Sir John Philipps, the lord register of Scotland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, and Mr. alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Barrow was next day added. And accordingly the bill was the same day presented to the house by Sir Willoughby Aston, read a first time, and a motion made for its being read a second time; but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative.

What was the reason for rejecting this bill upon the very first reading, so that the affair can hardly be said to have come the length of a bill, I shall not pretend to say; but it was generally said, that if it had been a bill for restraining the licensing of above such a certain number of alehouses, in any town or country parish, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each respectively, it would have been a more useful, and a more necessary bill; for the infinite number of alehouses we now have spread over every part of the kingdom, contribute exceedingly towards increasing the idleness and extravagance of the labouring part of the people, and towards the bringing great numbers of their families into the most deplorable distress. It is, perhaps, the principal cause why so many of our poor are ready to throw their legitimate children into the Foundling-Hospital, which renders it so much more difficult in this kingdom to establish and support such an hospital, than it is in any other. But as this infinite number of alehouses likewise contributes to increase that branch of our publick revenue called the excise, a great part of which is appropriated to the payment of our national debt, and not a small part to that sacred revenue called the civil list, it is not probable that such a bill will ever be agreed to, unless some notable publick misfortune should oblige us to alter that plan of politicks which we have been pursuing for many years past.

February 20, it was moved, that an act made in the 6th year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was next moved, that an act made in the first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the First, entitled, *An Act for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments appointed by the Act last mentioned*, might be read; which was accordingly read, and then it was moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for shortening the term and duration of future parliaments.

Upon this motion a long debate ensued, but the question being at last put, it was carried in the negative, to the surprize of many, who imagined that the preservation of our constitution at home was now to be attended to, as well as the preservation of our rights and possessions in America. Consequently, the rejecting of this motion occasioned many contests without doors; and it now so plainly appears, that bribery and corruption at elections must always be the necessary consequence of septennial parliaments, that the only argument of any weight, made use of by those who endeavoured to justify the rejecting of this motion, was, that whilst we are engaged in such a dangerous and expensive war, it was not a proper time to think of introducing such an alteration in our form of government.

But whatever may be in this argument, it must be granted, that if bribery and corruption at elections be not put an end to, it must soon put an end to our constitution, and establish in this nation the very worst sort of government that was ever in any country established; for gentlemen will soon find out, if they have not found it out already, that it can signify nothing to stand candidate for member of parliament in opposition to the ministers for the time being; because tho' a few of them, by their popularity, their hospitality, and their great expence at the elections, may get themselves chosen, yet the ministers, by bribery and corruption, will always procure a majority of their friends to be elected, or at least returned, for the next ensuing parliament; so that no man who sets up upon a truly patriot scheme, can thereby propose to do his country any real service. And when this

comes to be the general opinion, no man who is governed by nothing but a sincere love for his country, will ever think of standing a candidate at any election: On the contrary, such men will always avoid being chosen, that they may not expose themselves to the resentment of the court, A without being thereby able to serve the country. Contested elections may sometimes happen, but it will never be about who shall serve, but about who shall sell their country. Consequently it is evident, that bribery and corruption at elections must at last bring bribery and corruption B into parliament.

Can we expect that a corrupt parliament will ever refuse to grant the crown what number of standing forces, or what publick revenue, the ministers for the time being may please to insist on. Thus we shall at last be brought under that very C form of government which was established at Rome under their first emperors, that is to say, an absolute monarchy supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary army; and the history of the Roman empire, from its first establishment to its utter extinction, must con- D vince us, that it is the very worst form of government that was ever invented; for from thence we may learn, that such a monarch may sacrifice the publick interest to his private passions more openly, and may commit more whimsical cruelties, under the form of law, than any arbitrary E monarch dare venture upon; and that such a parliament will always be more factious under a good prince, than under a wicked and tyrannical one; because the former will disdain to sacrifice the publick service solely to parliamentary merit, or to squander the publick money in bribing F the electors or the members, both which the latter will always do without measure or reserve.

Such a form of government must necessarily be the most oppressive upon the poor, the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, and of the most pernicious G consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people. I say first, that such a form of government must be the most oppressive upon the poor, because taxes must be imposed for the support of the government, and as the rich must always have a great influence in parliament, H they will, in the methods of taxation, take as much care as they can of themselves. Therefore, they will chuse to supply the publick revenue by taxes upon the necessaries and conveniences of life; because to every such tax a poor man, who lives comfortably by his labour, pays as much as the richest man in the kingdom: And such taxes the ministers of the crown will always be most fond of, because of the multitude of officers that must be employed in the collection.

In the next place I say, that such a form of government must be the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, which must be evident from what I have just mentioned; for taxes upon the necessaries and conveniences of life must raise the price of labour: This must raise the price of every sort of manufacture; and this must diminish, if not totally prevent, their sale at any foreign market.

And lastly, I say, that such a form of government must be of the most pernicious consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people; for as to the religion and morals of the people, it is evident, that the more profligate the people generally are, as to every principle of religion, morality, or politicks, bribery and corruption will, both in parliament and at elections, have the greater and the more certain effect. In such a form of government therefore, the governing powers will take every method they can contrive, for subduing and rooting out of the human mind every passion, every affection, but the desire of sensual pleasure, and the infallible consequence thereof, a boundless love of money. In all assemblies, the members will harrangue and vote, not for the sake of gaining esteem, or of serving their country, but for the sake of raising their price: In the church, the clergy will study and preach, not for the sake of religion, but of getting a better benefice: At the bar, the lawyers will plead, not for the sake of justice, but for the sake of increasing the number or the value of their fees; and in the wars, either by land or sea, their soldiers will fight, not for the sake of glory, or the honour of their country, but for the sake of plunder or prizes. Thus the love of money will become the sole governing principle among the people; and whilst the government can by taxes, or otherwise, get money enough to answer this popular passion of its own creating, it will continue absolute and undisturbed; but the moment it ceases to be able to do so, faction will ensue in their assemblies, and mutiny in their fleets and armies.

Then as to the courage of the people, in such a form of government, it is certain, that the governing powers will take every possible method to render the people in general cowardly, undisciplined, and unarmed;

unarmed; becauſe the more they are ſo, the more eaſily they may be overawed by a mercenary ſtanding army, the more impoſſible it will be for any great and ancient family to defend themſelves againſt the moſt unjuſt, the moſt cruel oppreſſion, by an inſurrection of the people in their favour. Even as to thoſe of the ſtanding army, courage, as well as every other ſort of virtuous merit, will be neglected, or at leaſt not duly rewarded; becauſe all publick rewards will, and indeed muſt, be applied, by the governing powers, towards gaining and ſecuring thoſe who are rich enough to be aſſiſting to the government, in bribing and corrupting the people at elections, and vile enough always to vote in parliament as directed by the miniſters for the time being.

Upon every one of theſe three heads I could have added a number of other arguments, in confirmation of what I have ſaid; but *fruſtra fit per plura, quod fieri poteſt per pauciora*. What I have ſaid will, I think, be ſufficient for convincing every unbiaſſed reader, that an abſolute monarchy ſupported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary ſtanding army, is the very worſt ſort of government that ever was invented. Thank God! we are as yet far from having any ſuch government eſtabliſhed amongſt us; but if no new regulations be made for putting a ſtop to that bribery and corruption which is now ſo notorious at our elections, and preventing gentlemen's being put to ſuch a monſtrous expence in obtaining a ſeat in parliament, as they are now generally put to, I am afraid, that corruption will at laſt get into the parliament itſelf; and ſhould it ever begin to prevail in that ſacred place, we ſhall then be in great danger of having this very worſt ſort of government eſtabliſhed. At firſt it will make its appearance under many allurements, as it did at Rome in the reign of Auguſtus Cæſar; and paraſites of power will every where boaſt of the preſent ſecurity of our happy conſtitution. Neither the conſent, nor the approbation of parliament, will ever be deſired to any very unpopular or oppreſſive meaſures; nor can indeed ever be aſked by a good and a wiſe ſovereign. But as ſoon as a weak and wicked prince gets poſſeſſion of the throne, the Gorgon's head will then begin to appear, and will petrify every one that ſhall dare to look upon it with a piercing eye. The parliament will then not only approve of every meaſure propoſed by the prince, but condemn every one accuſed by his order; and as the Romans ſaw Pallas, their emperor's ſlave, this nation may ſee a royal lackey triumph over the beſt families in the kingdom, and without any other merit exalted to the rank of nobility by an addreſs from both houſes of parliament, as Pallas was to the Prætorian rank by a decree of the Roman ſenate.

To conclude, whether the preſent be a proper time or no, for introducing ſuch a regulation, as was by the above motion propoſed, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but it ſeems to be certain that we ought to take the firſt proper opportunity for eſtabliſhing ſuch regulations as will be effectual, for enabling gentlemen of character to come into parliament, without any other expence than that hoſpitable manner of living at their ſeats in the country, for which our anceſtors were ſo deſervedly renowned *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 191.

ALTHO' no inquiry was ever made into the conduct of this expedition, or into the cauſes that prevented the attack of Petit Guavas, yet in the year 1697 it was made manifeſtly appear, that they might have attacked and carried the place, even after the Spaniards had left them. In that year admiral Nevil was ſent to the Weſt-Indies with a ſtrong ſquadron of Engliſh and Dutch men of war, upon that famous and ill concerted expedition, to intercept the French ſquadron commanded by Mr. Pointis, in which he was diſappointed by the ridiculous conduct of our people here at home. Whilſt he was in thoſe ſeas, and after Pointis had eſcaped from him, that is to ſay, on June 22, he received a letter from Sir William Beeſton, governor of Jamaica, ſignifying what great advantage it would be to that Iſland, if he could demoliſh the French town of Petit Guavas. Upon this he preſently detached Vander Meeſes, the Dutch admiral, upon this ſervice, with ſome Engliſh and Dutch men of war. This admiral approached near the place on the 27th, but ordered his ſhips to keep out of ſight, whilſt he, with 400 men only, commanded by ſeven of his captains, embarked that night in their boats, landed near the town, attacked it between three and four o'clock next morning, and after driving the inhabitants from all their works and batteries, made themſelves entirely maſters of the place. The admiral's deſign then was to have had the town regularly

* *See a Debate upon this ſubject in Lond. Mag. for* 1734, *p.* 202. *And another in ditto for* 1745, *p.* 326.

regularly plundered, as it was known to be much richer at that particular time than usual, and to have had the plunder preserved for the benefit of the whole squadron he belonged to. But he found it impossible to prevent his men from getting drunk with the liquors they found in the town, therefore he ordered it to be set fire to in several places, by which it was soon reduced to ashes, with all the treasure and rich merchandize that were lodged in it; and as his orders extended no further, he reimbarked and rejoined the squadron, with the loss only of about 30 men killed, and about as many wounded. This shews that capt. Wilmot's neglecting to attack Petit Guavas, presently after reducing Port Paix, must have been owing to cowardice, or to a selfish view of disposing of his plunder as soon as possible; and the just and generous design of the Dutch admiral, sets in a most glaring light, the avaritious conduct of the English commodore.

As the treaty of peace was concluded at Ryswick in September, 1697, I find nothing remarkable in the History of Jamaica until the war broke out again in 1702. As soon as the joyful news arrived at Jamaica, that war had been declared both against France and Spain, so far was it from giving the people of that island any apprehension from two such powerful and now hostile neighbours, that it seemed to give them new spirits; and instead of keeping all their men at home, in order to act only upon the defensive, they resolved to act upon the offensive, in consequence whereof they presently fitted out a great number of privateers, ten of which united together in a sort of partnership, and sailing to the coast of Cartagena, landed near the city of Tolu, and plundered that city and neighbourhood of every thing that was worth carrying on board, after which they set the city on fire, and reduced it to ashes. From hence they sailed up the gulph of Darien, and having got some Indians for their guides, they landed a body of 400 men, who marched over that neck of land towards the gold mines of Santa Cruz de Cana. On March 9, 1702-3, they surprised a Spanish out-guard of ten men, nine of whom they killed or made prisoners, but the tenth escaping gave notice of their approach, whereupon the inhabitants deserted that little town, carrying with them their money and jewels, and the garrison shut themselves up in their little fort; but the invaders soon mastered the fort, and possessed themselves of the mine, where they found above 70 negroes, whom they immediately set to work, and continued them at it for three weeks, in which time they got as much gold dust, and plate and rich merchandize which the inhabitants had left concealed, as the negroes could carry, after which they demolished the fort, burnt the town, and with their loaded negroes returned to their ships. And whilst this copartnership were thus employed, two other Jamaica privateers landed 100 men near Trinidada, in the Island of Cuba, plundered the town, burnt part of it, and carried off a very considerable booty.

As the fine flowers of human happiness are generally mixt with very vexatious thorns, the joy which the people of Jamaica had conceived from the success of their privateers, and the many rich prizes expected to be brought into their island, was very much damped by a new and fatal accident that happened to the town of Port Royal. Although great part of the ground on which that town was formerly situated, had been sunk by the earthquake in 1692 before-mentioned, and remained covered by the sea, yet some part had continued firm, and became dry as soon as the sea returned to its natural bed. And as it was a most convenient spot for the situation of a mercantile town, the assembly in 1693 passed an act for obliging the proprietors of the ground to rebuild the houses that had been demolished, or to sell the ground at an appraised value, by which all the demolished houses and wharfs on that spot of ground had been rebuilt, and several new houses and warehouses erected higher up on that neck of land, so that before the year 1703 Port Royal was again become a fine flourishing city; but, on January 9, 1702-3, a fire broke out in it with such violence, and raged with such fury, that there was no stopping it, till it had reduced every house and warehouse in the town to ashes. But as the fire began between 11 and 12 in the morning, most of the merchants saved their money and books of accompt, and some of them considerable quantities of merchandize, by the assistance of boats from the men of war and ships in the harbour, tho' such of them as were near the shore were themselves in great danger, and one brigantine and a sloop were actually burnt.

This second misfortune raised a sort of superstition among the people, that the ground whereon this town had been built, was accursed; and the assembly, so far from ordering it to be rebuilt, enacted

that it ſhould not be rebuilt, but that the people ſhould be removed to Kingſton, which had been made a diſtinct pariſh by an act of the aſſembly in the year 1693, and which by this means received an addition of ſeveral new ſtreets. However, the ſaid act having been afterwards repealed, the people have ſince got over their ſuperſtition, and as the ſituation is ſo convenient for ſhipping and unſhipping goods, many of the houſes have been rebuilt and the wharfs repaired, ſo that Port Royal is now again a conſiderable town, and is ſtill a diſtinct pariſh.

Hitherto no remarkable diſpute had happened between the people or aſſembly of Jamaica and their governor, but during the government of col. Tho. Handaſyde, which began about this time, theſe diſputes began, and have ever ſince continued with almoſt every governor, that ſurvived what may be called the honey-moon of his government. The diſputes in col. Handaſyde's time aroſe from two cauſes: Firſt, From a cuſtom that had been introduced, of two or more inconſiſtent publick offices being held by one and the ſame perſon, for Richard Rigby, Eſq; was, it ſeems, at the ſame time a member of the council, provoſt marſhal general, ſecretary of the iſland, and clerk of inrollments; by which means the inhabitants were, or might be ſubjected to great oppreſſion; therefore an act was paſſed in 1711 by the aſſembly for preventing any perſon's holding at the ſame time two or more offices of profit; but this act was either rejected here at home, is ſince expired, or has been repealed. And, Secondly, From a project ſet on foot in Jamaica, much like that once propoſed by our Edward the Firſt in England, which was, to oblige all poſſeſſors of land eſtates to produce their title deeds, and to ſeize all ſuch eſtates as eſcheated to the crown, to which the poſſeſſor could ſhew no good title. In purſuance of this unjuſt and mad project, ſome eſtates were actually declared to be eſcheated, and ſold to the higheſt bidder; but the crown would have got little by the project if it had been allowed to be fully carried into execution; for as no honeſt man would bid for ſuch eſtates, the projectors got ſome truſtee for their own behoof to become the purchaſer for a mere trifle, and this trifle was only what they were to account for to the crown. Thus it often happens when oppreſſive meaſures are ſet on foot: The crown, or the king for the time being, bears all the blame, and the miniſters, or their tools, run away with all, or the far greateſt ſhare of the profit; which ſhews the wiſdom and the juſtice of that maxim in our conſtitution, That the king can do no wrong. But this project was nipped in the bud by the aſſembly's paſſing an act, with proper proviſoes, for ſecuring the property of land eſtates to thoſe that had been, or ſhould afterwards, for ſeven years, be in peaceable and uninterrupted poſſeſſion of the ſame; which act was confirmed here at home, and now remains a ſtanding law of the iſland.

Theſe diſputes raiſed ſuch animoſities between the governor and aſſembly that he, in a paſſion, diſſolved them, and they as paſſionately, but more raſhly, by being more illegal, reſolved to continue ſitting notwithſtanding his diſſolution; whereupon he acted with the true ſpirit of a brave and reſolute commander; for he entered the aſſembly with his ſword drawn, threatning to put to death the firſt man that ſhould refuſe to leave the place, which ſo much ſurpriſed them, that they all walked out without ſo much as any one of them offering to refuſe; ſo faint-hearted are men when conſcious of their being in the wrong, ſo much more eaſy is it to bully an aſſembly of men, than any one ſingle man of that aſſembly.

But in July, 1711, theſe diſputes were put an end to by the arrival of the new governor lord Archibald Hamilton, who began his government by a meaſure very diſagreeable to the people, which was that of puting off the meeting of the aſſembly, and allowing himſelf to be influenced by two gentlemen who had rendered themſelves unpopular under the former governor. This of courſe began new diſputes, as a governor that has once gained the ill will of the people, can ſeldom afterwards be thought to do any thing right; but theſe diſputes were for ſometime ſuſpended, firſt by the fear of an invaſion from the French, who, in 1712, attacked and plundered the little iſland of Montſerrat, and next by a furious hurricane which happened on Auguſt 28, the ſame year, and not only did great damage in the iſland, but likewiſe to the ſhips in the harbours or upon the coaſt, many of which were entirely loſt, and above 400 people drowned or killed by the fall of the houſes or trees.

By the time the people had recovered from theſe frights a ceſſation of arms was proclaimed, which was ſucceeded by a peace both with France and Spain, in conſequence of the treaty of Utrecht; ſo that the people had now nothing to employ their thoughts but their diſputes with

their

their governor; and these grew so violent, that upon his being removed some time after the accession of his late majesty, and a new governor and council appointed, they thought fit to take him into custody and send him a prisoner to England; but he was discharged upon bail as soon as he arrived, and afterwards acquitted of every charge brought against him by the people of Jamaica, from whence it is reasonable to conclude, that their complaints against him were groundless, as it cannot be supposed that his acquittal proceeded, at that conjuncture, from any court favour.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A strong and applauded Argument of the Dutch *and their Advocates, examined and thoroughly refuted. Continued from p.* 176.

THIS difference cannot surely escape any man who is not wilfully blind, therefore our behaviour towards the Spaniards in the year 1739, can be no objection to the right we now contend for. It is a right we are most justly entitled to: It is a right we must insist on, because without exercising it we cannot preserve our own colonies or trade, nor prevent the increase of the French colonies and trade, nor finally can we hope to obtain a speedy and honourable peace. We cannot, we must not, therefore, submit to the above-mentioned doctrine, which is now so industriously propagated by our pretended friends the Dutch, and I am sorry to say, by many amongst ourselves. But this is not all the Dutch pretend to: They pretend that they may freely carry, in their ships bound from their own islands in the West-Indies, the produce of the French settlements in that part of the world, not only to any neutral port in Europe, but even to any port in France itself, and I must confess, that if we grant them the one, we must grant them the other; for as no part of that produce can be said to be contraband, if the Dutch have a right to carry it to any neutral port in Europe, they have a right to carry it to the ports of France itself. Nay, they further pretend that, even tho' it should be loaded on board their ships at their islands, by and properly belonging to the subjects of France, yet we have no right to seize or confiscate such produce; because by the marine treaty in 1674 it is expresly stipulated, "That all that which shall be found put on board ships belonging to the subjects of the lords the states, shall be accounted clear and free, altho' the whole lading, or any part thereof, by just title of property, should belong to the enemies of his majesty, except always contraband goods."

As to this pretence and the treaty upon which it is founded, I have no occasion to add much to what has been already said upon the subject, because the before mentioned author in your Magazine has shewed, that were it still subsisting, it can be meant to extend to no sort of trade but such as the Dutch carried on with or for France in time of peace *; and both he and others who have since wrote upon the same subject, have shewed, that we are not now bound to observe any treaty between the Dutch and us, because they have refused, and still do refuse, to perform their part of the treaties which were subsisting between us at the beginning of this war. I shall therefore only add, that if we were to admit the treaty of 1674 to be still subsisting in full force, and to put the same interpretation upon it which the Dutch pretend to do, it would be in their power, not only to carry on in their ships every branch of the French trade, but to supply the French with every sort of naval or warlike stores which they can have occasion for; because the French have now, in their own dominions, great numbers of ingenious mechanicks and workmen of all kinds, and if they had not, they might find as many as they could have occasion for amongst their friends in Holland, Germany, &c. they can therefore have occasion for the importation of nothing but the rough materials, and of these there is not so much as one mentioned in the article of that treaty which enumerates the several species of contraband goods, except, I think, saltpetre alone. And if naval stores, iron, copper, and provisions, had been in that article enumerated, as well as saltpetre, yet by the other articles of the same treaty it would be easy for the Dutch to supply the French with every kind of contraband goods, without its being in our power to seize them; because, even tho' we should meet with a Dutch ship bound to, and just sailing into a French port, we are bound by that treaty not to attempt to search her: We are only to make her a civil and friendly visit, *with two or three men at most*, to examine her passport, and her cocket or inventory of her loading; and if by the former she appears to be a Dutch ship, and no contraband goods are mentioned in the latter, *we are not to molest, search, or detain her, or to force her from her intended voyage.*

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 391, 392.

Thus, if we were to allow this treaty to be still subsisting, and to be interpreted as the Dutch do, it would be impossible for us to carry on a maritime war against France, or indeed against any potentate in the world; for that the Dutch would be as ready to carry on in their ships the trade of the Turks, as they now are to carry on that of the French, I do not in the least question. And yet when this treaty was made, there was a numerous party in this kingdom, such zealous friends to the Dutch, that our ministers durst hardly refuse to agree to this treaty; for as the French had in the year 1662 granted them such a treaty, it would have been made a ground of most furious clamour against our then ministers, had they refused to grant the Dutch the same favour, tho' the very reason that made the French ready to grant it, was a most cogent reason for our refusing it; but party zeal has often, both before and since that time, rendered us stupidly blind as to our true national interest, and I wish it may not at last appear to be the case with respect to some of our late treaties.

I have thus explained what the Dutch may do by virtue of this treaty, in order to shew, that it signifies nothing to dispute about the spirit or meaning of it: We must insist upon it that no treaty between us is now subsisting, as they have not only refused to perform their part, but have in several respects acted directly contrary to the treaties subsisting between us at the beginning of this war; and if we are now with respect to them to be governed only by the laws of nature and nations, we have by both a right to insist, that no neutral ship shall bring the produce of the French West-India settlements to any port in Europe, because they never could, much less usually did so in time of peace. Nay, I will go further, I will say, that we have by both these laws, a right to insist, that no Dutch ship, nor any neutral ship, shall enter any port of France, even in Europe, without our passport, and paying to us the same duty upon their tonnage, which the French obliged them to pay in time of peace, and which, to my great surprize, I have not heard that we have so much as once claimed. What are we afraid of? We are not surely afraid of the naval power of the Dutch, even tho' joined with that of France? In 1665 we engaged in a war against both, and tho' they were soon after joined by Denmark, we might have carried it on with success, if the parliament had been half so generous in their grants in that war, as they have been in this; yet it must be allowed, that the French were then equal in naval power to what they are at present, and the Dutch much superior, therefore, if we have now any reason to be afraid of insisting upon our rights, it must proceed from some difference in our own circumstances, which difference is not certainly to be ascribed to our being now less powerful at sea than we were in 1665, nor to the nation's being less unanimous in the present war than they were in that of 1665.

We cannot therefore have any publick and known reason for being so much afraid of Dutch menaces, as not to insist on the exercise of those rights which we are so justly entitled to by the laws of nature and nations, and without which we cannot propose to put a speedy and happy end to our present war against France; but I am afraid, we have some secret reasons, which, tho' they may be guessed at, I do not chuse to mention. And I am also afraid, that the statesmen in Holland have secret reasons for not wishing us success in every part of the war we are now involved in. The pretended interruption in their lawful trade, is a good handle for spiriting up the mob against us; but if their statesmen had had no greater reason to be afraid of the success of our allies upon the continent of Europe, than they had to be afraid of our success at sea or in America, instead of calling it a lawful trade, it would have been by them expressly prohibited, or at least it would have been by every man in Holland reputed a trade of the most dangerous consequence to the future security of their republick; for tho' a long course of misconduct, or a signal and sudden misfortune, may make the mob, like an unruly horse, take the bit between their teeth, and run away with their rider, yet the mob in every country is known to be very much, often too much, under the direction of their statesmen or grandees. And if we consider, that our allies in this war are not only next neighbours to the Dutch, but their next neighbours upon that part of their frontier which is least guarded; and that the Dutch may consequently have a jealousy of any increase of their power; we may easily guess at the reason, why their statesmen have made use of this handle for spiriting up the mob against this nation.

Thus, upon the whole, we must conclude, that if the Dutch should continue to carry on the French trade for them, it will not be merely from a lust of gain,

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or from any jealousy of, or any enmity they have to Great-Britain; and if we should be forced to suffer it, it will not be from our not having a right to prevent it, or from any dread we have of their naval power being united with that of France against us: However, tho' our war with France may by this means be rendered more tedious, yet, it is to be hoped, we may be able at last to bring it to a happy conclusion; which must be the hearty prayer of every true Briton, as it is that of,

London, April 16, 1759. SIR, Your constant reader, and humble servant.

Of the Nature of Aliments, Animal and Vegetable. By Dr. BARRY. *Continued from our last, p.* 172.

THE fluids of an animal body, are naturally neither *acid*, or *alcaline*; and tho' the diet be entirely of an *acescent* kind; yet by no chymical *analysis*, or any other experiment, can any *acid* salts be thence obtained. *Homberg*, and since, some of the later chymists, have endeavoured to prove, that an *acid* spirit, or salt, can be separated from animal bodies, and fluids: But what has been obtained in some of these experiments, may probably arise from the *sea salt*, which, from its rigid qualities, passes unaltered thro' the body; and in others, from the *universal acid* in the air, which in these tedious processes, may be absorbed into such substances: But granting the conclusions deduced from these experiments to be just, they only shew a *very latent acid*, and which never appears in the natural state of animal fluids.

From hence appears the error of the prevailing *hypothesis* in many ancient and modern authors, that the *gout*, *rheumatism*, *scurvy*, and several *chronic disorders*, arise from an *acid acrimony* in the fluids; and that the various medicines, which have been esteemed as *sweetners*, and *alterants* in such cases from their *alcaline* qualities, can only operate as such in the first passages.

In an healthy state, the serum, and the fluids separated from it, are only of an *alcalescent* nature, and must inevitably destroy the vessels, and bring on death, before they can become perfectly *alcaline*. The mildest putrid fevers, and scorbutic disorders, differ from the *plague*, and the *scurvy* described in lord Anson's Voyage, only in different degrees of *putrefaction*, or nearer approaches to an *alcaline* state.

As animal fluids, from heat, and motion, have therefore a natural tendency to putrefaction, they would sooner approach to that state from an animal diet, unless corrected either by *acids*, *salts*, *fermented spirits*, and *aromatics*, which are the chief preservatives against it.

Dr. Pringle has improved this part of medicine, by several accurate experiments, and observations; and has not only greatly enlarged the class of *antiseptics*, but has likewise shewn, that volatile, alcaline salts, which were formerly supposed to promote putrefaction, are really powerful antiseptics.

However, it is evident, that tho' *heat*, *moisture*, and a *stagnating air*, greatly accelerate putrefaction in *dead* flesh; yet a greater degree of heat, which *hardens* the fibres, and *exhales* the moisture; and a continued wind, which *dissipates* it, will prevent putrefaction; not by any real *antiseptic* quality, but by rendering such substances no longer liable to putrefaction: On which account, all *warm*, and *astringent* substances, must in *inanimate* bodies, prove antiseptic, and be more powerful, when they contain a particular balsamic, or *opposite* quality to putrefaction. Thus beef cut into small slices, is preserved in hot climates; dead bodies buried in dry, hot sand, have been found free from putrefaction; and by a *vitriolic* vapour, have for many years continued entire and firm.

As antiseptics therefore of a quite *opposite* nature, prevent putrefaction in *dead* flesh, and *stagnating* animal fluids, it is difficult to determine in what manner they *operate*, and how *differently* they may act in *circulating* fluids.

Some of the later chymists have been fond of considering putrefaction, as the *third process* of vegetable fermentation; as the substances which have gone thro' the former, if they are *left together* in a proper heat, advance to putrefaction; but if the vinous part is separated from the *fæces*, it will continue free from it; neither is a previous *spirituous*, or acid fermentation, by any means unavoidably necessary to putrefaction; for as certain substances fall into the *acetous*, without having gone thro' the *spirituous* fermentation; so others begin to putrefy, without having gone thro' either, of which last kind are most *animal substances*: There seems therefore to be rather a remarkable analogy between the *fermentation* of vegetables, and the *putrefaction* of animal fluids, as the effect of this *intestine* mo-

tion in each, is to dissolve the union of their parts, and to produce a new combination of such, as did not exist before. From the *spontaneous* motion, and fermentation of the former, an *ardent spirit*, or *acetous* liquor, is produced; from the latter, alcaline, volatile salts, and a *putrid* spirit; and the different degrees of these productions depend chiefly on the greater degree of intestine motion, which, from the nature of their component parts, they are capable of attaining to. Salts, even of the alcaline kind, seem to be incapable of putrefaction; the *oily*, and *sulphureous* parts of bodies, are chiefly subject to it. Volatile, alcaline salts therefore, tho' the product of putrefaction, by dividing, and attenuating such viscid substances, and giving a quicker discharge to their more active and fugitive parts, may sometimes prevent that degree of putrefaction, which otherwise they would acquire; and it is observable, that in putrifying bodies, from whence the most noxious and *putrid* vapour is emitted, there is always a deficiency of volatile, alcaline salts; or at least they are not easily extricated during that state.

How far, and in what particular cases, such substances may prove antiseptic in animal, circulating fluids, can only be determined by experiments and observations, as they are only susceptible of a weaker degree of putrefaction, and from causes *different* from those, which produce it in stagnating fluids, and dead flesh.

Animal fibres, and circulating fluids, cannot, like dead flesh, be rendered incapable of putrefaction by heat and astringents, and dissipating their moisture; neither are they capable of acquiring putrefaction from that intestine motion, peculiar to it, except in *abscesses*, *ulcers*, or extravasated *stagnating* humours: It has been already observed, that animal fluids are only alcalescent; that life must be destroyed before they can acquire a perfect putrid, or alcaline state; and that this disposition to putrefaction, is chiefly prevented by new supplies, of an antiseptic kind: But tho' the humours are thus corrected, and recruited, they may acquire a certain degree of putrefaction, from a circulation too *languid*, or too much *increased*. In the former case, the volatile, alcaline salts, and the more warm aromatic antiseptics; in the latter, the acid, or neutral saline, and refrigerating, will be found most effectual in preventing its progress.

Another more powerful and frequent cause of putrefaction in animal fluids, will arise from a *retention* of the *excretions*; all which are of the *putrescent* kind. *Urine*, from several experiments, appears to be highly of that nature; but the *matter of perspiration* must be capable of acquiring a greater degree of it; and when retained, like a *putrid* ferment, quickly contribute to promote putrefaction. Hence that remarkable *fœtor* in *sweats*, after a long suppressed perspiration: In this case, whatever *restores* the *excretions*, will be the best *antiseptic*.

Hence it is evident, that if fish, and several sorts of wild fowl, which live on an animal diet, are taken for nourishment, they will be more apt to give a *putrid* disposition to the fluids, than the horned cattle, sheep, and tame fowl, who live on vegetables, and afford a more temperate food than the former.

This way of reasoning was confirmed by an experiment made on a soldier, who was hired to live entirely for some days on wild fowl, with water only for drink: He received in the beginning his reward and diet, with great chearfulness; but this was soon succeeded by a nausea, thirst, and a disposition to a putrid dysentery, which was with some difficulty prevented from making a farther progress, by the physician who tried the experiment.

From hence it is evident, that *sea* salt, in a sufficient quantity, is a useful corrector of an animal diet; and in that respect an *antiscorbutic*: It may, from an excess, and not being sufficiently diluted, give a peculiar *muriatic* acrimony to the fluids; but that very seldom happens, and is easily removed. In sea voyages, that *peculiar scurvy*, which is imputed to *long living on salt meats*, is really owing to a *contrary* state of the fluids, and to a *putrid* acrimony and *dissolution* of them, from the want of that *quantity* of *acids*, or *fermented* spirits in their drink, which is necessary to prevent that natural tendency the fluids have to putrefaction; and which the *quantity* of salt (which is but a weak *antiseptic*) is incapable of preventing, and often not sufficiently powerful, even to preserve the salted meat from being in some degree corrupted: This disease more frequently appears, and in a greater degree, when their *bread* is in the same state; and when their *water*, which at the best has no *real antiseptic* quality, is often in a *putrid* state. In these circumstances, fresh animal food would sooner bring on an increased putrid state, than sound and *well* salted meat, unless some acid vegetables, or spirituous, antiseptic

ſeptic corrector, was added to their drink, and could diffuſe itſelf thro' the blood *.

I knew an eminent lawyer, who, by the advice of Dr. Woodward, abſtained for ſome years entirely from *ſalt*, drank chiefly water, and uſed freely an animal diet, and by that means acquired a violent ſcurvy: He was in ſome time relieved by a ſtrict regimen of diet and medicine; and afterwards uſed ſalt and vegetables, with an animal food, drank wine more freely, and never had any return of that diſorder. I knew another perſon, who drank nothing but water, and lived freely on an animal food; and on aſking him if he was not fond of *ſalt*, he ſaid, he generally eat ten times as much as any one in company; nature thus directing him to guard againſt that tendency, which his humours had to putrefaction. In ſeveral parts of Guiney, before ſalt pits were known, no commodity yielded a higher price; and the inhabitants would readily traffick their gold duſt for a ſmall quantity of it. In all countries where an animal food is uſed, it is a grateful and neceſſary corrector, but eſpecially in very hot countries, where it muſt be more neceſſary and valuable; and it is obſervable, that many perſons take with freſh meat, as large a quantity of ſalt, as is neceſſary to ſeaſon it, and receive no remarkable inconvenience from it; for when ſufficiently diluted, it paſſes off unchanged, by urine.

Hence appears the reaſon, why thoſe who live freely on an animal food, and drink only water, acquire thence a *red ſcorbutic countenance*: The animal ſalts in their blood being rendered more *active* and *luxuriant*, from the want of ſome *acid*, or *fermented antiſeptic* corrector in their drink?

From hence it is evident, that perſons of the *ſtrongeſt conſtitution*, who uſe much exerciſe, can beſt digeſt, and more ſafely live on a diet of the *vegetable* kind, with *water* for drink; and that fruits, vegetables, or the light, acidulated wines, are neceſſary, and moſt proper for them.

Hence appears the reaſon, why perſons of this conſtitution, who uſe freely a higher, and more putreſcent animal food, ſuch as wild fowl, and fiſh, are apt to be more thirſty after it, than when they uſe even ſalted, or ſeaſoned meat? And why wine in larger quantities, is then not only more agreeable, but neceſſary; which, tho' it may heat and inflame, yet guards their fluids from putrefaction?

Valetudinarians, ſuch I mean as are healthy, but of a weak conſtitution, will require a *mixed diet*, ſuch as bread, the milder animal meats, moderately corrected with *acids*, or rather with wine, plain, and mixed with their water. Such was Cornaro's regimen; a *ſolid*, eaſily aſſimilated, animal diet, guarded equally from *crude indigeſtion*, and *putreſcent acrimony*; which is much preferable to a liquid diet of any kind, unleſs when the firſt or ſecond digeſtion are greatly impaired, or when quick ſupplies are not required, as it relaxes the ſtomach, and gives a leſs laſting nouriſhment to the body. This is agreeable to the wiſe precept of Hippocrates, *that the aliment, which is with difficulty altered, is not eaſily conſumed; and that which is eaſily aſſimilated, is eaſily waſted*: Therefore the digeſtive powers ought to be exerciſed by a ſolid food, proportioned to their ſtrength; which is not only neceſſary to increaſe and preſerve their tone, but to give a more firm and *permanent* nouriſhment to the body.

Hence appears the reaſon, why acid and crude vegetables generally diſagree with weak and cold conſtitutions? And why the higher animal food, and particularly ſhell-fiſh, is often ſo agreeable and uſeful to them †?

From theſe principles, ſuch rules of diet might likewiſe be eaſily deduced, as are neceſſary to be purſued in different *acute* and *chronic* diſeaſes; and if this material part in the art of healing is neglected, the moſt powerful medicines will be often ineffectual.

* *What is here ſaid, is confirmed by what I have heard from a gentleman of great honour, who had got a very opulent fortune in the Eaſt-Indies. Upon his return to England, he took care to lay in a moſt plentiful ſtore of arrack, ſugar, and oranges, and every Saturday night he ordered the largeſt waſhing tub in the ſhip to be filled with rich and ſtrong arrack punch, for the ſeamen on board the ſhip he was in. As they had a tedious paſſage from the Eaſt Indies to the Cape of Good Hope, the ſeamen on board all the other ſhips were affected with a moſt violent ſcurvy, but not a man on board his ſhip was ill of that diſtemper, which could be attributed to nothing but the punch he had given them every Saturday night.*

† *In confirmation of the doctor's opinion I muſt obſerve, that when I was young I was fond of ſallads, cucumbers, melons, &c. and could digeſt them without any difficulty; but now I find them heavier, and more difficult of digeſtion, than any animal food I can eat; and I find the caſe to be the ſame with reſpect to all ſorts of tarts and fruit pies.*

A Method for preventing Ships from sinking, after receiving such Damage as must otherwise unavoidably cause them to founder.

LET a ship have its cavity beneath the lower deck divided into three (or four) nearly equal parts, by bulk-heads, or partitions, rising from the bottom to the lower deck. Let these bulk-heads extend from one side of the ship to the other, and join closely to the timbers: Let them be strong, made of two-inch plank, well braced by cross pieces, and let them be well caulked. Let there be sliding hatches in the bulk-heads, thro' which a man may easily pass under deck. Let these hatches for this purpose be usually open; but in time of action, or other danger, or at furthest on springing a leak, let these hatches be close shut, so that no water may pass from one of the three divisions to another.

Now in a ship thus provided, as soon as she springs a leak, it may immediately be known in which of the three divisions the leak is; for the water will rise in that division, and not in any other. This discovery will save much labour and time in searching for the leak; for the carpenters may immediately apply to the leaky division, and find it sooner, if it be so high as to be come at, that is, above the inside water. But if the leak be too low to be come at, then first let all hands remove what heavy stuff they can, such as iron, &c. out of the leaky division. Then let them put into the same leaky part all that comes to hand specifically lighter than water, viz. empty casks, seamen's chests, any sort of timber, &c. Then let the hatches above the leaky part be close shut, and let some persons observe carefully those parts of the bulk-heads that are exterior to the leaky division, in order to stop any leaks that appear as the water rises within side.

By the water being confined to a third (or fourth) part of the ship, all the water that fills that part will not sink the ship, if properly lightened in other parts, by throwing heavy things, such as guns, &c. overboard, even tho' no empty casks, &c. were put into the leaky division. But when such light things are put in, the cavity in which the water is will thereby be greatly lessened, and consequently the additional weight of the inside water be less in proportion. So that in a ship of war (or other ship not deeply laden) there will not probably be any necessity of throwing any thing overboard in order to save her, even tho' the water made a free passage into one part. But in such ships, as one part would sink lower than another, (unless the leaky division was in the middle) in order to make the weight more equal in every part, it would be proper to remove the guns from the leaky part to others.

If this method was observed, in all probability the greatest part of those vessels would be saved that have foundered at sea, and many of those (especially a good part of their cargoes) that have bulged by running aground: And men of war would not be obliged to quit the line thro' fear of sinking, whatever shot they had received under water, unless they had dangerous leaks in all three divisions. And each of these are apparently points of very great importance. When one ship quits the line, the next will have two upon her; which would be prevented if she could stay, even tho' she never fired a shot.

After the L'Esperance was quitted with ten feet water in the hold, she swam six or seven hours, even till she burnt down: Consequently, could but one division be kept free from water, in the manner here proposed, she might easily be brought to England.

When the Invincible struck, she bulged, and filled, and was lost. But tho' her leak was five times as great, yet if the water was confined to a third part of the hold, by taking out her guns, &c. she might be made many tons lighter than when she struck, notwithstanding this inside water thus confined; and then she might be got off the next tide. In a word, why may not a ship be saved by the method here proposed, even tho' she has sprung a leak as large as one of her port-holes?

To this proposal has been made the following objections.

Obj. 1. The water thus pent up will blow up the deck.

Ans. Water presses according to its perpendicular height; therefore the force against the deck will be only in proportion to the height of the water without above the lower deck, which cannot be considerable. And to prevent it in some measure, the empty cask, &c. in the full partition may be fastened down by crooks, or otherwise, that they may not swim on top. The pressure of the water upwards, without such light things swimming on it, will be very little.

Obj. 2. Water cannot be confined, as is here proposed, to one part.

Ans.

Anſ. Water certainly may be thus confined, as appears by well-boats, and water being carried in bulk, particularly in the Eaſt-Indies.

Obj. 3. If the parts of the ſhip be thus divided, how can the bilge water come to the well?

Anſ. By holes made on purpoſe at the bottom of the bulk-heads, which holes may be ſtopped, when needful, by a cock, whoſe handle riſes ſo high as always to be come at.

Obj. 4. The bulk-heads propoſed would interfere with the different apartments below deck, and hinder ſtowage.

Anſ. 1. Nothing goes under the lower deck longer than a third part of the ſhip; therefore nothing is too long to be ſtowed in a ſhip thus provided.

Anſ. 2. With reſpect to the different apartments, the matter may be adjuſted by a little alteration in them, and by putting the bulk-heads a little more forward or backward; tho' it would add greatly to their ſtrength if they were cloſe to the maſts. All the room really taken up is but the thickneſs of the bulk-heads.

It is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the judicious, whether the partitions here recommended might not be uſeful on ſome other accounts beſides thoſe already mentioned. Whether, for inſtance, in caſe a fire ſhould happen below decks, it might not be ſtifled by ſtopping cloſe the partition in which it happened, and ſo excluding the air: Or, if this failed, whether the ſhip in ſuch a caſe might not be ſkuttled in that part, and the fire quenched by filling the diviſion with water: After which the hole might be ſtopped by heeling the ſhip, and the water pumped out. It might be obſerved too that theſe bulk-heads would add conſiderably to the ſtrength of the ſhip.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IN my former letters (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 626, and our preſent Vol. p. 89, 153.) I gave you two ways, whereby any ſingle perſon may preſerve himſelf from drowning, and when at ſea, he may get to land, tho' at a very great diſtance from it, which I have made uſe of, and ſtill intend to improve; but by the following means, a whole ſhip's crew might be often ſaved together, in any part of the ocean, between Great-Britain and the Weſt, or even the Eaſt-Indies.

Let every veſſel, intended for voyages of any conſiderable length, have a long-boat, built very ſtrong, and fit for ſwift ſailing, firmly decked all over, except one hatch, about the middle, and provided with maſts, ſails, and all manner of tackle for a long voyage. Let her be ſo large, as to be able to carry the ſhip's crew and proviſion for two, three, or more weeks, and ſo conveniently placed aboard the veſſel, that ſhe can in a minute's time be hoiſted overboard into the ſea. She might be provided with ſeats, and the men inſtructed to go below as ſoon as they went aboard, and to balance her properly. If the boat were ſmall, the deck might be raiſed along the middle, ſo far as to allow them to ſit upright, and to remove from one place to another; and in ſailing her, they could relieve one another by turns, in the ſame way as aboard the ſhip. The proviſion taken aboard, muſt require no dreſſing, ſuch as biſcuit, water, &c. and ought to be put aboard with a compaſs, and other light things of great value, when there is appearance of danger. Inſtead of covering the hatch in bad weather, it would be neceſſary to fix upon it a tube of the ſame wideneſs, which might ſtand ſo high as to prevent the ſea from coming in, and thro' which the men might paſs by means of ſhrouds, and to have a ſmall tube fixed in the ſame way at each end of the boat, but conſiderably higher, to promote a circulation of air.

This boat, beſides, might ſerve all the purpoſes of a long-boat, if ſhe had only ſome pretty large hatches that could be taken off and put on at pleaſure; and indeed it is ſurpriſing, that the owners of ſhips have never, as far as I know, built any of their long-boats in this way; ſince this would ſeem to be one of the principal uſes of a long-boat, to preſerve the crew when the ſhip ſprings a leak, that cannot be ſtopped, or happens to take fire that baffles their engines, or any other way ſo foundered, that ſhe cannot keep above water. For it is very evident, that a firm boat well decked, balanced and managed, may almoſt go thro' any ſea that a ſhip can; and it is owing to the want of a deck, and overloading, and ſometimes the want of proviſions, that the unhappy crew ſo often periſh, by endeavouring to ſave themſelves in their long-boat when their ſhip is loſt.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. In my laſt (ſee p. 153.) I forgot to mention, that by joining the two back pieces of cork with two ſtraps of leather, in the ſame way that the breaſt ones are, in order that they may be ſeparated; the right ſhoulder and breaſt-pieces may be wore at ſea conveniently faſtened in the right

right pocket, by which means, tho' one ſhould fall accidentally into the water, he might be prevented from drowning; and paſſengers, who have not far to ſail, and have not perhaps occaſion to be on ſea again during their lives, might eaſily provide themſelves with two pieces of cork, which they could wear faſtened in their pockets, &c. during the paſſage.

Mr. Barnes, *in his* New Method of propagating Flower-Trees and flowering Shrubs, *has given us the following Account of Propagation by the Bud.*

"THE propagation of trees by layers and cuttings, ſhews, that if a piece of any kind be planted in the ground in ſuch manner that it takes root below, the upper part will ſoon furniſh all the reſt, and become a perfect tree. If roots can be thus obtained, the reſt follows in the courſe of nature. But this is not univerſal; for ſome trees will not take root in either of theſe ways: And if they would, ſtill the number is but ſmall that can be obtained by them, becauſe it is but a certain part of the branches that a tree can ſpare for that purpoſe.

On examining the cuttings which have failed, I have always found that the miſchance happened by the rotting of that part of the cutting which was expected to ſend forth the roots: For the danger is when it has been freſh cut, and has no bark to cover it. I thought it natural, that if a method were uſed to keep that part from decay, all thoſe cuttings would grow, which we uſually ſee fail: And communicating my thoughts to a gentleman of knowledge, he not only confirmed my opinion by his own, but gave me a receipt for preſerving the ends of cuttings from rotting: And deſired me to try it afterwards upon ſmaller pieces than ſuch as are commonly uſed, and upon ſingle buds.

Every leaf upon the branch of a tree or ſhrub, has uſually a young bud in its boſom; and it is certain each of theſe buds has in it the rudiment of a tree of the ſame kind; therefore it appeared reaſonable to think that every branch might afford as many new plants as there were leaves upon it, provided it were cut into ſo many pieces, and this ſame dreſſing could prevent the raw ends of each piece from decaying. The advantage of ſuch a practice appeared very plainly, for it muſt give many plants for one, and the thing ſeemed ſo agreeable to reaſon, that I reſolved to try it.

Many mixtures of reſinous ſubſtances have been propoſed on this head, under the names of cements and vegetable mummies, by Agricola and others; but the very beſt, upon careful and repeated experience, I have found to be this:

Melt together, in a large earthen pipkin, two pound and a half of common *pitch*, and half a pound of *turpentine*. When they are melted, put in three quarters of an ounce of powder of *aloes*; ſtir them all together, and then ſet the matter on fire; when it has flamed a moment, cover it up cloſe, and it will go out: Then melt it well, and fire it again in the ſame manner. This muſt be done three times: It muſt be in the open air, for it would fire a houſe; and there muſt be a cover for the pipkin ready. After it has burnt the laſt time, melt it again, and put in three ounces of yellow wax ſhred very thin, and ſix drachms of maſtich in powder. Let it all melt together till it is perfectly well mixed; then ſtrain it thro' a coarſe cloth in a pan, and ſet it by to cool.

When this is to be uſed, a piece of it muſt be broke off, and ſet over a very gentle fire in a ſmall pipkin: It muſt ſtand till it is juſt ſoft enough to ſpread upon the part of the cutting where it is wanted, but it muſt not be very hot. It is the quality of this dreſſing to keep out wet entirely. The part which is covered with it, will never decay while there is any principle of life in the reſt; and this being ſecured, nature will do the buſineſs of the growing. This I have found true in practice: And by repeated trials, in more kinds than one, I have found that I could raiſe from any piece of a branch, as many good plants as there were leaves upon it."

The ſucceſs of this method the author has confirmed by many experiments, and his reaſoning thereon is very ingenious; after which, he ſays,

"Nothing could appear ſo ſtrange as the producing plants from cuttings, when Lauremberg firſt propoſed it to the world, yet what is now more familiar? The growth of cuttings is of the ſame nature with this which is here propoſed; and there is reaſon to believe, that the propagation by ſingle buds will ſoon be as common: And probably with proper care it will ſucceed as well in all other trees and ſhrubs which have buds of a proper kind, as in thoſe here inſtanced. Many trees and ſhrubs are deſtitute of buds entirely; indeed thoſe from the hotter countries almoſt without exception; and in others there are ſome buds which are deſtined to the production of ſome one part of the

tree alone, not of the whole; therefore they will not anſwer the purpoſe. The alaternus and the oleander, the common ſyringa, and the tamariſk, the ſavin and the ſenſitive plant, are inſtances, among many others, of trees and ſhrubs which have no buds at all, and therefore do not come within this courſe of propagation. The alder has buds for leaves, which contain no rudiments of flowers, and therefore perfect plants could not be produced from them. In the poplar there are diſtinct buds for the flowers, and others for the leaves; therefore if the flower-buds were taken, no ſucceſs could be expected. The hazel has its buds, containing leaves and female flowers: The pine and fir male flowers and leaves together: How theſe buds would ſucceed, is a ſubject of great curioſity, and is worthy trial: But in general, the bud of a tree contains the rudiment of the perfect tree, and therefore a perfect tree may be produced from it.

This is the uſual condition of buds, and therefore in the generality of kinds, trees may be produced by this practice with great eaſe, and in great abundance. There is alſo, as I think, another very conſiderable advantage from this method, tho' the limited number of experiments I have made, does not permit me to affirm it with all the certainty of the other facts. This is, that the trees produced from buds, will naturally be handſomer and more vigorous than thoſe raiſed any other way except from ſeeds: For in layers there is a great interruption of the courſe of the juices; and in cuttings it is uncertain whence the principle of growth will begin to act, ſo that nature is diſturbed in her progreſs, and the juices receive a check in their current either of thoſe ways; the effect of which in nature, we ſee plainly in the growth of the pine-apple, and many ſuch inſtances: Whereas when the bud is planted, the ſucceeding tree riſes ſtrait from its natural place, and there is no turn given to the juices, nor any check in the growing. From the time the rudiment begins to grow, it continues growing; and while it lies in the bud, it is as much at reſt as the plant in the ſeed, till nature ſets it to ſhooting. Art does the ſame in this proceſs, and the effect is no way different; the tree grows juſt as the ſhoot would have grown on the branch. So many buds as there are on a tree, ſo many perfect trees of the ſame kind may be produced if the gardener takes care of them, for each is a young tree, and no other."

The reſult of the author's experiments to propagate from leaves has not yet been determined. By the uſe of the ſame dreſſing, Mr. Barnes has had great ſucceſs in propagating trees from parts of roots, as well as by large branches, in each caſe taking care that the wounded ends or parts, be duly ſecured by the above cement. He cloſes his work with,

"A way of raiſing trees from the root. To raiſe a new plant from the root, of thoſe kinds which will not take as layers, or grow from cuttings, I uſe this method: I lay open the earth over one of the roots of a thriving tree, of half an inch diameter, or more, according to the nature and growth of the tree: In ſmall and tender trees, ſmaller roots will do. I raiſe this out of the ground, cutting it two thirds thro', and trim off all the ſide fibres for about ſix or eight inches of the root: Then I dreſs all the wounded parts with the cement juſt warmed, and keep the wounded part of the root, for above five inches length, out of the ground, ſupporting it by a forked ſtick.

Thus it has the advantage of its own fibres, and of the general vegetation and growth of the tree, all the time that it is thus kept up above the ground. It has been ſaid before, that the branches and roots of trees differ in nature no other way, than as the one are under ground, and the other in the open air; and therefore this part of a root being raiſed into the air, what grows from it will be of the nature of a branch or ſhoot, not of a root. The ſpring is the beſt ſeaſon for doing this; and if due care be uſed, it will always ſucceed. There will be young ſhoots produced from the part that is in the air. Theſe ſhould ſtand till the next ſpring to be well eſtabliſhed, and they may then be cut off, and will readily and certainly ſucceed.

I have raiſed in this manner plants of the double oleander, the cotton-tree, and of ſeveral other kinds, the moſt difficult to be raiſed by the uſual methods of culture."

A MOST excellent book, lately publiſhed, entitled, *Advice from a Biſhop: In a Series of Letters to a young Clergyman*, breathes ſuch a ſpirit of religious charity and benevolence, and contains ſuch a number of uſeful directions, that we could wiſh the ſale of it, amongſt the clergy, were very extenſive: But this we have reaſon to think will ſcarce be the caſe, if the character is juſt that the writer draws, of that order in his firſt and at the beginning of his fourth

letter. In the first he says, "I had a great desire (speaking of the clergy of Ireland) about a year ago, to encourage a work which I imagined would be extremely useful, to all young clergymen especially, and at the same time not unedifying, nor unentertaining to the old. I mean the church history of England, which I have so often mentioned to you, undertaken by Dr. Warner, a clergyman of that country; who, tho' a stranger to me, yet from his publick labours in the service of the church and of religion, was entitled, I thought, to the patronage of men of letters, and in particular of the bishops and clergy. But when I attempted to procure subscriptions to this work, I soon found what a certain bookseller had told me, was very true; "that very few of the bishops in ——— chose to lay out their money in books; and as to the rest of the clergy, he had scarcely sold a single book to any of them for some years, that was larger than a primer or a child's guide."

You see therefore that I have not charged the clergy of this country, with ignorance and sloth without any reason: And, upon my word, if one may judge from the small subscription to this work in England itself, by the people of our profession, for whose use it was chiefly written, I am afraid the charge, tho' not so well grounded, is not altogether unjust. There are many other reasons in deed for believing, that useful learning and application are at a very low ebb in that country too, tho' not quite so low as in this; some of which, you may remember, I have often mentioned to you."

The fourth letter we shall give the whole of, as a specimen of the performance.

DEAR NEDDY,

"IT is a just observation of that famous political writer, we have so often talked of, that men are on many occasions led into error, for want of recurring often to their first principles. The observation is full as true in a religious, as a political conduct; and in no instance it is more apparent, than in the way of life which some of the clergy of the present age pursue. For it often happens, when a man is got into orders, and by the favour of his friends is possessed of a good benefice, that his youth and inclinations, and perhaps some bad examples of his brethren, tempt him soon to lose sight of the engagements made at his ordination; and for want of reviewing these, he goes into a life of ease, of fashion, of ignorance, and of pleasure; in short every life almost but that which he ought to lead. Whereas did he often have recourse to those engagements, entered into in the most solemn manner that can be conceived, he would certainly find, that he was obliged to a life of labour, study, contempt of the world, and heavenly-mindedness; and he would think of these things at another rate than he doth.

But it seemeth to me, that many of our young clergy, in England as well as here *, are ashamed of their profession; and want to pass upon the world, or at least to live as gentlemen. It is pity that we cannot strip them of their orders and benefices together. A man who is ashamed of his profession, will never qualify himself for it, nor do his duty in it, as he ought. But we have the pleasure to observe, that the more he strives to avoid being taken for a clergyman, whilst he is known to live on the bread which is set apart for one, the more contempt he brings upon himself, even from the very men whose contempt he shuns.

Into how low a forme soever the priesthood is now brought—and there never was a more erroneous policy than in bringing it so low—yet a character of great dignity is given it in the scriptures; and it was held in high estimation as such, among all the civilized nations of ancient time. As surely indeed as the soul is more excellent than the body, and eternity more desirable than this mortal life, so the sacred office is more excellent than any other. Let us only call to mind the goodness and sublimity of the Christian institution which it is to teach; the art of persuading, discouraging, consoling, alarming, and in short of governing the human mind, in all the different methods which are necessary for different tempers and capacities; the study and observation of human nature, in order to elevate it above the world, and to make the passions give way to reason and the love of God;—I say—let us recollect these, and the other branches of our duty as Christian ministers, and then tell me, what is the profession, or employment, that can compare with it in importance, dignity, or skill?

Never then trouble your head about the contempt and insult with which men of wit and gaiety treat your order. The contempt returns upon themselves. For it requires no partiality towards us to see, that complaints and dislike of the whole order (see p. 196.) sometimes only for imaginary, at most for the real faults of particular

* *In Ireland.*

particular people, betrays not only a want of decency towards religion, but to the laws of the land which have eſtabliſhed this order, and made it a part of its conſtitution: And all offences againſt decency, ſhew want of breeding, and want of ſenſe. Know your own importance therefore, and act up to it; but at the ſame time I muſt deſire, that you will value yourſelf more upon the duty, than the dignity of your office; and let all your pride conſiſt in your own performance of that duty, at leaſt in an unexceptionable, if not in a praiſe worthy manner. Pride, you know, we are told was not made for man; and of all men it was not made for a miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt. But tho' I lay a ſtreſs therefore upon great humility and meekneſs in the exerciſe of your profeſſion, yet you muſt not forget its dignity and importance; which will preſerve you much more from ſinking into contempt, than any haughty ſupercilious airs you may aſſume: For their effect is the very reverſe.

A proper ſenſe of the dignity and importance of your profeſſion—eaſily ſeparated, and diſtinguiſhed from pride—will deter you from mixing too much, and too familiarly, with mean, irregular, or indecent people; and particularly from reſorting often to publick places of amuſement and diverſion. Indeed, next to a ſerious ſenſe of the diligence and aſſiduity which is required in your vocation, a ſenſe of its dignity and importance is the moſt neceſſary impreſſion for you to take; and therefore I mention this immediately after the other.—If enthuſiaſts and modern ſectaries expect too much from the clergy—as they certainly do—as tho' they had not the like paſſions, and the ſame wants, and the ſame deſires to be gratified which others have, yet I am afraid that in the general we all live too much like men of the world. I am no friend at all, you know, to enthuſiaſts; nor do I approve in the leaſt, of the wildneſs, inconſiſtency, and abſurd perverſion of ſcripture, which abound amongſt them. But if they would condeſcend a little more to human nature in their theory, and we were in practice a little leſs worldly minded, I am of opinion that the ſtate of religion in theſe kingdoms would be better much than it is at preſent.

Let me recommend it however to you, to act up to the dignity and importance of your publick character, in your amuſements and diverſions. The amuſements of men of gaiety ſuit but ill with men of ſerioufneſs. I mean, you may be ſure, ſuch amuſements as are in a manner peculiar to the gay and faſhionable world, and which diſpoſe the mind to levity and to vicious mirth. No amuſements indeed ſhould be made a buſineſs of, by you eſpecially, who have a buſineſs which you are accountable for of another nature; and if you have that ſenſe of the dignity and importance of your profeſſion which I am recommending, you will not expoſe yourſelf to ridicule and inſult in publick ſcenes of abſurd diverſion; nor will you ſuffer any amuſements to have more than their proper place. I am

Your moſt affectionate, &c."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR impartiality and regard for truth will, I doubt not, cauſe you to give a place in your Collection to what follows, eſpecially as it may be attended with theſe advantages, namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and the preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain; the natural conſequences of wrong theorems: All which, it ſeems to me, muſt have been the reſult of a theorem for diſcovering the rate per cent. made of the purchaſe money by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at ſimple intereſt, which is given by Mr. J. Ward, in all the editions of his Young Mathematician's Guide, and, I think, in his Clavis Uſuræ, by Dr. Harris, in his Lexicon; Mr. Thomas Simpſon, in both editions of his Algebra; Mr. Philip Ronayne; Mr. Thomas Dilworth, in every edition of his Arithmetic; M. Walkingame, in his Arithmetic, and, I ſuppoſe, by all who have treated the ſubject ſince Ward, from whom they all ſeem to have tranſcribed. The theorem is $\frac{2P-2tu}{ttu-tu-2Pt} = R$ (in which P repreſents the purchaſe money, u the annuity, &c. t the time of its continuance, and R the intereſt of 1l. for a year, which theorem being expreſſed thus $\frac{u-\frac{P}{t}\times 2}{2P+1-t\times u}$, it will appear, that ſo long as the product of tu is greater than P (and it always muſt be ſo, otherwiſe as much ready money would be paid for all the rents as they amount to without intereſt) and while P is greater than

$t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ the rate will come out affirmative: But when P is equal to, or leſs than $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ the rate will come out infinite or negative. And, it farther appears that, by how much $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ approximates to an equality with P, by ſo much will R approximate infinity. For illuſtration hereof, let us take a queſtion from Ward. If 543l. 10s. 1d. ½. are paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years, at what rate per cent. ſimple intereſt would the purchaſe be made? Anſwer, 6l. deduced from the foregoing theorem. But if the purchaſe money were but

	405l.	the rate would then be	$28\frac{4}{7}$.
If the purchaſe money were	342l.	the rate would then be	$88\frac{2}{21}$.
If ———	306l.	———	$68\frac{1}{3}$.
If ———	301l. 10s.	———	$27\frac{2}{3}$.
If ———	300l. 3s.	———	$27766\frac{2}{3}$.
If ———	300l.	———	Infinite.
If under	300l.	———	Negative.

Thus we ſee that by a very ſmall alteration of the purchaſe money, eſpecially when it is but little more than $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ what a prodigious difference is made in the rate!

The intelligent reader, by this time, may perceive the rock againſt which ſo many ſkilful pilots have ſplit; which is, their equating the theorem for finding the amount of a ſum lent at ſimple intereſt, viz. $PRt+P=A$, with that for finding the amount of an annuity, &c. in arrears, computed at ſimple intereſt, namely, $\frac{ttRu-tRu+2tu}{2}=A$, in order to get a theorem for determining the value of R, not conſidering that P may be taken ſo ſmall, that at no rate whatever, can its amount be ſo great as the amount of the annuity computed at the ſame rate of intereſt, as hath been demonſtrated and illuſtrated, by your conſtant reader,

Vicarage-Houſe, Shoreditch. C. MORTON.

P. S. Since the theorem for finding R is wrong thoſe that are deducible from it, namely, the theorems for getting the value of P, u and t (given by the authors aforeſaid) muſt of conſequence be wrong too. I will ſubjoin an example of each.

1. What is 75l. yearly rent, to continue nine years, worth in ready money, allowing the purchaſer 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for his purchaſe money?

2. What yearly rent may be bought for 300l. 3s. to continue nine years, allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchaſe money?

3. For what time may a yearly rent of 75l. be purchaſed with 300l. 3s. allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchaſe money?

Altho' theſe queſtions are, and muſt appear on the bare reading of them, egregiouſly nonſenſical, yet the theorems given by the authors before-mentioned, make the anſwer to the firſt 300l. 3s. to the ſecond 75l. and to the third nine years!

QUESTION I. *By* T. W.

Given $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}\sqrt{xx+xy+yy}=36\\ \sqrt{xx+xz+zz}=34\\ \sqrt{yy+yz+zz}=32\end{array}\right\}$ Required the values of x, y and z? and that the ſame may be conſtructed geometrically?

QUESTION II. *By the ſame.*

GIVEN the equation $x+y+z=x^3+y^3+z^3=\frac{xy}{z}$; required the values of x, y, and z?

QUESTION, *by Mr.* Abraham Stone, *in the* London Magazine, *for* April, *p.* 211. *anſwered generally by Mr.* George Brown, *Writing Maſter and Teacher of the Mathematicks on* Portſmouth Common.

PUT A = 1.05, the amount of 1l. s = 2000l. the principal, n = 20 years, x = yearly income. Then sA = amount at the firſt year's end, and the principal will be $sA-x$; then sA^2-Ax = amount at the ſecond year's end, and the principal will be sA^2-Ax-x; conſequently, the principal at the end of n years will be $sA^n-A^{n-1}x-A^{n-2}x-A^{n-3}x-A^{n-4}x$, &c. $-x$, which per queſtion muſt

must be = 0: Now the sum of the series, except the first term, is $\frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1}$, then $sA^n - \frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1} = 0$, or $sA^n = \frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1}$; $\therefore x = \frac{sA^n \times \overline{A - 1}}{\overline{A^n - 1}} = \frac{\overline{100 \times 1.05}^{20}}{\overline{1.05}^{20} - 1}$ = 160.485161. = 160l. 9s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$. 7523, the required yearly income. Q. E. D.

Philomathes's *second* QUESTION *in the* London Magazine *for* April, *p.* 211. *Answered by the same.*

PUT x and y = numerator and denominator of Philomathes's certain fraction. Then per question $\frac{x+1}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{7}{9}$, then from the first equation $y = \frac{5x+5}{4}$, which being substituted in the second equation, &c. $x = 63$, then $y = 80$, the required numbers: Consequently $x + 1 = 64$, and $y + 1 = 81$, are two square numbers. Q. E. D.

Though we had determined to close this Dispute at p. 111. *yet Impartiality will oblige us to insert the following.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS Mr. Peter Penny cannot yet discover the impropriety of his answer to Peter Vague's case, but continues to write on at large in vindication of it (see the Magazine for March, p. 149.) so please to subjoin the following short calculate, by way of postscript, to his letter of the 14th of March, which you have promised to favour us with in your Magazine for the present month. (See p. 185.)

	l.	s.	d.
If only a son had been born, such son would certainly have had	1000	0	0 = 21
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given the son — — — —	857	2	10 = 6
Which being subtracted, the son's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is — — —	142	17	1 = 15
The nephew, in case of a single birth, would certainly have had	333	6	8 = —
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given him only — — — —	190	9	6 = 6
Which being subtracted, the nephew's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is — — —	142	17	1 = 15

And is equal to the contribution of the son, as above.

Thus it is evident, that Mr. Hooley is quite right, when he says (as in the Magazine for January last, p. 37.) that Mr. Penny has made a man, with a groat in his pocket, contribute as largely to a loss, as a man with a shilling in his pocket; for as 1000l. is to 333l. 6s. 8d. so is one shilling to four-pence.

Therefore Mr. Penny, and his associate Mr. Eagland, can by no means pretend to the bays. I am,

Richmond, April 6, 1759.

SIR, your humble servant, WILLIAM WHITAKER.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON perusing Mr. Cush's question in your Magazine for March last, taken from the Lady's Diary, see p. 149, Mr. Thomas Baker and Mr. John Cush take the question in two different ways, as Mr. Baker answers it—21 years of age, 63 inches in height, and 4410 pounds fortune, which is a true answer to the same in the way he takes it: But I apprehend Mr. Cush takes it, that the squares of the lady's age and height, added to her fortune, are to make up the 4494 as proposed: If so, then the lady was 14.99 years of age, 44.97 inches in height, and 2247 pounds fortune. I am, SIR,

Martock, Somersetshire, April 24, 1759.

Your constant reader, and very humble servant, JOHN AISH.

A QUESTION *by the same.*

BEING lately at a friend's in Somersetshire, I observed that the parish church stood plain south of his house; from the bottom of the tower there was a gradual ascent of two inches, in a perch to a yew-tree in my friend's garden; the height of the tower was 102 feet; on the top was an hexagonical steeple, whose base was 20 feet, and just the breadth of the tower; its height 42 feet, ending in a point. If a line parallel to the horizon be drawn from the foot of the yew-tree, to the tower, it will touch the tower 30 feet from the ground. Query, how many yards from the bottom of the tower to the yew-tree, and from thence to the top of the steeple?

☞ *Mr. Miles's question, solved in our last, was also solved by Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-street.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN reading over the works of Dr. Russel and Dr. Huxham (I cannot tell which) I have somewhere met with this passage. "It is very much to be wished, that physicians would communicate more freely even the least observation which they make in the Materia Medica; for these, however small they may appear to be, are yet so many gems placed in the diadem of medicine, that posterity will look upon with gratitude."

As I know from long experience, the underwritten medicine will be of singular good service to the publick (effectual, and yet the expence *small*) you will, therefore, be pleased to give it a place. I am, Little Chart, SIR,

Kent, Your very humble servant,
April 12, 1759. *Edward Watkinson.*

℞ *Sal martis (by which is meant green copperas, laid before the fire till it become white, and then reduced into fine powder) one ounce. Powder of jallap, senna, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce, beat ginger half an ounce, chymical oil of cloves twelve drops, syrup of orange-peel as much as will bring it to the consistence of an electuary.*

Tho' I have always found it extremely serviceable to infants and adults.—To infants, for an habitual costiveness (the very *worst* circumstance they can be under.)—To infants, for the hooping cough, and for convulsion fits—and also to be taken occasionally while breeding teeth.—To *both* infants and adults, for worms, grubs, and ascarides—or, when there is a *dropsical* habit—or, when there is a tendency to the *jaundice*.—Yet would I principally recommend the use of it to the other sex.—To maids who are pale, sickly, and wan-complexioned.—Have A pain at their stomach, and, by intervals, in their head.—Are short breathed when they go up stairs.—Long after *trash*, and are listless to stir.—To take the quantity of a nutmeg, night and morning fasting, for a month, guarding against cold.—To infants, the quantity of a coffee berry.—B To young children, a small knife point full.

A very curious Dissertation has been lately published, intitled, An Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Diseases, in Fleets and Armies.

C THIS dissertation is divided into three parts, in the first of which, the author examines the several opinions hitherto advanced, concerning the cause of this distemper. In the second, he suggests and explains his own opinion. And in the third, he endeavours to establish his own D opinion, by taking a view of mankind, and of their history.

The second part being the most curious, we shall give to our readers as follows:

"Since, therefore, the origin of this distress does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, so far as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One E object only remains untouched, which is, the human frame.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabrick of divine architecture; and if the cause exist in a necessity of its animal œconomy, the history of mankind F ought to give ample testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes G in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater H number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of this motion. The natural pulsation being seventy six in a minute, the person whose heart keeps time nearest to nature, beats nearest to this standard during his life:

For, by the powers of the motion of the heart and lungs, the wideneſs of the larger blood-veſſels is determined *.

Let us then take a view of mankind, in order to know how far they act with propriety, in regard to the juſt formation of their frame. In this view, it is neceſſary to divide mankind into three claſſes.

In the firſt claſs, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, eſpecially thoſe of China; the ladies confined in their ſeraglios through Aſia, and religious houſes in the popiſh countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The ſecond claſs, are gentlemen who take exerciſe for their amuſement, the maſters of thoſe employed in a variety of labour, and ſtriplings.

The laſt claſs are the poorer ſort, who earn their bread with the ſweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, conſequently of cities, armies, and the crews of kings ſhips, is made up.

When a perſon of the firſt claſs attempts moderate exerciſe, his firſt effort is impoſſible to be accompliſhed; becauſe, the motion of his body forces towards his heart and lungs the maſs of blood, with more than its natural motion, and their painful efforts are incapable to give relief upon thoſe occaſions; ſo that he is cut ſhort in his attempt, as his reſpiration is ſtopt: He pants, he ſtruggles inceſſantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and at that time only he can breathe without pain. This diſtreſs in the animal œconomy, proceeds from the natural ſtraitneſs of the larger blood-veſſels, which ſuffers his natural quantity of blood to circulate with its uſual motion, but cannot admit ſo great a part of this quantity to circulate, as the performance of theſe motions puſh inceſſantly into the heart and lungs. The ſituation of human affairs has made it neceſſary for exerciſe and labour to be carried on in the world: Our creator, therefore, has ſuffered a violation in the human conſtitution, by an enlargement of the blood veſſels; for, if they did not widen, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, we could not breathe, with our natural quantity of blood, when we attempted action, and neither exerciſe nor labour, in that caſe, could go on in the world.

If the blood-veſſels of a man, who lives long in a ſtate of entire indolence, hold twenty-four pounds, this quantity is all the nouriſhment his conſtitution requires for its ſupport; becauſe nature has formed her works with infinite exactneſs; therefore a leſs quantity than this would diminiſh the ſtrength, and might occaſion A a decay of the conſtitution, as a greater quantity could not be of uſe: Therefore, if a ſpace is opened for the reception of more than twenty-four pounds, it muſt be unnatural.

When a man endeavours to walk quickly, the heart and lungs work with B a force above the natural; when he runs, or performs any hard labour, this motion is ſtill increaſed, until the natural quantity of blood has full room to circulate. Therefore, as the motion of the heart, at ſeventy-ſix ſtrokes in the minute, ſupported by the play of the lungs, widened theſe C laxative veſſels, for the reception of the neceſſary quantity of nouriſhment, a motion ſuperior to it muſt have enlarged their meaſure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty-ſix in the ſecond, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third claſs, or to a ſize exceeding the natural, in the D active, and greatly above it in the laborious: And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themſelves, while their meaſure is enlarged, muſt be waxing ſtrong and rigid, like the hands of the tradeſman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exerciſe and hard labour E they ſupport.

The function of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which paſſes off to the bladder; and by perſpiration the groſſer ſubſtance is carried off, when it becomes unuſeful. Theſe channels are the drains by which the conſtitu- F tion is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which aſcends through its channels, from the ſides of the guts, cannot make its way back again, by reaſon of its being ſhut in by the valves on the lacteal veſſels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by G the other veſſels connected with the animal œconomy; becauſe nature has formed theſe, to perform other functions peculiar to themſelves, the ſame in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the ſame in the lady as in the handmaid †.

Each claſs then, requires their degree H of relief.

The firſt, as they poſſeſs, at all times, their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved by the natural perſpiration.

* *The heart and lungs, by their motion, muſt determine the wideneſs of the blood-veſſels, as no other power interpoſes in the circulation.*

† *By gall, ſaliva, the brain, and the menſtrual diſcharge in women.*

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class, in consequence of their toils, are relieved of their bane, of which they possess a great quantity.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, although it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the second, sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour cease, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full, consequently their constitutions require, that the superfluous gross matter, which cannot get off in urine, nor circulate in the constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The human frame is violated by the quick circulation, which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of their bane, by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first cannot take exercise, because their respiration is stopt; on those occasions, as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood: Neither can the second undergo the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal œconomy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an inlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels of both classes, by which a quantity of inactive matter has a lodgment, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, to take it off, in proportion to their condition; and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third to undergo daily their wonted labours *.

When this inactive substance, found in the second and third class, remains thirty days, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh, it must appear yellow, when salted, black †, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black ‡.

If the primary cause of the pestilence, according to that extensive appellation, with the ancients, or true plague, camp fever, epidemic, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the stile of the moderns, is the superfluous matter, mankind in general, when it is taken off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; afterwards the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets, in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also, in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality ‖."

AS

* *The extension in the animal œconomy, when effected by slow degrees, may be reduced again to its natural proportion with safety. Every gentleman may remember this circumstance, by what he has felt at different times, from his difficulty or ease in breathing, when in performing his exercises: And old sailors in the king's service, and soldiers, keep their health in time of peace, when they have little to do, and ploughmen commence shepherds in their old age; and these transitions are not found to prove fatal to mankind.* † *See salted beef and pork in the cask.* ‡ *Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth, it must have still greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than the teeth, consequently more liable to dissolution.* ‖ *The grand symptoms are headachs, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, boils and pustles on the surface, dejection of the spirits, and deliriousness. It is natural to expect some variation in different climates. More violent approaches towards the skin, when the surface of men's bodies are softened by extraordinary heat of the climate, and less frequent approaches, when the surface is hardened by the colds in the north.*

Every circumstance that relates to the symptoms, is to be found in the facts that support this essay in the Appendix.

The symptoms of the scurvy, where salt food is the diet, are more favourable, and differ from the fever, in the degree of violence, the colour, and the advantages in the recovery.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Shallows of Arena
Part of the Village of St. Pietro d'Arena
A Scale of half a Mile
SUBURBS of GENOA
New Fortifications
The Suburb Walls
Old Fortifications
The Palace of Prince Doria
Light House
New Mole
Sands covered by the Sea at Low Water
PORT OF GENOA
Mud
Arsenal
Old Mole
Royal Gate
The Gate of Port Franc
Port of the Barks
The City Wall
Part of the CITY of GENOA
a. Place for the Galleys
b. Place for the Barks
A PLAN of the PORT of GENOA
Survey'd by Michelot & Bremond
and Engrav'd
By T. Kitchin Geog.

AS the Mediterranean may soon become, yet more interestingly, the theatre of action for our fleets, we have this month given our readers a beautiful and accurate Plan of the port of Genoa, and as, in our former Volumes, every thing relating to that city and its inhabitants has been treated of, we need only refer them to our Volumes for 1736, p. 299, 557, 1746, p. 462, 463, 482, 536, 649, and 1747, p. 6, 7, 55, 103, 151, 169. The Plans we give, from time to time, at a great expence, our readers may be reminded, are in pursuit of a design, of giving Charts and Plans of the most noted ports and harbours in the world.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS there will be three visible eclipses in the year 1760, I here send you the types, and times of their happening, as graphically computed from Dr. Halley's Tables; the inserting of which in your next Magazine, will oblige several of your astronomical readers, and particularly

Your constant reader, and humble servant,

Orlingbury, April 18, 1759. ROBERT LANGLEY.

May 29, 1760, in the evening, the moon will be eclipsed in ♐ 8° 48′.

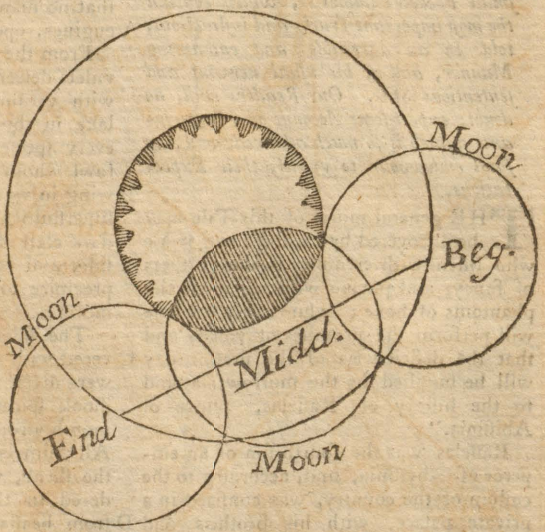
Apparent time at Orlingbury, and London.

	h. ′ ″	h. ′ ″		h. ′ ″	h. ′ ″
Beginning	9 21 36	9 24 36	End of the eclipse	9 54 00	9 57 00
Ecliptic opposition	9 25 52	9 28 52	Duration —	0 32 24	0 32 24
Middle —	9 37 48	9 40 48	Digits eclipsed	0 12 37	0 12 37

June 13, 1760, in the morning, the sun will be eclipsed in ♊ 22° 37′.

At London, apparent time.

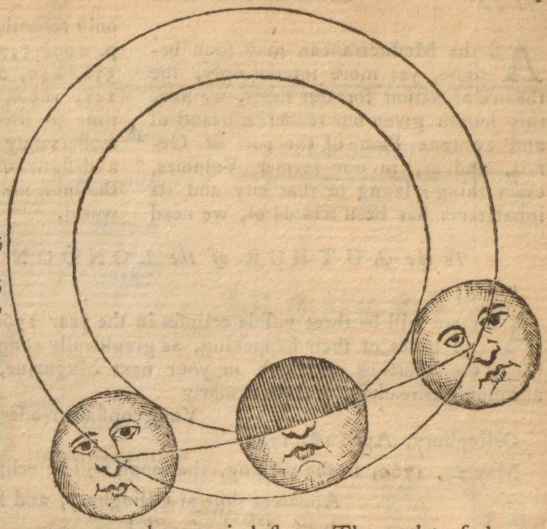
	h. ′ ″
Beginning	6 43 50
Visible ☌	7 22 32
Middle	7 29 34
End of the eclipse	8 18 45
Duration —	1 34 55
Digits eclipsed	$5\frac{1}{12}$



November 22, 1760, at night, the moon will be eclipsed in ♊ 1° 5′.

A computation to every digit, and type for London, as below.

	h. ′ ″		h. ′ ″
Beginning —	7 49 36		
1 Digit eclipsed —	7 56 35	6 Digit —	9 11 35
2 — —	8 04 02	5 — —	9 30 25
3 — —	8 12 09	4 — —	9 41 43
4 — —	8 21 19	3 — —	9 50 53
5 — —	8 32 37	2 — —	9 59 00
6 — —	8 51 27	1 — —	10 06 27
Middle digits 6° 8′ $\frac{1}{2}$	9 01 31	End —	10 13 26



At Orlingbury, in Northamptonsh.		h.	′	″
	Begin.	7	46	36
	Middle	8	58	31
	End	10	10	26
	Duration	2	23	50

The excellent Author of the Rambler, *has lately obliged the World with a moral Tale, entitled,* The History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abyssinia, *in two small Pocket Volumes *, which contain the most important Truths and Instructions, told in an agreeable and enchanting Manner, and in his usual nervous and sententious Stile. Our Readers will, no doubt, expect some Account of a Performance which is so much admired, and we shall endeavour to gratify their Expectations.*

THE general moral of this Tale may be discovered by the first lines, "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Rasselas, prince of Abissinia."

Rasselas was the fourth son of an emperor of Abyssinia, and, according to the custom of the country, was confined in a private palace, with his brothers and sisters, "till the order of succession should call him to the throne." "The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abissinian princes, was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage, by which it could be entered, was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron, forged by the artificers of ancient days, so massy that no man could, without the help of engines, open or shut them.

From the mountains on every side, rivulets descended that filled all the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fish of every species, and frequented by every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake discharged its superfluities by a stream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern side, and fell with dreadful noise from precipice to precipice till it was heard no more.

The sides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass, or brouse the shrub, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chace frisking in the lawns; the spritely kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The valley, wide and fruitful, supplied its inhabitants with the necessaries of life, and

* *Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, and W. Johnston.*

and all delights and superfluities were added at the annual visit which the emperor paid his children, when the iron gate was open to the sound of musick; and during eight days every one that resided in the valley was required to propose whatever might contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time. Every desire was immediately granted. All the artificers of pleasure were called to gladden the festivity; the musicians exerted the power of harmony, and the dancers shewed their activity before the princes, in hope that they should pass their lives in this blissful captivity, to which those only were admitted whose performance was thought able to add novelty to luxury. Such was the appearance of security and delight which this retirement afforded, that they to whom it was new always desired that it might be perpetual; and as those, on whom the iron gate had once closed, were never suffered to return, the effect of longer experience could not be known. Thus every year produced new schemes of delight, and new competitors for imprisonment." In this delightful seclusion nothing that art or nature could supply, was wanting to solace and gladden its inhabitants, and the palace of the princes was decorated in the most sumptuous manner. "Here the sons and daughters of Abissinia lived only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose, attended by all that were skilful to delight, and gratified with whatever the senses can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and slept in the fortresses of security. Every art was practised to make them pleased with their own condition. The sages who instructed them, told them of nothing but the miseries of publick life, and described all beyond the mountains as regions of calamity, where discord was always raging, and where man preyed upon man.

To heighten their opinion of their own felicity, they were daily entertained with songs, the subject of which was the *Happy Valley*. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the business of every hour from the dawn of morning to the close of even.

These methods were generally successful; few of the princes had ever wished to enlarge their bounds, but passed their lives in full conviction that they had all within their reach that art or nature could bestow, and pitied those whom fate had excluded from this seat of tranquillity, as the sport of chance, and the slaves of misery."

Rasselas, in the 26th year of his age, began to be uneasy in his situation, and thus expressed the source of his grief: "What," said he, "makes the difference between man and all the rest of the animal creation? Every beast that strays beside me has the same corporal necessities with myself; he is hungry and crops the grass, he is thirsty and drinks the stream, his thirst and hunger are appeased, he is satisfied and sleeps; he rises again and is hungry, he is again fed and is at rest. I am hungry and thirsty like him, but when thirst and hunger cease I am not at rest; I am, like him, pained with want, but am not, like him, satisfied with fulness. The intermediate hours are tedious and gloomy; I long again to be hungry that I may again quicken my attention. The birds peck the berries or the corn, and fly away to the groves where they sit in seeming happiness on the branches, and waste their lives in tuning one unvaried series of sounds. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day, and will grow yet more wearisome to-morrow. I can discover within me no power of perception which is not glutted with its proper pleasure, yet I do not feel myself delighted. Man has surely some latent sense for which this place affords no gratification, or he has some desires distinct from sense which must be satisfied before he can be happy."

After this he lifted up his head, and seeing the moon rising, walked towards the palace. As he passed thro' the fields, and saw the animals around him, "Ye," said he, are happy, and need not envy me that walk thus among you, burthened with myself; nor do I, ye gentle beings, envy your felicity; for it is not the felicity of man. I have many distresses from which ye are free; I fear pain when I do not feel it; I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated: Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments." "His chief amusement was to picture to himself that world which he had never seen; to place himself in various conditions; to be entangled in imaginary difficulties, and to be engaged in wild adventures: But his benevolence always terminated his projects in the relief of distress, the detection of fraud, the defeat of oppression, and the diffusion of happiness." The prince revolved and formed various schemes of escape from

his confinement, and listened to the project of an ingenious mechanick, who was an inhabitant of the *Happy Valley*, to whom he imparted his uneasiness: This project was to construct wings, by the help of which they might fly from the now disagreeable and hateful solitude; but the projector upon trying his project, dropped into the lake beneath the promontory, from whence he cast himself for his airy flight, and "the prince drew him to land half dead with terror and vexation." At length Rasselas, charmed with the conversation of a man of learning and a poet, named Imlac, opened his mind to him, and engaged him to tell his adventures.

"I was born in the kingdom of Goiama, at no great distance from the fountain of the Nile. My father was a wealthy merchant, who traded between the inland countries of Africk and the ports of the Red Sea. He was honest, frugal, and diligent, but of mean sentiments, and narrow comprehension: He desired only to be rich, and to conceal his riches, lest he should be spoiled by the governors of the province." "My father originally intended that I should have no other education, than such as might qualify me for commerce; and discovering in me great strength of memory, and quickness of apprehension, often declared his hope that I should be some time the richest man in Abissinia." "With this hope he sent me to school; but when I had once found the delight of knowledge, and felt the pleasure of intelligence and the pride of invention, I began silently to despise riches, and determined to disappoint the purpose of my father, whose grossness of conception raised my pity. I was twenty years old before his tenderness would expose me to the fatigue of travel, in which time I had been instructed, by successive masters, in all the literature of my native country. As every hour taught me something new, I lived in a continual course of gratifications; but, as I advanced towards manhood, I lost much of the reverence with which I had been used to look on my instructors; because, when the lesson was ended, I did not find them wiser or better than common men.

At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce, and, opening one of his subterranean treasuries, counted out ten thousand pieces of gold. This, young man, said he, is the stock with which you must negociate. I began with less than the fifth part, and you see how diligence and parsimony have increased it. This is your own to waste or to improve. If you squander it by negligence or caprice, you must wait for my death before you will be rich: If, in four years, you double your stock, we will thenceforward let subordination cease, and live together as friends and partners; for he shall always be equal with me, who is equally skilled in the art of growing rich.

We laid our money upon camels, concealed in bales of cheap goods, and travelled to the shore of the Red Sea. When I cast my eye on the expanse of waters my heart bounded like that of a prisoner escaped. I felt an unextinguished curiosity kindle in my mind, and resolved to snatch this opportunity of seeing the manners of other nations, and of learning sciences unknown in Abissinia.

I remembered that my father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise which I ought not to violate, but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur, and therefore determined to gratify my predominant desire, and by drinking at the fountains of knowledge, to quench the thirst of curiosity.

As I was supposed to trade without connexion with my father, it was easy for me to become acquainted with the master of a ship, and procure a passage to some other country. I had no motives of choice to regulate my voyage; it was sufficient for me that, wherever I wandered, I should see a country which I had not seen before. I therefore entered a ship bound for Surat, having left a letter for my father declaring my intention." "When I first entered upon the world of waters, and lost sight of land, I looked round about me with pleasing terror, and thinking my soul enlarged by the boundless prospect, imagined that I could gaze round for ever without satiety; but, in a short time, I grew weary of looking on barren uniformity, where I could only see again what I had already seen. I then descended into the ship, and doubted for a while whether all my future pleasures would not end like this in disgust and disappointment. Yet, surely, said I, the ocean and the land are very different; the only variety of water is rest and motion, but the earth has mountains and vallies, deserts and cities: It is inhabited by men of different customs and contrary opinions; and I may hope to find variety in life, tho' I should miss it in nature.

With this hope I quieted my mind, and amused myself during the voyage; sometimes by learning from the sailors the art of navigation, which I have never practised, and sometimes by forming schemes

ſchemes for my conduct in different ſituations, in not one of which I have been ever placed.

I was almoſt weary of my naval amuſements when we landed ſafely at Surat. I ſecured my money, and purchaſing ſome commodities for ſhow, joined myſelf to a caravan that was paſſing into the inland country. My companions, for ſome reaſon or other, conjecturing that I was rich, and, by my inquiries and admiration, finding that I was ignorant, conſidered me as a novice whom they had a right to cheat, and who was to learn, at the uſual expence, the art of fraud. They expoſed me to the theft of ſervants, and the exaction of officers, and ſaw me plundered upon falſe pretences, without any advantage to themſelves, but that of rejoicing in the ſuperiority of their own knowledge."

"In this company I arrived at Agra, the capital of Indoſtan, the city in which the Great Mogul commonly reſides. I applied myſelf to the language of the country, and in a few months was able to converſe with the learned men; ſome of whom I found morоſe and reſerved, and others eaſy and communicative; ſome were unwilling to teach another what they had with difficulty learned themſelves; and ſome ſhewed that the end of their ſtudies was to gain the dignity of inſtructing.

To the tutor of the young princes I recommended myſelf ſo much, that I was preſented to the emperor as a man of uncommon knowledge. The emperor aſked me many queſtions concerning my country and my travels; and tho' I cannot now recollect any thing that he uttered above the power of a common man, he diſmiſſed me aſtoniſhed at his wiſdom, and enamoured of his goodneſs.

My credit was now ſo high, that the merchant with whom I had travelled, applied to me for recommendations to the ladies of the court. I was ſurprized at their confidence of ſollicitation, and gently reproached them with their practices on the road. They heard me with cold indifference, and ſhewed no tokens of ſhame or ſorrow.

Then they urged their requeſt with the offer of a bribe; but what I would not do for kindneſs would not do for money; and refuſed them, not becauſe they had injured me, but becauſe I would not enable them to injure others; for I knew they would have made uſe of my credit to cheat thoſe who ſhould buy their wares.

Having reſided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Perſia, where I ſaw many remains of ancient magnificence, and obſerved many new accommodations of life. The Perſians are a nation eminently ſocial, and their aſſemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature thro' all its variations.

From Perſia I paſſed into Arabia, where I ſaw a nation at once paſtoral and warlike; who lived without any ſettled habitation; whoſe only wealth is their flocks and herds; and who have yet carried on, thro' all ages, an hereditary war with all mankind, tho' they neither covet nor envy their poſſeſſions.

Wherever I went, I found that poetry was conſidered as the higheſt learning, and regarded with a veneration ſomewhat approaching to that which man would pay to the angelick nature. And it yet fills me with wonder, that, in almoſt all countries, the moſt ancient poets are conſidered as the beſt: Whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquiſition gradually attained, and poetry is a gift conferred at once; or that the firſt poetry of every nation ſurprized them as a novelty, and retained the credit by conſent which it received by accident at firſt: Or whether the province of poetry is to deſcribe nature and paſſion, which are always the ſame, and the firſt writers took poſſeſſion of the moſt ſtriking objects for deſcription, and the moſt probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to thoſe that followed them, but tranſcription of the ſame events, and new combinations of the ſame images. Whatever be the reaſon, it is commonly obſerved that the early writers are in poſſeſſion of nature, and their followers of art: That the firſt excel in ſtrength and invention, and the latter in elegance and refinement.

I was deſirous to add my name to this illuſtrious fraternity. I read all the poets of Perſia and Arabia, and was able to repeat, by memory, the volumes that are ſuſpended in the moſque of Mecca. But I ſoon found that no man was ever great by imitation. My deſire of excellence impelled me to tranſfer my attention to nature and to life. Nature was to be my ſubject, and men to be my auditors: I could never deſcribe what I had not ſeen: I could not hope to move thoſe with delight or terror, whoſe intereſts and opinions I did not underſtand.

Being now reſolved to be a poet, I ſaw every thing with a new purpoſe; my ſphere

of attention was suddenly magnified: No kind of knowledge was to be overlooked. I ranged mountains and deserts for images and resemblances, and pictured upon my mind every tree of the forest and flower of the valley. I observed with equal care the crags of the rock and the pinnacles of the palace. Sometimes I wandered along the mazes of the rivulet, and sometimes watched the changes of the summer clouds. To a poet nothing can be useless. Whatever is beautiful, and whatever is dreadful, must be familiar to his imagination: He must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little. The plants of the garden, the animals of the wood, the minerals of the earth, and meteors of the sky, must all concur to store his mind with inexhaustible variety: For every idea is useful for the inforcement or decoration of moral or religious truth; and he, who knows most, will have most power of diversifying his scenes, and of gratifying his reader with remote allusions and unexpected instruction.

All the appearances of nature I was therefore careful to study, and every country which I have surveyed has contributed something to my poetical powers.

In so wide a survey, said the prince, you must surely have left much unobserved. I have lived, till now, within the circuit of these mountains, and yet cannot walk abroad without the sight of something which I had never beheld before, or never heeded.

The business of a poet, said Imlac, is to examine, not the individual, but the species; to remark general properties and large appearances: He does not number the streaks of the tulip, or describe the different shades in the verdure of the forest. He is to exhibit in his portraits of nature such prominent and striking features, as recal the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked, and another have neglected, for those characteristicks which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness.

But the knowledge of nature is only half the task of a poet; he must be acquainted likewise with all the modes of life. His character requires that he estimate the happiness and misery of every condition; observe the power of all the passions in all their combinations, and trace the changes of the human mind as they are modified by various institutions and accidental influences of climate or custom, from the sprightliness of infancy to the despondence of decrepitude. He must divest himself of the prejudices of his age or country; he must consider right and wrong in their abstracted and invariable state; he must disregard present laws and opinions, and rise to general and transcendental truths, which will always be the same: He must therefore content himself with the slow progress of his name; contemn the applause of his own time, and commit his claims to the justice of posterity. He must write as the interpreter of nature, and the legislator of mankind, and consider himself as presiding over the thoughts and manners of successive generations; as a being superior to time and place. His labour is not yet at an end: He must know many languages and many sciences; and, that his style may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarize to himself every delicacy of speech and grace of harmony."

[*The conclusion of the account of this work in our next.*]

THE ingenious Mr. Sheridan in his *Discourse delivered in the Theatre at* Oxford, *&c. Introductory to his Course of Lectures on Elocution and the* English *Language*, treating of the source of the neglect of those studies, says he does not suppose his readers will easily comprehend his meaning, "Till they recollect a distinction, which is hardly ever thought of, an yet, which ought often to be had in remembrance, that we have two kinds of language; one which is *spoken*, another which is *written*. Or that there are two different methods used of communicating our ideas, one through the channel of the ear, the other thro' that of the eye.

It is true, that as articulate sounds are by compact symbols of our ideas, and as written characters are by compact symbols of those articulate sounds they may, at first view, seem calculated to accomplish one and the same end; and from habit, an opinion may be formed that it is a matter of indifference which way the communication is made, the end will be equally well answered by either.

But, upon a nearer examination, it will appear that this opinion is ill founded, and that, in whatever country it prevails, so far as to affect the practice of the people, it must be attended with proportional bad consequences, both to individuals, and to society in general.

In order to prove this, it will be necessary to shew, that the difference between these two kinds of language is not more in form than in substance; in the

the means of their communication, than in their end: That they widely differ from each other, in the nature, degree, and extent of their power; that they have each their ſeveral offices and limits belonging to them, which they ought never to exceed; and that, where one encroaches on the province of the other, it can never equally well diſcharge its office.

All theſe points will be made ſufficiently clear, only by examining the nature and conſtitution, of theſe two kinds of language.

Firſt, As to that which is ſpoken. Speech is the univerſal gift of God to all mankind. But as in his wiſe diſpenſations, in order to excite induſtry, and make reward the attendant on ſervice in the moſt excellent things of this life, he has only furniſhed the materials, and left it to man to find out, and make a right uſe of them; ſo has he laid down this juſt law in regard to the great article of ſpeech; which in all nations muſt prove either barbarous, diſcordant, and defective; or poliſhed, harmonious, and copious, according to the culture or neglect of it. As the chief delight and improvement of a ſocial, rational being, muſt ariſe from a communication of ſentiments and affections, and all that paſſes in the mind of man; the powers of opening ſuch a communication are furniſhed in a ſuitable degree, and with a liberal hand. In proportion to their acquiſition of ideas, men will find no want of articulate ſounds to be their ſymbols. In proportion to their progreſs in knowledge, they will find adequate powers in the organs of ſpeech, to communicate that knowledge. In proportion to the exertion of the powers of the intellect, or the imagination, the various emotions of the mind, the different degrees of ſenſibility, and all the feelings of the heart; they will find, upon ſearching for them, that in the human frame there are tones, looks, and geſtures of ſuch efficacy, as not only to make all theſe obvious, but to transfuſe all thoſe operations, energies, and emotions into others: Without which, indeed, the meer communication of ideas would be attended with but little delight.

A wiſe nation will therefore, above all things, apply themſelves to advance the powers of elocution, to as high a degree as poſſible; and they will find their labours well rewarded, not only by opening a ſource of one of the higheſt delights, which the nature of man is capable of feeling in this life, but alſo by the extraordinary benefits and advantages thence reſulting to ſociety, which cannot poſſibly be procured in any other way. "It has pleaſed the all-wiſe Creator to annex to elocution, when in its perfect ſtate, powers almoſt miraculous! and an energy nearly divine! He has given to it tones to charm the ear, and penetrate the heart: He has joined to it actions, and looks to move the inmoſt ſoul. By that, attention is kept up without pain, and conviction carried to the mind with delight. Perſuaſion is ever its attendant, and the paſſions own it for a maſter. Great as is the force of its powers, ſo unbounded is their extent. All mankind are capable of its impreſſions, the ignorant as well as the wiſe, the illiterate as well as the learned."

Such is the nature, ſuch the conſtitution, ſuch the effects of cultivated ſpeech. Let us now examine the properties of written language. "That is wholly the invention of man, a mere work of art, and therefore can contain no natural power. Its uſe is to give ſtability to ſound, and permanence to thought; to preſerve words that otherwiſe might periſh as they are ſpoke, and to arreſt ideas that might vaniſh as they riſe in the mind; to aſſiſt the memory in treaſuring theſe up, and to convey knowledge at diſtance thro' the eye, where it could find no entrance by the ear. In ſhort, it may be conſidered as a grand repoſitory of the wiſdom of ages, from which the greateſt plenty of materials may be furniſhed, for the uſe of ſpeech, and the beſt ſupplies given to the powers of elocution."

Here we may ſee, that theſe two kinds of language eſſentially differ from each other in their nature and uſe: And, from this view, we may plainly perceive the vaſt ſuperiority which the former muſt have over the latter, in the main end aimed at by both, that of communicating all that paſſes in the mind of man; inaſmuch as the former works by the whole force of natural, as well as artificial means; the latter, by artificial means only. In the one caſe, many hundreds may be made partakers at one and the ſame time, of inſtruction and delight; in the other, knowledge muſt be parcelled out only to individuals. In the one, not only the ſenſe of hearing may receive the higheſt gratification, from ſounds the moſt pleaſing, and congenial to the organs of man; but the ſight alſo may be delighted with viewing the nobleſt work of the Great Mechaniſt put in motion, to anſwer the nobleſt ends: And, whilſt the charmed ear eaſily admits the words of truth, the faithful eye, even of the illiterate,

rate, can read their credentials, in the legible hand of nature, visibly characterized in the countenance and gesture of the speaker. In the other, none of the senses are in the least gratified. The eye can have no pleasure in viewing a succession of crooked characters, however accurately formed; and the ear cannot be much concerned in silent reading."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE just read a little French piece, entitled, *Candide ou L'Optimisme*, said to been translated from the German of Dr. Ralph, but supposed to have been originally written by Mr. Voltaire in French. If it was so, it seems to have been intended as an experiment, to try how far his name might impose upon mankind; for excepting a few common place witticisms, no man of sense or taste will say, that the performance has any intrinsick merit; and I am sorry to find, that the experiment has so well succeeded; for the worthlessness of the performance might easily have been excused, but the whole seems plainly designed as an invective not only against mankind in general, but also against Divine Providence itself. Consequently, if it comes from Mr. Voltaire, it is a piece of the most signal ingratitude; for no man ever was more favoured by both, than that author has been; and yet it is probable that what ought to render this performance the more despicable in the eyes of mankind, will be considered as its chief merit, by many in this abandoned age, as we every day meet with instances of the same sort of ingratitude; but I hope you will endeavour to prevent the effect of their recommendation, by giving this a place in your Magazine, which will oblige,

SIR,

May 10, 1759. Your most humble servant.

ANSWER *relating to the* National Debt *explained and corrected.* (*See p.* 185.)

SINCE the publication of my last, I find I was guilty of an oversight, as to one of the sums I then stated as a part of the 10,537,821*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* ¼. charged as an article in the state of the national debt, which was occasioned by an error in the state itself; for the 29th ought to have been put instead of 30 George II. But having since perused the act of 29 George II. I find that the 500,000*l.* raised by way of the lottery established by that act, was ordered to be added to, and to be deemed a part of the joint stock of annuities at 3*l.* per cent. transferable at the Bank, by the act of 25 George II. And as this compleats the sum of 10,537,821*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* ¼. charged in that article of the state of the national debt, it appears, that no part of the million credit granted by the act of 30 George II. is to be included in that article.

PONDICHERRY, of which he have given an exact Plan, is the principal seat of the French commerce on the coast of Coromandel in the East-Indies; lies in 80 degrees of east longitude, and latitude 12° 27′, and is sixty miles south of the English settlement of Fort St. George. This was the rendezvous of the fleet with which admiral Pococke had such smart engagements. (See p. 217.) This fortress was besieged in the year 1748, by adm. Boscawen, who was obliged to raise the siege by the falling of the periodical rains. At that time its garrison consisted of 1800 Europeans and 3000 Blacks, since which the works have been greatly strengthened, and a more numerous garrison is put into the town. (See our Volume for 1749, p. 128—131. See also our Map of the coast of Coromandel, in our Vol. for 1754, p. 440)

An Account of the new TRAGEDY, *entitled,* The ORPHAN of China. *By Mr.* Arthur Murphy. *Performed at the Theatre Royal in* Drury-Lane.

This piece is dedicated to the earl of Bute, the prologue was written by the poet laureat, and spoken by Mr. Holland, and is as follows.

ENOUGH of Greece and Rome. Th' exhausted store
Of either nation now can charm no more:
Ev'n adventitious helps in vain we try,
Our triumphs languish in the publick eye;
And grave processions, musically slow,
Here pass unheeded—as a lord mayor's shew.
On eagle wings the poet of to-night
Soars for fresh virtues to the source of light,
To China's eastern realm: And boldly bears
Confucius' morals to Britannia's ears.
Accept th' imported boon; as echoing Greece
Receiv'd from wand'ring chiefs her golden fleece;
Nor only richer by the spoils become,
But praise th' advent'rous youth, who brings them home.
One dubious character, we own, he draws,
A patriot zealous in a monarch's cause!
Nice is the task the varying hand to guide,
And teach the blending colours to divide;
Where, rainbow-like, th' encroaching tints invade
Each other's bounds, and mingle light with shade.



A PLAN of PONDICHERRY in the East Indies,

Subject to France.

A. The Fort
B. Horn Work
C. St. Lawrence Bastion
D. St. Lewis Bastion
E. Argou Bastion
F. Orleans Bastion
G. Madras Bastion
H. North West Bastion
I. St. Joseph Bastion
K. Valledaur Gate
L. Valledaur Bastion
M. Fearless Bastion
N. Villenour Gate
O. Villenour Bastion
P. Queen's Bastion
Q. Hospital Bastion
R. Goudelour Bastion
S. Little Bastion
1. Capuchin's Church
2. Jesuit's Church
3. The Missionaries
4. Company's Gardens
5. Jesuit's Gardens
6. Capuchin's Gardens
7. The Hospital
8. Company's Old Garden
9. Company's Hospital
10. Governor's House
11. The Mint
12. Malabar's Burial Ground
13. French Burial Ground
14. Great Market
15. Malabars Prison
16. New Works made in 1740 and 1741
17. Works of 1740
18. St. Laurence's Market
19. Woollen Battery
20. Mast House
21. Great Pagoda



If then, aſſiduous to obtain his end,
You find too far the ſubject's zeal extend;
If undiſtinguiſh'd loyalty prevails
Where nature ſhrinks, and ſtrong affection fails,
On China's tenets charge the fond miſtake,
And ſpare his error for his virtue's ſake.
From nobler motives our allegiance ſprings,
For Britain knows no right divine in kings;
From freedom's choice that boaſted right aroſe,
And thro' each line from freedom's choice it flows.
Juſtice, with mercy join'd, the throne maintains;
And in his people's *Hearts our Monarch* reigns.

The perſons of the Drama are, Timurkan, emperor of the Tartars.—Octar, a Tartar general.—Zamti, a Mandarine.—Etan, educated as his ſon.—Hamet, a youthful captive.—Morat, a faithful friend of Zamti.—Mirvan, a Chineſe, in the Tartar's ſervice, ſecretly a friend of Zamti.—Oraſming, Zimventi, two conſpirators.—Mandane, Zamti's wife, meſſenger, guards, &c. Scene, Pekin, capital of China.

Act I. It appears, by a converſation between Mandane and Mirvan, that the empire of China has been ſubdued, and twenty years groaning under the yoke of the Tartar; that the royal family have been maſſacred, and Timurkan now ſits on the throne of their ancient emperors, tyrannizing with the greateſt rigour over the unfortunate inhabitants of China.

———Daily the cries
Of widows, orphans, father, ſon, and brother
In vain are ſent to heav'n;—the waſteful rage
Of theſe barbarians—theſe accurs'd invaders—
Burns with increaſing fire;—the thunder ſtill
Rolls o'er our heads, threatning with hideous craſh
To fall at once, and bury us in ruin.

In aggravation of Mandane's ſorrows, it appears Timurkan had juſt defeated an army of Coreans, who "made their laſt ſtand for liberty and China," and was then advancing with his victorious bands to make his triumphant entry into Pekin. After they have lamented the fate of their country, and the private diſtreſs the Tartar has brought upon their families, Mirvan goes out, and Zamti enters to Mandane, and exclaims,

China is no more———
The eaſtern world is loſt—this mighty empire
Falls with the univerſe beneath the ſtroke
Of ſavage force—falls from its tow'ring hopes;
For ever, ever fall'n!

It appears Zamti, who is of the order of the prieſthood, had ſaved the infant ſon of the late murdered emperor, and bred him up as his ſon, hiding him "from the world and from himſelf"

And now I ſwear—kneel we together here,
While in this dreadful pauſe our ſouls renew
Their ſolemn purpoſe.— [*Both kneel.*
———Thou all-gracious Being,
Whoſe tutelary care hath watch'd the fate
Of China's Orphan, who haſt taught his ſteps
The paths of ſafety, ſtill envelop him
In ſev'nfold night, till your own hour is come;
Till your ſlow juſtice ſee the dread occaſion
To rouſe his ſoul, and bid him walk abroad
Vicegerent of your pow'r;—and if thy ſervant,
Or this his ſoft aſſociate, ere defeat
By any word or deed the great deſign,
Then ſtrait may all your horrible diſpleaſure
Be launch'd upon us from your red right arm,
And in one ruin daſh us both together,
The blaſted monuments of wrath.——

Mandane. That here
Mandane vows ne'er to betray his cauſe,
Be it enroll'd in the records of heav'n!
[*Both riſe.*

To them enters Etan, who tells them the tyrant's triumph,

———moves within the gates
In dread barbaric pomp:—The iron ſwarms
Of Hyperboreans troop along the ſtreets,
Reeking from ſlaughter; while, from gazing crowds
Of their dire countrymen, an uproar wild
Of joy ferocious thro' th' aſtoniſh'd air
Howls like a northern tempeſt:—O'er the reſt,
Proud in ſuperior eminence of guilt,
The tyrant rides ſublime.—Behind his car
The refuſe of the ſword, a captive train
Diſplay their honeſt ſcars, and gnaſh their teeth
With rage and deſperation.——

Mandane. Cruel fate!

Etan. With theſe a youth, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
Proceeds in ſullen march.—Heroic fire
Glows in his cheek, and from his flaſhing eye
Beams amiable horror.——

Mandane. What of this youth?—

Zamti. Be not alarm'd, Mandane—What of him? [eager gaze,

Etan. On him all eyes were fix'd with
As if their ſpirits, ſtruggling to come forth
Would ſtrain each viſual nerve—while thro' the crowd
A buſy murmur ran—"If fame ſay right,
"Beneath that habit lurks a prince; the laſt
"Of China's race."—The rumour ſpreads abroad [claim
From man to man; and all with loud acDenounce their vengeance on him.——

Theſe tidings cauſe great emotions in Zamti, which Mandane with much tenderneſs, taking notice of, he thus hints at the occaſion of his anxiety.

Lov'd Mandane,
I pritheee leave me—but a moment leave me.—
Heed not the workings of a fickly fancy,
Wrought on by ev'ry popular report.
Thou know'ſt with Morat I convey'd the infant
Far as the eaſtern point of Corea's realm;
There where no human trace is ſeen, no ſound
Aſſails the ear, ſave when the foaming ſurge

Breaks on the ſhelving beach, that there the youth [thy fears.——
Might mock their buſy ſearch.—Then check
Retire, my love, awhile; I'll come anon—.
And fortify thy ſoul with firm reſolve,
Becoming Zamti's wife.——

Mandane retires, and remain Zamti and Etan, and after Zamti had worked Etan up to a pitch of heroick enthuſiaſm againſt the enemies of his country, he tells him "the prince Zaphimri's ſafe," and that he is not alarmed about the Tartar's priſoner. Etan then ſays,

Oh! Sir, inform your ſon
Where is the royal youth?

Zamti replies, "Seek not too ſoon to know that truth," and then proceeds,

——Now I'll diſcloſe the work,
The work of vengeance, which my lab'ring ſoul [hour
Has long been faſhioning.—Ev'n at this
Stupendous ruin hovers o'er the heads
Of this accurſed race.——

Etan. Ruin!

Zamti. I'll tell thee——

When Timurkan led forth his ſavage bands,
Unpeopling this great city, I then ſeiz'd
The hour, to tamper with a choſen few,
Who have reſolv'd, when the barbarians lie
Buried in ſleep and wine, and hotly dream
Their havock o'er again—then, then, my ſon,
In one collected blow to burſt upon 'em;
Like their own northern clouds, whoſe mid-night horror [forth
Impending o'er the world, at length breaks
In the vaunt lightning's blaze, in ſtorms and thunder [ture
Thro' all the red'ning air, till frighted na-
Start from her couch, and waken to a ſcene
Of uproar and deſtruction.——

Etan exults in the glorious enterprize, and the act concludes with Zamti's ordering him to ſeek Oraſming and Zimventi, and that he with thoſe two friends ſhould wait his coming near Oſmingti's tomb, in an adjoining temple.

Act II. Whilſt Zamti, in ſoliloquy, is enjoying, in idea, the iſſue of his plot, Mirvan enters to him, and tells him a reverend ſtranger craves acceſs to him with the utmoſt impatience. The ſtranger is introduced, and appears to be Morat. After the firſt ſalutations Zamti cries,

Good old man!
But wherefore art thou here?—what of my boy?

Morat hereupon acquaints him, that as ſoon as fame had proclaimed the prince to be alive, he joined the Corean troops, and was taken priſoner in the late battle by the Tartar. To aggravate Zamti's ſorrows, Morat further acquaints him that the tyrant thinks his priſoner to be the prince, who now appears to be Hamet, the real ſon of Zamti, for when Morat adds,

Wild thro' the ſtreets the foe calls out on Zamti. [fraud;
Thee they pronounce the author of this
And on your Hamet threaten inſtant vengeance.

Zamti anſwers,

There was but this—but this, ye cruel pow'rs,
And this you've heap'd upon me.—Was it not
Enough to tear him from his mother's arms,
Doom'd for his prince to wander o'er the world? [eyes,
—Alas! what needed more?—Fond fooliſh
Stop your unbidden guſh—tear, tear me piecemeal— [him
—No, I will not complain—but whence on
Could that ſuſpicion glance?——

Morat. This very morn,
E'er yet the battle join'd, a faithful meſſenger,
Who thro' the friendly gloom of night had held [camp,
His darkling way, and paſs'd the Tartar's
Brought me advices from the Corean chief—
That ſoon as Hamet join'd the warlike train,
His ſtory he related.—Strait the gallant leader
With open arms receiv'd him—knew him for thy ſon,
In ſecret knew him, nor reveal'd he aught
That touch'd his birth.—But ſtill the buſy voice [the ranks
Of fame, encreaſing as ſhe goes, thro' all
Babbled abroad each circumſtance.—By thee
How he was privately convey'd—Sent forth
A tender infant to be rear'd in ſolitude,
A ſtranger to himſelf!—The warriors ſaw
With what a graceful port he mov'd in arms,
An early hero!—deem'd him far above
The common lot of life—deem'd him Zaphimri,
And all with reverential awe beheld him.
This, this, my Zamti, reach'd the tyrant's ear,
And riſes into horrid proof.——

After an affecting conflict between his parental fondneſs on one ſide, and his loyalty and patriotiſm on the other, Zamti reſolves to ſacrifice his captive ſon to ſecure the ſafety of the prince, who now fully appears to be that Etan, his ſuppoſed ſon, who had juſt manifeſted ſuch noble ardour to deliver his country. Zamti then informs Morat of thee onſpiracy, and concludes, with deſiring him to go to Mandane.

——Heav'ns!—how ſhall I bear
Her ſtrong impetuoſity of grief,
When ſhe ſhall know my fatal purpoſe?—Thou
Prepare her tender ſpirit; ſooth her mind,
And ſave, oh! ſave me, from that dreadful conflict. [*Exeunt.*

Then enter Timurkan, with his train, who, full of his late ſucceſs, exults in his good fortune, and vows deſtruction to Zaphimri, the prince, who he imagines he has in his power, in the captive Hamet; but is deterred from wrecking his vengeance on Zamti, the author of the prince's preſervation by the repreſentations of Octar, who ſuggeſts that ſuch an attack upon their religion would drive the Chineſe to a general revolt. Hamet is then brought before the tyrant, in chains, bravely fierce and diſdainful

dainful, whom he charges with being the long concealed prince, and Hamet reproaches his cruelties in a ſpirited manner. Zamti is ſent for, who the tyrant alſo queſtions about Hamet, and urges him to declare the truth, or "deſolation again ſhall ravage the devoted land." But Zamti not ſatisfying his enquiries, he again queſtions Hamet, and aſks him, "dar'ſt thou be honeſt, and anſwer who thou art," which produces from the priſoner an account of his education in Corea with Morat, whilſt Zamti hangs in raptures upon the accents of his ſon's voice, exclaiming aſide,

'Tis—it is my ſon—
My boy—my Hamet—
Oh! lovely youth—at ev'ry word he utters,
A ſoft effuſion mix'd of grief and joy
Flows o'er my heart.

Every word of Hamet's ſerves to confirm the tyrant that he is the dreaded prince. Being aſked if he never heard of Zamti, he replies,

——oft enraptur'd with his name
My heart has glow'd within me, as I heard
The praiſes of the godlike man.——

And upon being informed that Zamti was before him, Hamet kneels to "adore his venerable form," which puts Zamti into a tender confuſion, and the tyrant being now convinced, commands Zamti to own his fraud, to acknowledge his fancied king, or threatning that every youth in the Eaſt ſhould be ſlaughtered that Zaphimri may be maſſacred in the general carnage. Zamti, ſtruggling with the bitter anguiſh that aſſails his heart, now owns Hamet to be the prince, imagining it to be the only method to preſerve the true Zaphimri, whereupon the tyrant gives command to Octar to offer the victim up, on the enſuing evening to the living Lama, for his victory, and then goes out. Zamti and Hamet remain, and the latter reſolves, if he is a king, to ſuffer death without complaint for the happineſs of his country. He is led out by Octar, and to Zamti enters Mandane wild and diſtracted, having heard from Morat that Hamet was her ſon, and the ſcene between the tender, yet patriotick father, and the deeply afflicted complaining, reproaching mother, is prodigiouſly affecting. Zamti rigidly firm in his deſign of ſacrificing his ſon to the prince's ſafety, is threatened by Mandane with revealing the whole contrivance to Timurkan, and the act cloſes as follows.

Then go, Mandane—thou once faithful woman,
Dear to this heart in vain;—go, and forget
Thoſe virtuous leſſons, which I oft have taught thee,
In fond credulity, while on each word
You hung enamour'd.—Go, to Timurkan,
Reveal the awful truth.—Be thou ſpectatreſs
Of murder'd majeſty.—Embrace your ſon,
And let him lead in ſhame and ſervitude
A life ignobly bought.—Then let thoſe eyes,
Thoſe faded eyes, which grief for me hath dimm'd,
With guilty joy reanimate their luſtre,
To brighten ſlavery, and beam their fires
On the fell Scythian murderer.

Mandane. And is it thus,
Thus is Mandane known?—My ſoul diſdains
The vile imputed guilt.—No—never—never—
Still am I true to fame. Come lead me hence,
Where I may lay down life to ſave Zaphimri,
—But ſave my Hamet too.—Then, then you'll find
A heart beats here, as warm and great as thine.

Zamti. Then make with me one ſtrong, [one glorious effort;
And rank with thoſe, who, from the firſt of time,
In fame's eternal archives ſtand rever'd,
For conqu'ring all the deareſt ties of nature,
To ſerve the gen'ral weal.——

Mandane. That ſavage virtue
Loſes with me its horrid charms.—I've ſworn
To ſave my king.—But ſhould a mother turn
A dire aſſaſſin—oh! I cannot bear
The piercing thought.—diſtraction, quick
Will ſeize my brain.—See there—My child, my child—
By guards ſurrounded, a devoted victim.—
Barbarian hold!—Ah! ſee, he dies! he dies!— *She faints into* Zamti's *arms.*

Zamti. Where is Arſace? Fond maternal love.
Shakes her weak frame—(*Enter* Arſace.)
Quickly Arſace, help
This ever-tender creature.—Wand'ring life
Rekindles in her cheek.—Soft, lead her off
To where the fanning breeze in yonder bow'r,
May woo her ſpirits back.—Propitious heav'n!
Pity the woundings of a father's heart;
Pity my ſtrugglings with this beſt of women;
Support our virtue:—Kindle in our ſouls
A ray of your divine enthuſiaſm;
Such as inflames the patriot's breaſts, and lifts
Th' impaſſion'd mind to that ſublime of virtue,
That even on the rack it feels the good,
Which in a ſingle hour it works for millions,
And leaves the legacy to after times.

[*Exit, leading off* Mandane.

Act III. Opens with a view of a temple, with ſeveral tombs up and down the ſtage. Morat appears, and from him we learn that it is the place of meeting for Zamti and his friends, a groan is heard, and Zamti comes out of a tomb, and ſays,

I have been weeping o'er the ſacred reliques
Of a dear murder'd king.——

To them Oraſming, Zimventi, and other conſpirators, who expreſs their deſpair at the condition of their prince, who they believe to be Hamet, then doom'd a victim to the Lama, but are reanimated by Zamti, who tells them Hamet is not Zaphimri, but that,

Unconſcious of himſelf, and to the world unknown,
He walks at large among *them.*——
——this very night to riſe,
——the firſt of men,
Deliv'rer of his country!

And to convince them, he calls Etan from the tomb, and informs him of his real ſituation, that he is not his ſon; but the prince Zaphimri, ſhewing him, by a picture, in the manner of the Chineſe, the hiſtory of his father's murder, and his own preſervation, and adds,

Thou art the king, whom as my humble ſon,
I've nurtur'd in humanity and virtue.
Thy foes could never think to find thee here,
Ev'n in the lion's den; and therefore here
I've fix'd thy ſafe aſylum, while my ſon
Hath dragg'd his life in exile.—Oh! my friends,
Morat will tell ye all—each circumſtance—
Mean time—there is your king!—

They all kneel to Zaphimri, and then agree as to the method of executing their conſpiracy, and are quickened in their zeal and reſentment by a ſtriking detail from Zamti of Timurkan's cruelties and the murder of the late emperor and the royal family. Zaphimri goes out with the conſpirators, and Zamti remains and impiores the bleſſing of heaven upon the prince and their deſign; but ſtops ſhort on hearing a dead march, on which he exclaims,

What mean thoſe deathful ſounds?———
Again——— [down ye heavens,
They lead my boy to ſlaughter—oh! look
———Teach me to ſubdue
That nature which ye gave!— [*Exit.*

Enter Hamet, Octar, and guards. As Hamet is undauntedly preparing for execution, Mandane burſts in to them, and, all wild and frantick, declares that Hamet is her ſon. Octar, hereupon, thinks proper to ſuſpend the execution till Timurkan's will is known upon this ſudden diſcovery, mean time, the eye muſt needs manifeſt the feelings of the heart at the affecting interview between Hamet and his mother. To them enter Timurkan, &c. and ſoon after Zamti, which produces a fine ſcene. The tyrant, more and more embarraſſed and bewildered—Hamet expreſſing the warmeſt filial tenderneſs and the moſt exalted heroiſm.—Zamti a witneſs to his noble ſentiments embracing and owning him for his ſon, and yet all three reſolving to become ſacrifices to the tyrant's wrath rather than betray the prince and their country. They are forced from each other to ſeparate dungeons, whilſt the rack is preparing to extort the ſecret from them.

Act IV. Zaphimri, in the utmoſt agony at the diſtreſs and danger of this beloved and exalted family, to whom he owes every thing, by the connivance of Mirvan, viſits Hamet, in his dungeon, diſguiſed in a Tartar dreſs, which affords the poet a fine ſcope for the ſublimeſt ſentiments of honour and patriotiſm. At the cloſe of the conference Zaphimri tells Hamet, he will come and arm him for the intended aſſault of Timurkan and his barbarous crew "while ſunk in deep debauch." They are interrupted by the coming of Octar, who orders Mirvan to lead Hamet to Mandane, that

When the boy clings around his mother's heart
In fond endearment, then to tear him from her,
Will once again awaken all her tenderneſs,
And in her impotence of grief, the truth
At length will burſt its way.—

To Octar enters Timurkan, who is informed that no proſpect of horror or pain will draw any confeſſion from Zamti or his conſort. Zamti is then brought in, in chains to the tyrant, who urges him to give up the prince; but Zamti having worked him up to the higheſt fury by his reproaches and prophetick denunciations of vengeance, he orders Octar to bring Mandane forth vowing immediate deſtruction on them, and that both Hamet and Etan ſhall be impaled, but is informed by Octar that Etan is fled. Then enters to them Mandane and Hamet guarded by Mirvan, and Mandane not being to be wrought upon either by the tyrant's promiſes or threats, he orders Hamet to be dragged forth to inſtant death. Then a meſſenger enters in haſte, to tell the tyrant Etan is found; that he had ruſhed amongſt the guards that bore Hamet to his fate, beſeeching them to ſuſpend the ſtroke, and craving admittance to his preſence. Zaphimri is then brought in, who tells him that very hour his death is plotting, and beſeeches him to ſave Zamti, Mandane, and Hamet. The tyrant tells him, if he would ſave them, he muſt bring him Zaphimri's head, and mean time Zamti expreſſes the utmoſt rage and deſpair at this inſtance his beloved prince is giving of his affection to him and his family. Zaphimri then diſcovers himſelf to be the prince. But Zamti confidently affirms he is Etan his ſon, "his too gen'rous boy, that fain would die to ſave his aged ſire." Timurkan, ſtill more and more bewildered, orders 'em all from his ſight. Zamti and Mandane are born off whilſt Zaphimri ſtruggles with him, on his knees, but the tyrant breathing deſtruction on him and all the youth of the Eaſt, breaks from him, and the act concludes with a ſoliloquy of Zaphimri, wherein he chears himſelf with the hope that his friends will not let him die unrevenged.

Act V. Octar brings in Zamti and Mandane, telling them the rack is preparing for them, and that beneath Timurkan's eye they are to meet their doom. He goes out to receive the tyrant's laſt commands for that purpoſe, and then enſues a very affecting ſcene, moſt artfully worked up, between Zamti and Mandane, ſhe producing a dagger, and urging him to ſtrike her to the heart; but he in vain eſſaying to nerve his arm for the fatal purpoſe, and whilſt they are thus tenderly debating Timurkan and Octar enter, and they are dragged out to death and torment. The tyrant and Octar remain, and the latter acquaints him that Hamet and Etan will be led by Mirvan to their fate. Then the tyrant diſplays to him his horror and remorſe, his dread that the Orphan ſtill lives, and his guilt ſeems to weigh him down, whilſt he im-

parts

parts the distracted state of his mind. Mirvan enters, and informs him that a body of men in arms were seen marching in close array, from the eastern gate, whereupon he resolves to sally forth and meet 'em; but Mirvan perswading him that Octar's presence will be sufficient for that purpose, he desists. Mirvan then informs him that Etan is really Zaphimri, and that he had, as soon as he was convinced of it, thro' a forward zeal, cleft him to the ground with his sabre. The tyrant thoroughly deceived by Mirvan, orders him to bring his head, and exults now that "no longer horrid dreams shall haunt his couch." Mirvan returns, and instead of Zaphimri's head, he introduces Zaphimri himself, with a sabre in his hand, who plants himself before the tyrant. Timurkan is quite disconcerted at the sight of him, whilst Mirvan encourages him to strike the blow that should revenge his father and his country. Suddenly Timurkan snatches Mirvan's sabre, and he and Zaphimri exit fighting. Hamet enters, and from within they hear the cries and groans of Timurkan, who in vain calls for mercy, and dies under the victorious sword of Zaphimri. Mirvan speeds to carry the news to Zamti and Mandane; Zaphimri then enters to Hamet, and tells him of the deed that had freed China. To them Morat, who informs them the victorious conspirators carried all before 'em, and that Octar had fallen covered with wounds. Soon after Mirvan returns with the dreadful tidings that Zamti, before he could arrive, had been bound to the wheel, and that Mandane, all frantick at the sight, had plunged a dagger in her heart, and expired at her husband's feet, who having been released from torture, was mourning over his wife's corpse. This sad event throws them all into the utmost affliction. The back scene opens and discovers Zamti clasping his dead Mandane in his arms, on which Zaphimri exclaims,

Are these our triumphs?—these our promis'd joys?

Zamti rises from the body, enlivened by the sound of his prince's voice, runs eagerly to embrace him, crying, "My prince! my king!" but his strength fails him, and he faints at his feet. When he recovers, he exclaims,

Zaphimri!—Hamet too!—oh! bless'd event!
I could not hope such tidings—thee, my prince,
Thee too, my son—I thought ye both destroy'd,
My slow remains of life cannot endure
These strong vicissitudes of grief and joy.
And there—oh! heav'n!—see there, there lies Mandane!

And after endeavouring to console the prince and his son, and reminding the former that private griefs must give place to the publick good, he says,

Life harrass'd out, pursu'd with barb'rous art
Thro' ev'ry trembling joint—now fails at once—
Zaphimri—oh! farewel!—I shall not see
The glories of thy reign—Hamet!—my son—
Thou good young man, farewel—Mandane, yes,
My soul with pleasure takes her flight, that thus
Faithful in death, I leave these cold remains
Near thy dear honour'd clay.—
And then expires; and the tragedy thus concludes.

Zaphimri. And art thou gone,
Thou best of men?—then must Zaphimri pine
In ever-during grief, since thou art lost;
Since that firm patriot, whose parental care
Should raise, should guide, should animate my virtues,
Lies there a breathless corse.———

Hamet. My liege, forbear———
Live for your people; madness and despair
Belong to woes like mine ———

Zaphimri. Thy woes, indeed,
Are deep, thou pious youth—yes, I will live,
To soften thy afflictions; to assuage
A nation's grief, when such a pair expires.
Come to my heart:—In thee another Zamti
Shall bless the realm—now let me hence to hail
My people with the sound of peace; that done,
To these a grateful monument shall rise,
With all sepulchral honour—frequent there
We'll offer incense;—there each weeping muse
Shall grave the tributary verse;—with tears
Embalm their memories; and teach mankind
Howe'er oppression stalk the groaning earth;
Yet heav'n, in its own hour, can bring relief;
Can blast the tyrant in his guilty pride,
And prove the Orphan's guardian to the last.

The Epilogue was spoken by Mrs. Yates, *and is as follows.*

THRO' five long acts I've wore my sighing face,
Confin'd by critic laws, to time and place;
Yet that once done I ramble as I please,
Cry *London Hoy!* and whisk o'er land and seas——
—Ladies, excuse my dress—'tis true Chinese.
Thus, quit of husband, death, and tragick strain,
Let us enjoy our dear small talk again.
How cou'd this bard successful hope to prove?
So many heroes—and not one in love!
No suitor here to talk of flames that thrill;
To say the civil thing—"Your eyes so kill!"
No ravisher, to force us—to our will!
You've seen their eastern virtues, patriot passions,
And now for something of their taste and fashions.
O Lord! that's charming—cries my lady Fidget,
I long to know it—do the creatures visit?
Dear Mrs. Yates, do, tell us—well, how is it?
First, as to beauty—set your hearts at rest—
They're all broad foreheads, and pigs eyes at best;

And then they lead ſuch ſtrange, ſuch formal lives!—
— A little more at home than Engliſh wives:
Leſt the poor things ſhou'd roam, and prove untrue,
They all are crippled in the tiney ſhoe.
A hopeful ſcheme to keep a wife from madding!
— We pinch our feet, and yet are ever gadding,
Then they've no cards, no routs, ne'er take their fling,
And pin-money is an unheard of thing;
Then how d'ye think they write?—You'll ne'er divine—
From top to bottom down in one ſtrait line.
[*Mimicks.*
Weladies, when our flames we cannot ſmother,
Write letters—from one corner to another.
[*Mimicks.*

One mode there is, in which both climes agree
I ſcarce can tell—'mongſt friends then
— The creatures love to cheat as well as we.
But bleſs my wits! I've quite forgot the bard——
A civil ſoul!—By me he ſends this card——
"*Preſents reſpects*—to ev'ry lady here——
Hopes for the honour—of a ſingle tear."
The criticks then will throw their dirt in vain,
One drop from you will waſh out ev'ry ſtain.
Acquaints you—(now the man is paſt his fright)
He holds his rout—and here he keeps his night.
Aſſures you all a welcome kind and hearty,
The ladies ſhall pay crowns—and there's the ſhilling party.
[*Points to the upper gallery.*

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MAY, 1759.

On a falſe MISTRESS.

1.

COME, gentle Muſe! in mournful ſtrains
Grant ſorrow pow'r to ſpeak!
In weeping lines deſcribe my pains,
And paint my heart before it break!

2.

So ſpoke the ſwain, and to the wind
Laments in broken ſighs,
Not half ſo deaf, nor ſo unkind
As her for whom he dies.

3.

In plaintive verſe then thus complains
Of Cloe falſe and fair;
Who firſt inſpir'd love's raging pains,
Then bid that love deſpair.

4.

In ſilken ſmiles ſhe caught my ſoul,
And look'd away my heart;
Her eyes too ſweetly learn'd to roll,
And languiſh'd with too ſoft an art.

5.

Her fingers teach me fond deſires,
Nor without meaning ſtray;
Theſe too are taught to fan my fires,
And with malicious touch betray.

6.

About her all the graces throng,
Joy and pleaſure round her play;
Charm'd with the magick of her ſong,
Love in rapture melts away.

7.

Methinks whilſt ſhe vouchſafes to rove
The Sylvan ſhades with me,
I find a heav'n in ev'ry grove,
But, O! that heav'n is ſhe.

8.

Eliſium blooms where'er ſhe treads,
The flow'rs their charms diſplay,
Breathing their ſweets along the meads
On one more fair more ſweet than they.

9.

But ſince ſhe frown'd joy dwells no more
Amidſt the groves or meads!
The weeping flow'rs her ſmiles deplore,
And hang their ſilken heads.

10.

Yet ſtill I haunt thoſe conſcious groves,
Once more enamour'd grow;
Live o'er again our vaniſh'd loves,
Live o'er again my killing woe.

11.

The fair once more by fancy's aid,
I claſp, but claſp in vain:
Swift as her love thoſe pleaſures fade,
And end like that in pain.

12.

Damps cold as death my boſom chill,
Night wraps my ſwimming eyes:
Faint is my heart, my blood ſtands ſtill,
And all but love within me dies.

The Decree of APOLLO: *Or poetick Vengeance denounced againſt impenitent Scribblers.*

WHereas, to our infinite grief, 'tis well known
As well upon humble complaint to our throne,
As ſince has appear'd from authentic report
Depos'd upon oath before us in our court,
That certain unqualify'd perſons of late
Have, eſcaping our notice, crept into the ſtate,
And abuſing the mildneſs we're known to maintain,
Have greatly diſturb'd the repoſe of our reign;
And unaw'd by regards, by no motives reſtrain'd,
Without our juſt licence firſt had and obtain'd,
For our genuine right Parnaſſean impoſe
What on trial is often detected as proſe;
A practice, if borne, that notoriouſly tends
To bring to contempt our profeſſion and friends.
We do therefore pronounce them as foes to the peace
Who have neither our licence, nor paid us our fees,
Whoſe idle pretenſions to ſcience and wit,
Our high court of Parnaſſus diſdains to admit,
Since in nature's deſpight they have quitted their ſphere;
For would they her ſecret inſtructions but hear,
Not a ſign-poſt need want a fit rhyme for good cheer.

We

We as chief then, not only of poets but quacks,
Do require, when the humour renews its attacks,
That all our true friends be abetting and aiding
(Shou'd they scorn to submit upon gentle persuading)
In a gentle emersion which oft we assure,
Has in desparate cases effected a cure.
But shou'd they proceed, in contempt of such warning,
The just rights of our crown, and authority scorning,
We shall issue command to appoint them their place
(As is usual in such a deplorable case)
Where the mock forms of heroes and princes are found,
Where cells are prepar'd for the brain that's unsound,
And poets with straws, for laurel are crown'd.

W. G—me, Trysull.

The PARADOX——*To Miss* B. N—ch—les.

MY *Betsy*, trust me, for 'tis true,
At once I love and hate thee too.
'Tis true, thy wanton airs are such,
I hate thee, yes, I hate thee much.
Yet, such is *beauty*'s magick pow'r,
Tho' much I hate, I love thee more.
And such my sighs, as plainly prove,
Tho' much I hate thee, more I love.
Thus, tho' I hate, and hate sincerely,
I still must love, and love thee dearly.

Oxon, April 25, 1759.

The REMONSTRANCE, *to Miss* T—wns—nd *and Miss* M—nd—y.

TO T—wns—nd and M—nd—y much wickedness brewing,
The N—ch—l—s's send the remonstrance ensuing,
And hope that their wisdom on such an occasion,
Will weigh the affair with all due *delib'ration*,
By trying all peaceable means to prevent
What rashness may force 'em tho' late to repent.

Tis known for a fact most undoubtedly true,
The N—ch—l—s's always wore *cardinals blue*;
As hoping, and surely 'twas acting with prudence,
More highly to gain the regard of the students,
Nor can we, 'tis certain, with justice complain, vainly;
That our arts till of late were exerted in vain;
But rather in truth are oblig'd to confess
Our honest endeavours repaid with success.

Where Merton's cool gardens at ev'ning persuade
To draw the fresh air in the sweet breathing shade,
No sooner the *beauties* were brought into view,
Well known by the far streaming mantles of *blue*,
Than all the grave train of immense-wigged doctors,
Attended in state by the sway bearing proctors,
The head of each college the head of each hall,
The fellows, the commoners, scholars and

Other members of ev'ry respective society,
With looks full of love, and a longing anxiety,
All all, follow after, afraid to reveal,
What none has the pow'r or to say or conceal.

Such once were the triumphs we constantly tasted,
Tho' now, now, alas! half the splendor is wasted,
Since flaunting in *blue*, the last terrible Sunday
Appear'd, horrid spectacle! T—wns—nd and M—nd—y;
Thus aiming to wheedle, in reason's defiance,
Our trusty *liege veterans* from their alliance,
And tho' 'tis as plain as the nose in your face is,
That we by the far darting force of our graces,
Can quickly *reduce* to their proper subjection,
All those who have quitted our sov'reign protection,
If once we're obliged to exert our abilities,
Commencing unwillingly, open hostilities:
Yet best to our lenity's judgment it seems,
To avoid, if its possible, future extremes,
Composing the jars that your follies occasion,
Upon the most quiet and friendly foundation.

We therefore advise ere the breach is too wide,
To throw the *blue mantles* with prudence aside,
Nor force us to quell by the dint of mere *beauty*,
Those rebels whom fraud hath seduced from their *duty*.

Given at Oxford this 15th day of May, in the third year of our despotism.

To a FRIEND *upon* ABSENCE. *By the late Mr.* Samuel Philips.

DEAR friend, how dull the days appear,
My mind too seems to sympathize,
As if the season had an influence there;
And when that's dull to have me brisk denies.
This notion does not satisfaction give,
I must some better reason know;
When that is clouded I cannot believe,
It follows that the mind is so.
I've seen the spring in all its best array,
In all its utmost glory dress't;
Nature herself, look'd brisk and gay,
And all but me some joys possess't.
What's then the cause since nature made?
Me, not with an inactive mind?
I can be jocund, brisk, or sad,
To either is my soul inclin'd.
What does this inclination sway?
What does this livelines create?
'Tis mighty friendship makes me gay,
And want of that makes gaity abate.
'Tis friendship does two souls unite,
Whose minds are of an equal frame,
One cannot have the least delight,
But t'other does participate the same.
None can enjoy that happy state,
Unless their souls and minds agree.
We were exactly pair'd by fate,
For thou 'rt the very soul of me.

My

My dullneſs does proceed from this,
That you unkindly from me ſtay,
The body never active is,
While the inliv'ning ſoul's away.
Thy abſence makes me thus complain,
To have my expectation croſt,
But when I ſee you once again,
'Twill ſatisfy me for the time we've loſt.

Verſes to the Rev. Dr. LOWTH, *on his ſecond Edition of the Life of* William *of* Wykeham.

O Lowth, whilſt Wykeham's various worth you trace,
And bid to diſtant times his annals ſhine,
Indulge another bard of Wykeham's race
In the fond wiſh to add his name to thine.
From the ſame fount, with rev'rence let me boaſt,
The claſſic ſtreams with early thirſt I caught;
What time, they ſay, the muſes revel'd moſt,
When Bigg preſided, and when Burton taught.
But the ſame fate, which led me to the ſpring,
Forbad me farther to purſue the ſtream;
Perhaps as kindly; for, as Sages ſing,
Of chance and fate full idly do we deem.
And ſure in Granta's philoſophick ſhade
Truth's genuine image beam'd upon my ſight;
And ſlow-ey'd reaſon lent her ſober aid
To form, deduce, compare, and judge aright.
Yes, ye ſweet fields, beſide your oſier'd ſtream
Full many an attick hour my youth enjoy'd,
Full many a friendſhip form'd life's happieſt dream,
And treaſur'd many a bliſs which never cloy'd.
Yet may the pilgrim, o'er his temp'rate fare
At eve, with pleaſing recollection ſay,
'Twas the freſh morn which ſtrung his nerves to bear
The piercing beam, and uſeful toils of day:
So let me ſtill with filial love purſue
The nurſe and parent of my infant thought,
From whence the colour of my life I drew
When Bigg preſided, and when Burton taught.
O names by me rever'd!—'till mem'ry die,
Till my deaf ear forget th'inchanting flow
Of verſe harmonious, ſhall my mental eye
Trace back old time, and teach my breaſt to glow.
Peace to that honour'd ſhade, whoſe mortal frame
Sleeps in the boſom of its parent earth;
Whilſt the free ſoul, that boaſts celeſtial flame.
Perhaps now triumphs in a nobler birth.
Perhaps with Wykeham, from ſome bliſsful bower,
Applauds thy labours; or prepares the wreath
For Burton's generous toil.—Th' inſatiate power
Extends his deathful ſway o'er all that breathe;
Nor aught avails it, that the virtuous ſage
Forms future bards, or Wykehams yet to come;
Nor ought avails it, that his green old age,
From youth well ſpent, may ſeem t'elude the tomb;
For Burton too muſt fall. And o'er his urn,
While ſcience hangs her ſculptur'd trophies round,
The letter'd tribes of half an age ſhall mourn,
Whoſe lyres he ſtrung, and added ſenſe to ſound.
Nor ſhall his candid ear, I truſt, diſdain
This artleſs tribute of a feeling mind;
And thou, O Lowth, ſhalt own the grateful ſtrain,
Mean tho' it flow, was virtuouſly deſign'd.
For 'twas thy work inſpir'd the melting mood
To feel and pay the ſacred debt I ow'd;
And the next virtue to beſtowing good,
Thou know'ſt, is gratitude for good beſtow'd.

W. WHITEHEAD, poet laureat.

An INSCRIPTION.

Within this monument doth lie
What's left of CÆLIA's *gallantry.*

STranger, whoe'er thou art, beſtow
One ſigh in tribute ere you go:
But if thy breaſt did ever prove
The raptures of ſucceſsful love,
Around her tomb the myrtle plant;
And berry'd ſhrubs which ring-doves haunt;
The ſpreading cypreſs; and below
Bid clumps of arbor vitæ grow;
Th' uxorious plant that leans to find
Some female neighbour of its kind.
With beach to tell the plighted flame,
And ſavine to conceal the ſhame:
That ev'ry tree and ev'ry flow'r
May join to form the am'rous bow'r;
Wherein at cloſe of ſummer's heat
The lovers of the green ſhall meet,
While CÆLIA's ſhade propitious hears
Their ſanguine vows, their jealous fears;
Well pleas'd to conſecrate her grove
To Venus and the rites of love.

On the Friendſhip of two young Ladies, 1730.

HAIL, beauteous pair, whom friendſhip binds
In ſofteſt, yet in ſtrongeſt ties;
Soft as the temper of your minds,
Strong as the luſtre of your eyes.
So Venus' doves in couples fly,
And friendly ſteer their equal courſe;
Whoſe feathers Cupid's ſhafts ſupply,
And wing them with reſiſtleſs force.
Thus as you move love's tender flame,
Like that of friendſhip, paler burns;
Both our divided paſſion claim,
And friends and rivals prove by turns.
Then eaſe yourſelves and bleſs mankind,
Friendſhip ſo curſt no more purſue:
In wedlock's roſy bow'r you'll find
The joys of love and friendſhip too.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

CAPT. Bayne, of the Spy ſloop, lately arrived from Guardaloupe, brings an account, that about the middle of February, commodore Moore ſent ſome ſhips to fort Louis, which reduced that place, and took poſſeſſion of a fine harbour there. On the 27th general Hopſon died of the flux, and major-general Barrington, who, as next officer, is now become commander in chief, finding that nothing more could be done on the ſide of the iſland called Baſſeterre, embarked the 6th of March with the commodore, and ſuch part of the troops as could be ſpared (leaving a ſtrong garriſon in Port Royal) to another part called Grand Terre, with intention to reduce it and to repair and garriſon fort Louis. We are now in poſſeſſion of all the forts, and maſters of the ſea coaſts of the iſland; but the inhabitants are ſtill in their ſtrong holds among the woods and mountains. The troops are extremely ſickly. (See p. 146.)

The Dutch deputies made the following ſpeech to the king on delivering their credentials. (See p. 219.)

"We have the honour, Sire, to preſent to your majeſty our letters of credence from their high mightineſſes the ſtates general of the United Provinces, our lords and maſters. Your majeſty will ſee, by its contents, how ardently their high mightineſſes deſire to cultivate the ſincere friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which is ſo neceſſary for their common welfare. May we be happy enough, purſuant to our maſters commands, to remove thoſe difficulties which have for ſome time paſt ſtruck at this friendſhip, and cauſed ſo much prejudice to the principal ſubjects of the republick, who, by the trade they carry on, are its greateſt ſtrength and chief ſupport.

We place our whole confidence in your majeſty's equity, for which the republick hath the higheſt regard; and in the good will your majeſty hath always expreſſed towards a ſtate, which on all occaſions had intereſted itſelf in promoting your glory, and which is the guardian of the precious truſt left by a princeſs ſo dear to your majeſty.

Full of this confidence, we preſume to flatter ourſelves, that your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to our juſt demands; and we ſhall endeavour, during the courſe of our miniſtry, to merit your approbation, and to ſtrengthen the bonds which ought to unite the two nations for ever."

His majeſty's anſwer.

"Gentlemen, I have always had a regard for the republick, and I look upon their high mightineſſes as my beſt friends. If difficulties have ariſen touching trade, they ought to be conſidered as the conſequences of a burthenſome war we are obliged to wage with France. You may aſſure their high mightineſſes, that I ſhall endeavour, on my part, to remove the obſtacles in queſtion; and I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you are come here with the ſame diſpoſition."

The following meſſages have lately been ſent to the houſe of commons.

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty being deſirous that a proper ſtrength may be employed in the ſettlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, recommends to this houſe, to enable his majeſty to aſſiſt the ſaid company in defraying the expence of a military force in the Eaſt-Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by col. Adlercorn, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland." G. R.

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty, being ſenſible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful ſubjects in North-America have exerted themſelves in defence of his majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions, recommends it to this houſe, to take the ſame into conſideration, and to enable his majeſty to give them a proper compenſation for the expences incurred by the reſpective provinces in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raiſed by the ſame, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces, ſhall juſtly appear to merit." G. R.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Upwards of 200l. was collected for the Middleſex Hoſpital.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Were executed at Exeter, Charles Darras, Lewis Bourdecq, Fleurant Termineu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnal, five Frenchmen, for the murder of Jean Manaux, their countryman and fellow priſoner, on board the Royal Oak man of war. The provocation Manaux gave them was his diſcovering to the agent their forgery of paſſes to facilitate their eſcape to France. On the 25th of January laſt, when they were ordered down to their lodging places, Darras, with a boatſwain's whiſtle, calling the other French priſoners, dragged Manaux to a part of the ſhip diſtant from the centry, and after ſtripping him tied him to a ring-bolt with ſmall cord, then gagged him, and with the others gave him about 60 ſtrokes with an iron-thimble about as big as a man's wriſt, tied to the end of a rope. Manaux, by ſtrug-

gling, got loose, and fell on his back; upon which Lagnal got upon his body, and jumped on it several times, till he broke his chest, Pitroll keeping his foot on his neck. When they found he was dead, they conveyed his body by piece-meal thro' the necessary into the water, because throwing it overboard whole would have alarmed the centry. Next day 27 of the French prisoners being brought on shore, one of them gave information of the murder. The five ruffians were sentenced to be executed on the 2d of April, but were respited till the 25th, and in the mean time a Romish priest was permitted to visit them.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mr. Smith was declared duly elected bridge-master, in the room of Mr. Rossiter; at the close of the poll he had a majority of 247. (See p. 219.)

Admiralty office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Faulkner, *of his Majesty's Ship* Windsor, *of* 60 *Guns, to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated at* Lisbon, April 8.

"The 27th past we discovered four large ships to the leeward; on giving them chace, they drew into a line of battle a-head, at the distance of about a cable's length asunder, and remained in that situation till we had engaged the sternmost ship near an hour, when the three headmost made all the sail they could from us; on seeing which, the ship which we were engaged with struck her colours. She proved to be Le Duc de Chartres, pierced for 60 guns, had 24 French twelve pounders mounted, and 294 men, 28 of which were killed, and eighteen wounded. The Windsor had in this action one man killed, and six wounded. The prisoners inform me, the lading of the Le Duc de Chartres consists of sixty tons of gunpowder, one hundred and fifty tons of cordage, flour, sailcloth, wines, &c.

The other three ships that run off were, Le Massac, pierced for 70 guns, had 26 twelve pounders mounted, and 300 men; the East-India Company, pierced for 54 guns, had 24 twelve pounders mounted, and 274 men; and the St. Luke, pierced for 24 guns, had 18 twelve pounders mounted, and 200 men: They all belonged to the French East-India company, sailed from Port l'Orient the 22d of March, and were bound to Pondicherry.

THURSDAY, 3.

Four hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings was collected for the support of the Small-Pox Hospital.

FRIDAY, 4.

Admiralty-office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, *Commander of his Majesty's Frigate* Tamer, *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated in* Plymouth Sound, May 1, 1759.

"On Sunday the 30th of April, at six o'clock in the morning, Portland bearing N. E. three leagues, I saw two sail coming round the Bill, and from their appearance supposed them to be two French privateers; I tacked and made sail after them, and in a very short time brought one of them too, which proved to be Le Chasseur privateer from Dunkirk, of six carriage guns, four of which they had thrown overboard, and 41 hands in all. I shifted the prisoners as soon as possible, and then gave chace to the other sail, and at seven o'clock in the evening brought her too, and found her to be Le Conquerant privateer from Cherburg, mounting six carriage and ten swivel guns, with 29 hands in all. After having shifted the prisoners, it blowing strong easterly, I bore up for Plymouth, and got in safe to the Sound, with the two privateers, the next morning."

Orders were issued from the lord Chamberlain's office, for the further change of mourning for the late princess of Orange, on Sunday the 13th. (See p. 218.)

MONDAY, 7.

Admiralty-office. Captain Eastwood, of his majesty's sloop Diligence, has taken and brought into Penzance, a French privateer brig called the Dispatch, Thomas le Pettice, commander, of Morlaix, last from Cherburg; she mounted ten carriage and eight swivel guns, and had 34 men.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

There was collected at church, and at the feast of the sons of the clergy 705l. 9s. 9d. which with what was collected at the rehearsal 337l. made the whole collection 1042l. 9s. 9d.

FRIDAY, 11.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship Brilliant, capt. Hyde Parker, has brought into Plymouth a French privateer, called the Basque, belonging to Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, and 210 men, which she took the 17th of last month, in the latitude of 46. 00. about 200 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear.

And by letters of July 28, from vice-admiral Coates at Jamaica, there is an account, that his majesty's ship Seaford, has taken a French privateer of 10 guns, with 100 men, and the Dreadnought another small one.

SATURDAY, 12.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Surprize, commanded by capt. Antiobus, on the 17th of last month, in lat. 48. 00. N. long. 20. 46. W. chaced, and took the Le Vieux, a French privateer of Bourdeaux, mounting eight guns, with 36 men.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Five hundred pounds were collected for the support of the city of London Lying-in Hospital.

THURSDAY, 17.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Knight, of his majesty's ship Liverpool, has taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, a French privateer cutter of eight carriage guns, six swivels, and 52 men, from Dunkirk.

Sir Edward Hawke sailed from Spithead with his fleet, and next day joined Sir Charles

Charles Hardy, with his fleet from Plymouth, at Torbay.

TUESDAY, 21.

The following meſſage was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and conſidering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1759, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require." G. R.

THURSDAY, 24.

Came on before the lords commiſſioners of appeal for prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the merits of an appeal from the court of Admiralty in Doctors-Commons, concerning the right of property in the Dutch ſhip the Novum Aratrum and her cargo, taken by the Blenheim privateer, James Merryfield, commander; when their lordſhips were pleaſed to reſtore the ſhip, and that part of the cargo proved to be Dutch property, and ordered a ſpecification of the other part of the cargo in one month, which, it is imagined, will turn out to be the goods of our enemies the French.

The Worceſter ſtage-waggon took fire, occaſioned by the burſting of a bottle of aqua fortis, by which the valuable loading was moſtly conſumed; damage 5000l.

SATURDAY, 26.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Lockhart, *of his Majeſty's Ship the* Chatham, *of* 50 *Guns, to Mr.* Clevland, *dated* May 20, 1759, *off* Uſhant.

"Since mine of the 7th, I have cruized in company with his majeſty's ſhips the Thames, of 32 guns, commanded by capt. Colby, and the Venus, of 36 guns, commanded by capt. Harriſon. On the 18th, in the morning, being in Hodierne Bay, we ſaw a French frigate, and, after two hours chace, ſhe carried her topmaſts away. Soon after the Thames came up and gave her a cloſe and briſk fire; but ſhe did not ſtrike till the Venus raked her, and gave her ſome broadſides. She proves to be the Arethuſa frigate, commanded by the marquis Vaudreuil, piereed for 36 guns, 32 mounted, and 270 men, from Rochfort for Breſt; has been launched about two years, and is eſteemed the beſt ſailing frigate in France. She had 60 men killed and wounded. Capt. Colby had four men killed and 11 wounded, three of which are ſince dead. Capt. Harriſon had five men wounded.

Lord Chamberlain's-office.

Orders for the court to leave off the mourning on Sunday the 3d of June, for her late royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Orange.

A proclamation has been iſſued, promiſing a bounty of five pounds for every able ſeaman, and thirty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman not above 50, nor under 20 years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on or before the 3d day of July next, to ſerve in the royal navy. Alſo a bounty of thirty ſhillings to every able-bodied landman not above 35, nor under 20 years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter within the ſame time to ſerve on board the navy; and alſo a reward of two pounds for the diſcovery of every able, and twenty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman, that ſhall have ſecreted themſelves. And as a farther encouragement his majeſty promiſes his moſt gracious pardon to all ſeamen that have deſerted from their ſhips, provided they return to the ſervice by the ſaid 3d day of July; in which caſe they ſhall not be proſecuted for their deſertion; but that on the contrary, thoſe who do not return before that time on board ſome of his majeſty's ſhips of war, or who ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves without leave, ſhall be tried by a court-martial; and being found guilty of deſerting at this time, when their country ſo much wants their ſervice, ſhall be deemed unfit objects of the royal mercy, and ſuffer death according to law. (See p. 219.)

The following gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the lord mayor to ſerve the office of ſheriff, viz. George Errington, Eſq; coach maker; Jacob Tonſon, Eſq; ſtationer; Richard Aſtley, Eſq; grocer; Paul Vaillant, Eſq; ſtationer; Whichcott Turner, Eſq; ſkinner; Edmund Proudfoot, Eſq; glover; Allington Wilde, Eſq; ſtationer; Jeremiah Marlowe, Eſq; goldſmith; George Jarvis, Eſq; currier.

The expected comet has appeared many clear evenings till ten or eleven o'clock, to the weſt of the ſouth, under the conſtellation of Hydra, and near that of Crater. It is a luminous appearance, very evident to the naked eye (notwithſtanding the light of the moon) yet rather dim than ſplendid; large, but ill defined. A teleſcope, at the ſame time it magnifies, ſeems to render it more obſcure.

Places in the Heavens where it hath been for ſeven Evenings, as obſerved and traced on a twenty eight Inch celeſtial Globe, and the univerſal Planiſphere, at Mr. Dunn's *Academy*, Paradiſe-Row, Cheſea.

Tueſday, May 1, right aſcenſion 159° 55. Declination 25 30 ſouth. — Wedneſday 2, 158 22, 22 0.—Thurſday 3, 157 14, 20 3. —Friday 4, 156 22, 18 16.—Saturday 5, 155 40, 15 54.—Sunday 6, 155 27, 14 9. —Monday 7, 155 20, 12 22.

Six carpets made by Mr. Whitty, of Axminſter, in Devonſhire, and two others made by Mr. Jeffer, of Froome, in Somerſetſhire, all on the principle of Turkey carpets, have been produced to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conſequence of the premiums propoſed by the ſaid Society for making ſuch carpets; and proper judges being appointed to examine the ſame, gave it as their opinion, that all the carpets produced were made in the manner of Turkey carpets, but much ſuperior to them in beauty and goodneſs: That Mr. Whitty's carpets were ſuperior to Mr. Jeffer's in price, pattern, and workmanſhip; therefore it was ordered, that the firſt premium offered for this article, being 30l. ſhould be paid to Mr. Whitty, and the other premium, being 20l. to Mr. Jeffer.

The largeſt of the carpets produced by Mr. Whitty is 26 feet ſix inches, by 17 feet ſix inches; and the largeſt produced by Mr. Jeffer is 16 feet ſix inches, by 12 feet nine inches.

The ſaid Society have beſtowed the ſum of 87l. 15s. 11d. for raiſing and producing cocoons in the province of Georgia.

The Society have alſo beſtowed a premium of 30l. on Mr. Sifferth, for making crucibles from Britiſh materials.

The new building at Worceſter college, Oxford, erected for the reception of ſix fellows and three ſcholars, inſtituted by the late Dr. Clarke, being compleatly finiſhed, the firſt election was made upon that foundation in the following order, viz. Mr. Moore of Worceſter, Mr. Skynner of Pembroke, Mr. Brickenden of Trinity, Mr. Gyles of Worceſter, Mr. Ravenhill of Brazen-Noſe, and Mr. Phillips of New college, were appointed fellows:—And Mr. Bennet of Chriſt Church, Mr. Mynton of Worceſter, and Mr. Campbell of Oriel college, were admitted ſcholars.—This liberal benefactor, beſides the expence of theſe new apartments, and other conſiderable bequeſts, endowed his new foundation with 700l. per annum.

The Apollo, Billinge, from St. Kitt's, is arrived off Dover; ſhe came out the 4th of April, and brings advice, that commodore Moore, with twelve ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, was preparing to go off Martinico, in order to attack Monſ. Bompart's ſquadron, of which the following is a liſt:

Le Defenſeur	74	M. Bompart.
L'Hector	74	M. Roquefeuille.
Le Courageux	74	Conſage.
Le Diademe	74	Roſſely.
Le Sage	64	De Guicham.
Le Vaillant	64	Chaveau.
Le Prothee	64	Deliquit.
Le Semphier	50	Rebeef.
La Fleur de Lys	32	
La Matheſe	32	
La Vailleur	20	
Le Floriſſant	74	were at Martinico before.
L'Egrette	36	
And another frigate		

On the 7th inſtant the houſe of Rannas, in the Enzie, North-Britain, was conſumed by fire.

Dublin, April 17. Within theſe two years paſt 434 perſons have read their recantation from the church of Rome.

May 19. This week ſeventeen fiſhing-boats ſailed from Ruſh and Skerries to the north-weſt of Ireland, to be joined by ſome others in the Lough of Derry from the Iſle of Man, encouraged thereunto by a company of merchants of the ſaid Iſland, who have ſubſcribed a large capital to carry on this buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner; and advanced a conſiderable ſum to forward its execution. This deſign opens a new mine of wealth to this kingdom, and may in its progreſs, be the ſource of employment to the vagrant, of benefit to the induſtrious, and the acceſſion of an unalienable and permanent trade. In any reſpect, the preſent defective methods of fiſhing in that country will be rectified; and the means ſhewn whereby they may proceed for the future upon a more regular plan.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 22. RT. Hon. the earl of Aboyne was married to lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

May 3. William Vanderſtegen, Eſq; to Miſs Brigham.

Henry Stephenſon, Eſq; to Miſs Stevenſon, daughter of the alderman.

4. Edward Codrington, Eſq; to Miſs Leſtourgeon.

7. Thomas Weſton, Eſq; to Miſs Jenny Calvert, of Aubrey, in Hertfordſhire.

12. Thomas Middleton Trollope, Eſq; to Miſs Thorold, of Cranwell, in Lincolnſhire.

Sir Archer Croft, Bart. to Miſs Elizabeth Charlotte Cowper.

John Rogers, of Tewkeſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Appleyard.

15. Right Hon. the earl of Waldegrave, to Miſs Maria Walpole, ſecond daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

Richard Baxter, of Chatham, Eſq; to Miſs Grace Stewart.

Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. to Miſs Scott.

17. Francis Ayſcough, Eſq; to Miſs Horſenaile, daughter of the deputy.

Counſellor Cappar, to Miſs Orde.

Dr. Newton, of York, to Miſs Topham.

19. Richard Nichol, Eſq; to Miſs Hughes.

21. Mr. James Norman, to Miſs Suſanna Hankey, daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt.

22. Right Hon. lord viſcount Weymouth, to lady Elizabeth Bentinck, eldeſt daughter of the duke of Portland.

Mr. James, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Bellamy, of Clapham.

25. Chriſtopher Neville, of Willingore, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Browne.

May 3. Counteſs of Darlington was delivered of a daughter.

10. Lady

10. Lady of the Hon. col. Fitzroy, of a daughter.

—— of col. Carpenter, of a ſon.

18. Counteſs of Dartmouth, of a daughter.

26. Lady of the biſhop of Oxford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 27. ANDREWS Jelf, Eſq; maſon to his majeſty.

30. John Eaton Dodſworth, of Goodman's Fields, Eſq;

May 4. Lady Fitzwilliams, mother of the preſent earl.

Relict of the late Sir Matthew Decker, Bart.

9. John Keeling, of Clerkenwell, Eſq; an eminent brewer, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex; a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour, moſt unbounded generoſity, and who ſtudied to oblige and ſerve his fellow-creatures upon all occaſions. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 184.)

11. James Butler, Eſq; to whom the late earl of Arran left a large eſtate.

12. John Warburton, Eſq; ſomerſet herald at arms.

20. Benjamin Moyer, Eſq; formerly an eminent Turkey merchant.

Henry Weſton, of Weſt Horſeley, in Surry, Eſq;

21. Elias Hopkins, Eſq; formerly in the commiſſion of the peace for Bucks.

23. Mr. Reeves, bookſeller, in Fleet-ſtreet.

Lately. Rowland Berkeley, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Worceſterſhire.

Tho. Partridge, Eſq; a Jamaica planter.

Mr. Cæſar Ward, bookſeller, at York.

Sir Tho. Halton, of Worceſterſhire, Bart.

Mr. James Sheile, farmer, of Knoctopher, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, aged 136.

That worthy officer, brigadier-general John Forbes, commander of his majeſty's forces in the ſouthern provinces of North-America, at Philadelphia, aged 49.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Biddleſcomb, B. A. is preſented to the vicarage of Monckton-Farwell, in Wiltſhire. — Mr. Green, to the rectory of Hardingham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Neal, to the vicarage of Great Everſden, in Huntingdonſhire. — Mr. Jennings, to the rectory of Hays, in Middleſex. — Mr. Appleton, to the rectory of Upton St. Mary, in Hampſhire. — Mr. Creſpin, to the rectory of St. Andrews, in the Iſland of Guernſey. — Mr. Buller, to the rectory of Caſtleton, in Hertfordſhire. — Mr. Hyde, to the vicarage of Wimbledon Cary, in Wiltſhire. — Mr. Green, to the vicarage of Sawbridge, in Norfolk. — Mr. John Pemberton, to the rectory of Foxearth, in Eſſex. — John Hemming, M. A. to the deanery of Guernſey. — Mr. Judſon, to the vicarage of Hanny cum Capella Lyford, in Berkſhire. — Richard Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of Stratton on the Foſs, in Somerſetſhire. — Arthur Myers, B. A. to the vicarage of Arlington, in Hants.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. George Tyms, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Dallington, with the rectory of Cotteſbrook, in Northamptonſhire. — To enable Thomas Cobb, M. A. to hold the rectory of Great Hardreſs cum Stilling, with the rectory of All Saints, in Kent. — To enable John Rugge, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Bradford, with the rectory of Nettlecombe, in Somerſetſhire. — To enable John Hawes, M. A. to hold the rectory of Fuggleſtone St. Peter, with Bemmerton thereto united, and alſo the rectory of Milton St. Mary, with the chapel of Netherhampton, vicarage of Bullbridge, and rectory of Ditchampton annexed, in Wiltſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, May 5. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, to conſtitute and appoint Henry Loftus, Henry Sandford, Henry Lyons, Thomas Adderly, Robert Cuninghame, John Magil and Carleton Whitelock, Eſqrs. and the ſurvivors of them, or any three or more of them, commiſſioners and overſeers of all barracks for quartering his majeſty's troops in the ſaid kingdom.

———, May 19. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Sampſon Gideon, jun. Eſq; ſon of Sampſon Gideon, of Spalding, in the county of Kent, Eſq; and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Mr. Legard is appointed governor, and Mr. Charles ſub governor, to prince William-Henry and prince Henry-Frederick. — Henry Talbot, Eſq; principal regiſter to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. — John Michell, Eſq; choſen recorder of Boſton. — Lewis Way, preſident of Guy's Hoſpital, in the room of the late Sir Edward Hulſe, and Dr. Dickſon, one of the phyſicians of the London Hoſpital.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 12. John Barrington, Eſq; is conſtituted general and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the Weſt-Indies, lately under the command of major-general Hopſon, deceaſed.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Lord Tyrawley is appointed governor of Portſmouth, in the room of general Hawley, deceaſed. — Robert Melville, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot. — Henry Gore, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of Moſtyn's dragoons. — Richard Burton, Eſq; major

major of Conway's dragoons. — Thomas Gwillim, Esq; major of the English fusileers.—Seven captains, 12 lieutenants, and seven ensigns, to seven additional companies ordered to be raised for lord John Murray's regiment of foot.

Alteration *in the* List *of* Parliament.

ESSEX. Sir William Maynard, Bart. in the room of Sir John Abdy, deceased.

B—KR—TS.

WILLIAM Cawley, of Billingsgate, victualler.
Ebenezer Milligain, of Nottingham, dealer and chapman.
William Sudell, of Colchester, mariner.
John Long, of Bristol, vintner.
George Warren, of London, merchant.
James Wyer, of Chesshunt, innholder.
John Moore and James Strange, of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, cheesemongers and partners.
Richard Hunt, of Basingstoke, grocer.
Stephen Roberts, of Stoke, in Surry, timber-merchant.
Joseph Tominson, of Wapping, dealer and chapman.
Edward Webster, of Sheffield, druggist.
Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, of Lewes, masons and joint traders.
William Mornar, of Andover, dealer and chapman.
William Richards, of Bristol, mercer and linendraper.
Adam Corner, of Duke's-street, St. James's, taylor.
William Jones, of Southwark, lightermen.
Thomas Pickstock, of Ashley, in Staffordshire, butcher.
Strettell Fletcher, of Warrington, tallow-chandler.
Joseph Hunter, of Allhallows the Less, glazier.
William Pickering, of Wolverhampton, snuff-maker.
Thomas Simpson, of London, cornfactor.
Joshua Williams, of Bristol, merchant.
George Gosling, of Masham-street, taylor.
Thomas Davies, of Carmarthen, linendraper.
Joseph Fyson, of Bristol, merchant and butcher.
James Brooke, of Fleet-street, engraver.
Francis Blount, of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant.
Robert Yaxley, of Suffolk, grocer.
William Moore, of Blackman-street, Surry, victualler.
John Chapman, of Ratcliff-cross, tallow-chandler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, May 27, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 7.
Ditto at Sight 35 3.
Rotterdam 35 8.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 37 9.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{3}{8}$.
Ditto, 2 Usance 30 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30.
Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Leghorn 48 1 a $\frac{5}{8}$.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 47 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Venice 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AFTER the battle of Bergen, of which we gave an account in our last, the allied army remained some time at Windekin, but prince Ferdinand finding that the French were resolved not to quit the strong camp they were possessed of, and that it was impossible for him to attack them again in that camp, he began in the night between the 15th and 16th to return with his army towards Fulda. The French sent out a body of light troops under M. de Blaisel, to harass his rear, who, on the 19th, happened to take an officer that was carrying orders to a battalion of grenadiers and two squadrons of the regiment of Finkenstein, by which those troops, not having begun their march early enough, were surprized and surrounded by M. de Blaisel's corps. The grenadiers, however, made good their retreat without any great loss, beside their baggage; but the dragoons were dispersed, and many of them killed or made prisoners; which was all the loss the allied army suffered in their retreat.

Head quarters of prince Henry of Prussia at Launy, April 17. The greatest part of the Austrian troops which were on the frontiers of Saxony having marched towards Silesia or into the empire, prince Henry formed a design to drive those that might still remain in Bohemia, beyond the Egra, and carry off their magazines as well those on the Elbe as at the different quarters. Accordingly, the Prussians entered Bohemia on the 15th. One column marched by Peterswalde and another under general Hulsen by Passberg and Commota. The vanguard of the column, which marched by Peterswalde, found the eminence beyond that village fortified with a redoubt, with a strong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats and some Hungarian foot. This pass was forced, a major and thirty men were made prisoners, and fifteen slain. The time required to remove the barricade, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leisure to draw off their troops. Nevertheless, our vanguard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Aussig and the other to Toplitz: The enemy fled precipitately every where. The magazine of Aussig was destroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt: The vanguard returned on the 16th to the main body at Welmina. We seized the provisions and forage which the Austrians had left at Lowositz and Letomeritz, and burnt the new bridge they had built there. Our advanced guard will be this day at Buden, were the enemy have a quantity of provisions. General Hulsen found the pass of Passberg guarded by a body of Croats and the regiment of Konigseck and Andiau. The horse, which marched by Pelsbourg, attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from their intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 officers and 2000 men were taken. We took from the enemy three colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. General Hulsen's advanced guard will push forwards to day to Satz, and seize all the stores of provisions which the Austrians, who are retiring as fast as possible to Prague, have abandoned. This attack of Passberg cost us only about seventy men killed and wounded.

Dresden,

Dresden, April 22. Prince Henry is returned from Bohemia. The Austrians set fire to their own magazines at Satz, to prevent their falling into his hands; but he has brought along with him several hostages, most of them ecclesiasticks, for securing the payment of the contributions promised, in order to save their houses from being plundered and burnt.

Prince Henry, after his return from Bohemia, gave his troops but a few days rest about Dresden, for, on the 26th, his troops marched to Obel-Geburgen, and next day he followed them himself with all the baggage, &c. From thence he continued his march thro' Voightland towards the army of the empire, and, on the seventh instant, he entered Franconia by the way of Hoff. Next day a detachment from his army attacked general Macguire, who commanded a body of Austrians and Imperialists at Asch, which bravely withstood all their efforts the whole day; but being in danger of being overpowered by numbers, and expecting no relief, they retired at night through Hassau towards Egra, with the loss of only 300 men, among whom was M. Lavenfield, captain of the Salm grenadiers killed, and the prince of Salm himself taken prisoner, by his horse falling with him. As prince Henry's army amounts to 40,000 men, the army of the empire under the prince of Deux-Ponts has retired from Culmbach to Bamberg; and must, it is thought, retire still further, unless the French army under Broglio move to their assistance, of which there is not as yet the least appearance; so that the Prussians may probably have an opportunity to lay the two rich bishopricks of Bamberg and Wurtzburg under contribution.

As to all the other hostile armies nothing of consequence has happened since our last: The Austrian army under marshal count Daun have continued quiet in their camp at Schurtz, in the circle of Konigingratz, in Bohemia, and the Prussian army, commanded by the king in person, have continued quiet in their camp between Landshut and Schweidnitz, which he is fortifying, as if he intended to continue there; only the Prussian general Fouquet, who commands a large body of Prussian troops in the south part of Silesia, and the Austrian general de Ville who commands a large body of Austrians on the frontiers of Moravia, have made several marches and countermarches, each endeavouring to catch some advantage of the other, which has occasioned many skirmishes, but nothing very considerable has as yet happened.

The Russians again are so slow in their advances, that it was the 21st ult. before they had finished two of their bridges over the Vistula, and on the 7th inst. the body of their army was only preparing to pass that river; but some of their irregulars had begun to make incursions into the Prussian territories, tho' hitherto with very little advantage; and as to the Swedes they still continue quiet in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen.

Lastly, As to the armies upon or near the Rhine, a great part of the allied army still remain in their cantonments about Munster, in order to watch the motions of the French army upon the Lower Rhine, who have not yet moved from their cantonments about Dusseldorp and Crevelt; and as to M. Broglio he has attempted nothing since the affair of Bergen.

Berlin, April 27. The commandant of this capital, on the 22d inst. notified to all the officers prisoners of war, Austrians, French, Russians, and Swedes, or of the army of the empire, who are here at present, to the number of 180, an order of the king enjoining them to retire immediately to Spandau *.

M. d'Affry, the French minister at the Hague, has, by orders from his court, declared to the states general, that if their high mightinesses should not insist on the immediate restitution of all their vessels which had been seized, and were still detained in some of the British ports, or should relinquish any of the rights or privileges they enjoy by treaties with England, his most Christian majesty would issue positive orders to all his publick and private ships of war, to search every Dutch vessel they met with at sea, and to seize and carry into some of his ports all such as should be found to have any goods on board of the growth or manufacture of any of the British dominions, and would treat them in the same manner as the English treat the trading ships of the republick. How happy would it be for us, if the French should execute what they threaten: for then we might put an entire stop to any nation's carrying on any part of the trade of France.

Naples, April 17. It is generally believed that a treaty is actually concluded for preserving the peace of Italy, and there are many circumstances that confirm it; but that a triple alliance is concluded between our court, and that of Vienna and Versailles, is a rumour, premature, if not false and without foundation. The pacification, as it is called, settles these points; first, that our sovereign shall resign his Italian dominions to the prince don Philip Antonio, his eldest son; secondly, that the king of Sardinia shall have the marquisate of Final; and thirdly, that the Milanese being annexed to the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, his royal highness the infant don Philip shall assume the title of king of Lombardy.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* May, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. Observations on Mr. Fleming's Survey. By Mr. Peckard, pr. 2s. Owen.

2. The wonderful Signs of Christ's second Coming, pr. 6d. Scott.

3. The devout Soul, pr. 1s. Coote

Gen-

* *See before, p.* 232.

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

4. A natural and civil Hiſtory of California, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Rivington and Fletcher.

5. The Hiſtory of the Publick Revenue. By James Poſtlethwayt, F. R. S. Knapton.

6. The Life of Beliſarius, pr. 1s. Hinton.

7. A new geographical Dictionary, N° I. pr. 6d. Coote.

8. The Naval Chronicle, N° I. pr. 6d. Fuller.

9. The genuine Hiſtory of Ambroſe Guys, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

PHYSICK, ARITHMETICK, ASTRONOMY, &c. &c.

10. An Introduction to Phyſiology. By Dr. Fleming, pr. 5s. Nourſe.

11. The diſtinct Symptoms of the Gravel and Stone explained, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

12. The Parent's Guide in the Management of Children in the Meaſles, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

13. An Enquiry concerning the Cauſe of the Peſtilence, &c. pr. 3s. 6d. Bladon. (See p. 254.)

14. Obſervations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diſeaſes in the Iſland of Barbadoes. By William Hillary, M. D. pr. 5s. Hitch and Hawes. (See p. 230.)

15. A Mathematical and Mechanical Miſcellany, N° I. pr. 1s. Fuller.

16. A collateral mechanical Table. By B. Webb, pr. 1s.

17. An Account of the Diſcoveries concerning Comets. By Thomas Barker, Eſq; pr. 2s. 6d. Whiſton.

18. The Abacedarian, or Philoſophick Comment upon the Engliſh Language. By John Yeomans, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

19. A methodical Summary of the Law relating to the Pleas of the Crown, pr. 6s. Worral.

20. Hobbes's Tranſlation of Ariſtotle's Rhetorick, pr. 2s. 6d. Thruſh.

HUSBANDRY, BOTANY.

21. The Compleat Farmer, pr. 1s. Coote.

22. The Uſefulneſs of a Knowledge of Plants. By Dr. Hill, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Conjectures on original Compoſition, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 231.)

24. The Character and neceſſary Qualifications of a Britiſh Miniſter of State, pr. 1s. Cooper.

25. The Seaman's Preſervation or Safety in Shipwreck. By J. Wilkinſon, pr. 1s. 6d. Stuart.

26. An Eſſay on Taſte. By Alexander Gerard, M. A. pr. 4s. Millar.

27. The French Scourge. By G. Grant, pr. 1s.

28. Obſervations on the Importance and Uſefulneſs of Theatres, pr. 1s. Cooper.

29. Mr. Sheridan's Diſcourſe at Oxford, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 262.)

30. A Letter to Orator S———n, from Orator Henley, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. The Caſe of Mary Edmondſon, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

32. Remarks on Mr. Walpole's Catalogue, pr. 1s. Ruſſel.

33. A familiar Epiſtle to a free Doctor, pr. 6d.

34. The polite Road to an Eſtate, pr. 1s. Coote.

35. The Annual Regiſter, pr. 6s. Dodſley.

36. A Letter to Mr. Jones. By Mr. Stokes, pr. 1s. Cooper.

37. Account of the Conſtitution and preſent State of Great-Britain, pr. 2s. Newberry.

38. A Reply to Dr. Golding's and Dr. Lowth's Anſwers to an anonymous Letter, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

39. A true Enquiry into the State of Operas in England, pr. 6d. Cooper.

40. A Sketch of the Character of the late Princeſs of Orange, pr. 6d. Coote.

41. A Tranſlation of ſome Pieces of M. Preſident Monteſquieu. Wilſon and Durham.

42. A Letter from Voltaire to the Author of the Orphan of China, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

43. An impartial Account of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradſtreet's Expedition to Fort Frontenac, pr. 1s. Wilcox.

[*The remainder of the books in our next.*]

To the liſt of ſheriffs, p. 145. add Cumberland. John Gale, Eſq;

☞ *The ſong ſet to muſick, and dance, with many pieces in proſe and verſe, from our contributors, are deferred to our next. Our correſpondents are deſired to pay the poſtage of their letters.*

BILLS of Mortality, from April 17, to May 15.

Chriſtened	Males	592	1115
	Females	523	
Buried	Males	685	1346
	Females	661	

Died under 2 Years old	445
Between 2 and 5 —	150
5 and 10 —	60
10 and 20 —	44
20 and 30 —	105
30 and 40 —	114
40 and 50 —	139
50 and 60 —	96
60 and 70 —	89
70 and 80 —	73
80 and 90 —	25
90 and 100 —	6
	1346

Buried	Within the Walls — —	109
	Without the Walls —	290
	In Mid. and Surry — —	625
	City and Sub. Weſtminſter	322
		1346

Weekly, April 24 —	365
May 1 —	309
8 —	307
15 —	365
	1346

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 78.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 9d ¾.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row:
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JUNE, *&c.*

June	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	£ Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. 1759	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at	Weather
30	111 ¼	128 ¼	92 ½	81	80 ⅛	79 ⅛	79 ⅞	80 ¼	78 ½	87 ¼		88 ⅞	79 ¾		2 5 ⊙	S. W.	fine
31	111 ¼	128 ½	93	80 ⅞	80 ⅛	79 ⅛	79 ⅞	80 ¼	78 ½	87 ¼		88 ⅝	79 ⅝		2 5 ⊙	W.	rain
1	111 ¼	128 ½	93	80 ⅞	80 ⅛	79 ⅛	79 ½	80	78 ¼	87		88 ⅝	79 ⅝		2 7 6	W.	rain
2	111 ¼	128 ¼	93	80 ⅜	80 ⅜	79 ½	80	80	78 ½	87		89	79 ⅝		2 7 6	E. by S.	rain
3	Sunday															E. by S.	rain
4	111 ¼	128 ¼	93	80	80	79 ⅛	80	80	78 ⅜	87		89	79 ⅝		2 7 6	S.	fair, rain
5	111 ¼	128 ¼	93	80	80	79 ⅜	80	80	78 ⅜	87		89	79 ⅝		2 7 6	S.	fine
6	111 ⅜	128 ¼	93	80	80	79 ⅜	80	80	78 ⅜	87		89	79 ½		2 7 6	S.	rain
7	111 ⅜	129 ¼	93	80	80	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80	78 ½	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ½		2 7 6	N. W.	fine
8	111 ½	129 ¼	93	80	80	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80 ⅛	78 ½	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ½		2 7 6	S.	fine
9	112	129 ½	93	80 ¼	80	79 ½	80	80	78 ⅝	87 ½		89	79 ⅝		2 7 6	N. E.	fine, miſling
10	Sunday															N. E.	fine, rain
11	112		93	79 ¾	80 ¼	79 ⅛	79 ⅞	80	78 ⅛	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ¼		2 7 6	E.	rain
12	112		93	79 ⅝	80 ⅛	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80	78 ⅜	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ¼		1 12 6	S. W. b. S.	rain
13	111 ¾	125	93	79 ¾	80	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80	78 ⅜	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ¼		1 12 6	W. S. W.	wind, rain
14	111 ¾	126	93	79 ¾	80 ¼	79 ⅜	80	80	78 ⅜	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ⅜		2 12 6	W.	fine
15	111 ¾	126 ½	93	79 ⅝	80 ¼	79 ⅜	80	80 ⅛	78 ⅜	87 ¼		89 ¼	79 ⅜		2 12 6	W.	fine
16	111 ½		93	79 ⅝	80 ⅜	79 ⅜	80	80	78 ⅜	87 ¼		88 ⅞	79 ¼		2 15 0	W.	fine
17	Sunday															W.	fine
18	111 ½		93	79 ½	80 ½	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80	78 ¼	87		88 ¾	79 ⅛		2 15 0	S. W.	fine
19	111 ½		93 ¼	79 ¼	80 ⅛	79 ¼	79 ¾	80	78 ¼	87		88 ¾	79 ⅜		2 15 0	S. W.	fine
20	111 ½		93 ¼	79 ½	80 ¼	79 ⅜	79 ⅞	80	78 ¼	87		88 ⅞	79 ⅜		2 15 0	S by E.	fine
21	111 ½		93	79 ½	80 ¼	79	79 ⅛	79 ½	78			88 ⅞	79 ½		2 15 0	S. W.	fine
22	111 ¼		93 ¼	79 ½	80 ⅜	79 ⅛	79 ¼	79 ½	78				79		2 15 0	N. E.	fine
23	111 ¼		93 ½	79 ½	80 ⅜	79 ⅛	79 ⅜	79 ½	78				79		2 15 0	S. W.	fine
24	Sunday															S. W.	fine
25	111	125 ½		79 ¼	80 ⅛	79	79 ⅜	79 ½					79		2 15 0	S. E by E	fine rain
26	111 ¼		93 ¼	79 ¼	80 ¼	78 ⅞	79	79 ½	78 ¼				79		2 15 0	W.	fine
27	111		93 ½	79 ½	80	78 ⅝	79 ⅛	79 ¼	78 ¼				79		2 15 0	S.	cloudy
28	111		93 ½	79 ¼	80	78 ⅞	79 ⅜	79 ¼	78 ¼				79 ⅛		2 15 0	S. W.	fine

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 26s to 29s qu	7l. 00s load	6l. 15s load	8l. 05s load	7l. 15s load	8ol. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	32s to 38 qu	3s 10d buſh.	3s 8d buſhel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 13s to 15s	16s to 19 qr	15s to 20 qr	27s to 30 qr	15s to 20 qr	19s to 23 qr	21s to 24	15s to 17 6	2s 03d	2s 5d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 10s 0d to 13s 0d	14s to 15 0d	14s to 16	18s to 20s	16s to 19 0d	19s to 24	14s to 17	10s to 38	1s 10d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 7d	Coals 40s. per Chald
	Beans 16s to 19s 6d	24s to 25 0d	22s to 25	36s to 40s	22s to 25 0d	24s to 34	34s to 40	30s to 38	2s 5d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 2d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, June 4. 10l. 7s. 6d.—14 10l. 12s. 6d.—23. 10l. 9s. 6d.—27. 10l. 10s. 0d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1759.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FROM the hiſtory of phyſick, we may learn, that moſt ſorts of the famous remedies we have now among us, were at firſt diſcovered by accident; therefore, every example of this kind, ought to be made as publick as poſſible; and as there is nothing we ought to be more careful of, than the health of our ſeamen, eſpecially in long voyages, I hope you will give a place, in your uſeful Collection, for the following extracts from the voyage of Don Sebaſtian Vizcaino, lately publiſhed in the Appendix, or Fourth Part of the Hiſtory of California.

In the year 1602, this gentleman was ſent to examine the weſtern coaſt of California, as far as the 42d degree of northern latitude, in order to diſcover whether a convenient harbour might not be found upon that coaſt, for the Acapulco ſhip to put into and refreſh, upon their return from the Phillipine Iſlands, as thoſe ſhips are obliged to hold a courſe pretty far to the north, in order to avoid the trade winds, and to fall in with the north-weſt winds, which are the moſt frequent in the high latitudes. For this voyage Don Vizcaino was provided with two large ſhips, a frigate, and a long-boat, with which he took his departure from Acapulco, May the 5th, 1602; but the north-weſt winds were ſo frequent, and ſo much againſt him, and he was obliged to put into, and examine ſo many creeks and bays, that it was the 16th of December before they got to a harbour, which they found to be a very good one, and gave it the name of Monte Rey, being near Cape Mendocino, which, according to their obſervation, lay in the north latitude of 41 deg. 30 min. * when the crews of all the ſhips were ſo ſickly, that no leſs than 16 had died, and very few were able to do duty; of which ſickneſs, the author gives the following deſcription.

"It will not be foreign to the purpoſe, to mention here the ſickneſs which raged among the ſquadron, being the ſame, which in theſe parts generally ſeizes on thoſe who are coming from China to New Spain, and is ſo deleterious as to ſweep off half the ſhip's company. In this latitude the air is very ſharp and cold, which pierces thoſe of weak conſtitutions, and perhaps of a peſtilential nature; unleſs we ſuppoſe that its great ſubtilty is ſufficient to cauſe ſuch a diſeaſe in bodies attenuated by fatigues. Its firſt ſymptom is an univerſal pain all over the body; which now becomes ſo tender, as not to bear the leaſt touch; and ſometimes this will extort tears and cries from the moſt reſolute men. After this, the body, eſpecially the lower parts, is covered with purple ſpots, larger, and more prominent, than grains of muſtard-ſeed: The next ſymptom is wheals of the ſame colour, two fingers broad. They appear firſt under the hams, and ſpread from the middle of the thigh to the flexure of the knee, rendering the parts ſo rigid, that the legs reſemble petrifactions, it being impoſſible to move them in the leaſt from that poſture in which this ſymptom ſeized them. The patients ſwell ſo prodigiouſly, that they cannot be moved from one ſide to the other, without extreme torture: And theſe blains extend themſelves ſo, that the calf of the leg and thigh becomes wholly livid; and thus the morbid humour pervades the whole body, and ſeizes the ſhoulders in particular, more than any other part, cauſing, at the ſame time, excruciating pains in the loins and kidneys. Nor is the leaſt eaſe to be expected from change of place, as the ſlighteſt motion is attended with ſuch ſevere pains, that they

* *See the Chart, Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 64.

must be very fond of life, who would not willingly lay it down on the first appearance of so terrible a distemper. This virulent humour makes such ravages in the body, that it is entirely covered with ulcers; and the poor patients are unable to bear the least pressure, even the very cloaths laid on them deprives them of life. Thus they lay groaning, and incapable of any relief. For the greatest assistance possible to be given them, if I may be allowed the expression, is not to touch them, nor even the bed-cloaths. These effects, however melancholy, are not the only produced by this pestilential humour. In many, the gums, both of the upper and lower jaw, are swelled both within and without, to such a degree, that the teeth cannot touch one another: And withall so loose and bare, that they shake with the least motion of the head; and some of the patients spit their teeth out with the saliva. Thus they were unable to receive any food but liquid, as gruel, broth, milk of almonds, and the like. This gradually brought on so great a weakness, that they died whilst talking with their friends.

Such was the distemper with which all were afflicted; which removed numbers from this world to the mansions of eternity."

However, one of the large ships, called the Capitana, and the frigate, proceeded to the 43d degree of north latitude, and continued in those seas until the 19th of January, 1603, when they likewise were obliged to return; and whilst they were upon their return, he gives this account of the condition of the Capitana.

"When the Capitana, on her return, came to this coast (a little distance from St. Barbara's channel) her condition was truly deplorable; all the people on board, the general, and three soldiers excepted, labouring under the above mentioned distemper, and it was with great pain that the father commissary went about administering the sacrament to the sick. As for father Antonio de la Ascension, he was not able to stir; and the sickness was so excruciating, that nothing was heard in the ship but cries and lamentations. Some, by way of ease, made loud complaints, others lamented their sins with the deepest contrition; some died talking; some sleeping; some eating; some whilst sitting up in their beds.

The sight of so many fellow-adventurers lying dead, together with the cries, groans, and lamentations of the afflicted, would have moved the most obdurate breast, and Providence was pleased to inspire hearts, which before were strangers to every humane and tender sentiment, with such fervent benevolence, that those in health attended the sick, and performed all services to them with as much diligence and care, as if every one had only a single patient.

A The religious, especially father Thomas de Aquino, foreseeing these terrible extremities, had, at Acapulco, provided themselves with cordials and conserves, which were all reserved for this day of affliction; and doubtless many owed their recovery to the prudence and liberality of B the fathers in the distribution of them."

This obliged them to bear away directly for the Island of Mazatlan, on the coast of New Gallicia, being the first place where they could expect any proper relief or assistance. Here they arrived, Feb. 17, and next day came to an anchor C in the place, which afforded the most secure shelter, and was also very convenient for going ashore.

"The Capitana being thus safely anchored at the Island of Mazatlan, the general's first care was to send advice of their arrival to the inhabitants of the D continent; and determined to go himself in person, together with five of the most healthy soldiers, and to proceed to the village of San Sebastian, about eight leagues up the country. Accordingly, on the 19th, early in the morning, the general and his five attendants went ashore; E but being ignorant on what side the town lay, there being no road or path, they struck into a wood, and travelled two days in extreme hunger and thirst, which, with the great heat, weakened the soldiers to such a degree, that they were in great danger of perishing in the forest; F but wandering about, they at last fell into a broad road which they followed, without knowing whither it would carry them. Whilst they were resting themselves under a tree, they heard the noise of bells. At this they started up and looking round saw a drove of mules going with provi- G sions from Castile to Culiacan. When this caravan came up, they asked the muleteer whither that road led, he answered to Culiacan; and the general enquiring after the town of San Sebastian, and the chief alcaldi of the country, he offered to convey them to the place where he resi- H ded; and having relieved their wants, furnished them with mules to carry them to the place the general desired. The chief alcaldi was at a village in the neighbourhood, and proved to be captain Martin Ruiz de Aguirre, an intimate acquaintance of the general's, and known

to

to all the military men in the ſhip. The general related to him their diſtreſſes; and deſired to be furniſhed with bread, fowls, kids, calves, and other things, for the time they ſhould ſtay there: Likewiſe to recommend to him a diligent and careful man to go with all poſſible diſpatch to Mexico, with letters for the viceroy, acquainting him of their arrival and their extreme diſtreſs; the five ſoldiers with him being the only men belonging to the ſhip who were in any tolerable ſtate of health. Captain Aguirre with joy complied with every thing that was aſked; and without this care in the general, and the captain's alacrity, the whole crew muſt have periſhed, and the ſhip been left as a deſolate wreck. Immediately ſeven or eight mules, loaded with bread, fowls, kids, calves, plantains, lemons, oranges, &c. were ſent to the ſhip, and the ſame quantity ſent every third day; that the people might not only be plentifully ſupplied, during their ſtay, but likewiſe provided with a ſufficiency till they came to Acapulco, where they would find an affluence of every thing.

From what has been ſaid, ſome idea may be formed of the condition of the company of the Capitana, at their arrival in this harbour; we ſhall therefore only add, that by the diſtemper above deſcribed, they were helpleſs and ſick, covered with ulcers, and their gums ſo ſwelled, that they could neither ſpeak nor eat: And the malignity of the diſtemper ſuch, that none thought of ever being reſtored to perfect health. Nothing was heard in the ſhip at her arrival here, but cries and paſſionate invocations of heaven. However, in 19 days, all of them recovered their health and ſtrength; ſo that when they departed, the ſails were looſed, the ſhip worked, and every part of the duty peformed as in the preceding year, when they viſited this harbour on their paſſage. Such ſalutary effects had the freſh proviſions, fruits, &c. ſent on board by the general; the eating of a fruit which abounds in theſe iſlands, and by the natives called xocohuiltzles, was alſo of very great ſervice. It reſembles an apple; the leaves of the tree are exactly like thoſe of the pine-apple; and the fruit grows in cluſters, like that of the cypreſs: It is alſo nearly of the ſhape of the cypreſs nut; the rind or ſhell is yellow; and the pulp like that of a white tuna, with ſeeds ſomething larger than thoſe of the tuna. It has a very pleaſant taſte, and a tartiſh ſweetneſs. This fruit is endued with ſuch virtue, that it cleanſed and relieved the gums, faſtened the teeth; and, after eating twice of it, the mouth would be cloſed, ſo as to eat any other kind of food without pain. The uſe of this fruit was diſcovered in the following manner: Some ſoldiers going up the iſland, with the father commiſſary, to a burial, Antonio Luis, the officer, ſeeing the fruit, from a curioſity of being acquainted with the products of the ſoil, plucked one and began, though with extreme pain in his teeth and gums, to bite it; and finding it of an exquiſite taſte, he eat the whole; and immediately voided from his mouth a great quantity of purulent blood. And on putting the other to his mouth, he found that the pain in his teeth was much leſs, and he could chew it with great eaſe. On his return to the ſhip, he related the happy effects of this fruit; and diſtributed ſome among his friends, who all found the ſame pleaſing conſequences, which induced them to go aſhore, and gather a great quantity for the relief of others. So that, on the general's return, he found many, whom he deſpaired of ſeeing again, able to eat the freſh proviſions continually bringing to them. Theſe were the only means by which, within 19 days, they perfectly recovered from ſuch a horrible and fatal diſtemper. This fruit is the chief ſubſiſtence of the Indian warriors of the provinces of Acaponeta and Chametla, which lie within the government of New Gallicia: But their general way is to roaſt or boil it, as more wholeſome and palatable."

So far I thought neceſſary to give an account of this voyage, and from this account we muſt conclude, that the fruit herein deſcribed, is one of the moſt immediate, and moſt effectual remedies for the ſcurvy hitherto diſcovered, therefore it would very probably be an effectual preventive *; conſequently, if it could be preſerved, or the juice of it extracted and preſerved, large quantities of it ſhould be put on board, among the other ſtores, of every ſhip bound upon a long voyage. Whether we have ſuch a fruit growing in any of our American Iſlands, I do not know; but as it grows naturally in the Iſland of Mazatlan, and the adjacent continent, it is highly probable that it might be produced in ſome of our own iſlands, eſpecially the Bahama, ſome of which are in the very ſame latitude. The neglect of the Spaniards can be no argument againſt our endeavouring to produce and make the proper uſe of it; for nothing but the moſt extreme avarice, or the moſt urgent neceſſity, can get the better of

* *See before, p. 244, and 245.*

of their lazineſs, indolence, and inattention, as may appear from the Journal from which I have given theſe extracts; for though a fort and ſettlement at Monte-Rey, would be of infinite ſervice to their trade, between the Eaſt-Indies and Mexico; and though it would be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to them, ſhould the Ruſſians take poſſeſſion of that harbour, yet they have never yet attempted to make a ſettlement there; and to ſhew how eaſily it might be done, I ſhall, from the ſame Journal, give you Don Vizcaino's account of the harbour and country as follows.

"But to return to the harbour of Monte-Rey, where the Capitana and tender remained to take in wood and water. This is an excellent harbour, and ſecure againſt all winds. Near the ſhore are an infinite number of very large pines, ſtrait and ſmooth, fit for maſts and yards; likewiſe oaks of a prodigious ſize, proper for building ſhips. Here likewiſe are roſe-trees, white-thorns, firs, willows, and poplars; large clear lakes, fine paſtures, and arable lands. Wild beaſts, particularly bears of an uncommon ſize, are found here, and a ſpecies of horned cattle reſembling buffaloes, and about the ſame ſize; others as large as wolves, and ſhaped like a ſtag, with a ſkin reſembling that of the pelican; a long neck, and horns on the head, as large as thoſe of a ſtag; their tail is a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, and their hoof cloven like that of an ox. The country alſo abounds in deer, rabbets, hares, and wild cats, buſtards, geeſe, ducks, pigeons, partridges, thruſhes, ſparrows, goldfinches; cranes and vultures are alſo found here, together with another kind of bird of the bigneſs of a turkey; and the largeſt ſeen during the whole voyage, being 17 ſpans from the tip of one wing to that of the other. Along the coaſt are great numbers of gulls, cormorants, crows, and other ſea-fowl. In the rocks are a great many cavities, ſome like the matrices of a large ſhell-fiſh, with conques equal to the fineſt mother of pearl. The ſea abounds with oyſters, lobſters, crabs, &c. Alſo huge ſea wolves and whales. This harbour is ſurrounded with rancharias of Indians, a well looking, affable people, and very ready to part with every thing they have. They are alſo under ſome form of government. Their arms are bows and arrows. They expreſſed a great deal of concern when they perceived the Spaniards were going to leave them, which happened on the 3d of Jan. 1603, when the Capitana and tender ſailed out of this harbour."

By inſerting the above in your Magazine, for this month, you will oblige,

June, 18, 1759. SIR, Your friend and ſervant.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Kent, June, 1759.

AS moſt people are pleaſed with *anecdotes*, the following one, which I lately met with in a work of ſome note, will not, I preſume, be unacceptable to *any* of your readers, and therefore it is readily ſent to you by

Your moſt humble Servant, R. C.

Mr. Walpole in his Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, lately publiſhed, when he comes to take notice of *Philip* duke of *Wharton*, acquaints his readers with a remarkable anecdote (as he himſelf calls it) relating to the ſpeech his Grace made, in the houſe of lords, at the trial of biſhop Atterbury. His words are, "That his Grace, then in oppoſition to the court, went to *Cheſſea* the day before the laſt debate in that prelate's affair, where acting contrition, he profeſſed being determined to work out his *pardon* at court by ſpeaking *againſt* the biſhop; in order to which he begged ſome hints. The *miniſter* was *deceived**, and went thro' the *whole* cauſe with him, pointing out *where* the *ſtrength* of the argument lay, and *where* its *weakneſs*. The duke was very thankful, returned to town, paſſed the night in drinking, and, without going to bed, went to the houſe of lords, where he ſpoke *for* the biſhop, recapitulating, in the moſt maſterly manner, and anſwering all that had been urged againſt him". One would imagine that the duke immediately ſaw more weakneſs, &c. than ſtrength in the cauſe, altered his mind on *that* account, and *would not* work out his pardon on the *terms* he *firſt* propoſed. But, however that was, as we have Mr. *Walpole*'s authority (which muſt certainly be well-grounded) that his Grace recapitulated in the moſt maſterly manner, and *anſwered all* that was urged *againſt* the biſhop, it ſeems to be matter of ſome wonder how he came to be found *guilty*!

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent Mr. Morton, (ſee p. 251) having endeavoured to make himſelf conſpicuous at the expence

* *And deſervedly (ſure) for accepting* ſuch *conditions.*

For the London Mag.



pence of persons of distinguished character, I crave a corner of your agreeable Magazine to set that affair in its true light: He tells us, that the discovery he pretends to have made, will be attended with *many advantages, namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain*; (*pro bono publico*, as Ashley sells his punch.) Publick spirit, Sir, is a rare virtue in this degenerate age; but I am afraid that candor itself will scarce admit this gentleman's plea, or allow that all these pains have been taken for the sake of truth; as it is well known to those who have but a slender insight of these matters, that this pompous and solemn declaration is a real misrepresentation of facts, the theorem he objects to having no place in real practice; all purchasers of annuities, and the tables given by authors for that purpose, being computed at compound interest. And to shew farther how *candidly* your correspondent has acted, I beg leave to introduce a quotation from one of the authors in his own catalogue; who, after shewing how the theorem is divided, adds, "This theorem, which is given by authors for finding the value of annuities according to simple interest, is rather a particular species of compound interest,"—"but the valuation of annuities by simple interest being a matter of more speculation than real use, I shall not stay to exemplify it, but proceed to compound interest". Now, Sir, can it be supposed, that this author was unapprized of the true merit and extent of that theorem, or of the conclusions that it would lead to? Mr. Morton is not the first who has assumed importance on this pretended discovery; other adepts, of the same class, have been illustrious on this subject, by treating with contempt the *understanding of authors who could be guilty of such absurdities*. But none of these penetrating gentlemen have condescended to inform us from whence the error arises. Mr. Morton indeed tells us, that it arises by equating prt with $\frac{tru^2 - tru + 2tu}{2}$; a reason worthy of his sagacity, which amounts to just nothing. He ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that those quantities do not truly express the values they are supposed to represent, or that equating them is repugnant to established principles. But this is a point above the reach of these *improvers of sciences*, who magnify themselves by confidently charging authors with errors for which they are not answerable, as being neither mistakes in judgment or calculation, but what naturally arise from the subject itself, and from the utter impossibility of giving any thing upon the principles of simple interest, that will bear the test of a demonstration. The very foundation of simple interest is not reconcilable either to truth or to equity; the supposing the interest of a sum of money to remain in the hands of the borrowers, without a proper consideration, is a real loss to the lender; who ought to receive the interest, year by year, as it becomes due, unless he agrees to the contrary, which has nothing to do in a case of equity. There is no other standard by which an annuity can be valued, than by computing and comparing the respective amounts of the sums received on both sides, supposing all the money to be employed to the best advantage, and this can only be effected by the rules for compound interest. Simple interest always supposes something lost, or some money to lie idle, and is nearer to, or farther from the truth, according as the sums unemployed are small, or great, in comparison of the money employed. These rules will, therefore, give a near approximation to the truth, in all real cases, when the time is short; which was, I suppose, the reason of their being first given. I am,

SIR, Your, &c.

June 29, 1759. A. Z.

P. S. If notwithstanding what is here said, Mr. Morton is resolved not to be convinced, he is desired, when he writes again, to give a theorem founded on simple interest, which will not be liable to the same or like objections: It will be incumbent upon him to do it; and I shall rest the dispute upon that issue.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE common theorem for discovering the rate per cent. made of the purchase, by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at simple interest; which is given by Mr. J. Ward, Dr. Harris, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Woolwich, &c. viz. $R = \frac{2tu - P}{2Pt + tu - t^2u}$, is certainly universally true, notwithstanding what Mr. C. Morton has said to the contrary. For if the purchase money be greater, equal, or less than 320l. to be paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years. What is the rate per cent. simple interest? Answer. In the first case, the interest will, in many cases, be small enough, and in others, exceedingly large; in the second case infinite;

finite; and in the third or last case impossible: And is no other than what the theorem ought to give, and is strictly true.

Now any one that is but superficially versed in mathematicks, may easily perceive the rock against which Mr. Morton hath struck, instead of those gentlemen he has so falsely accused: He not understanding their method of equating the theorem, for finding the amount of a sum lent at simple interest, viz. $PRt + P = A$, with that for finding the amount of an annuity at simple interest, namely, $\frac{t^2Ru - tRu + 2tu}{2} = A$, in order to get a theorem for determining P, R, t or u. Yet methinks he might easily have seen, that the two last equations must actually be made equal to each other, in order to determine the present value of the annuity, &c. For it is evident, that if the present value of the annuity was put out at simple interest, the interest thereof for any number of years, added to the purchase money, must, it is manifest, be equal to the simple interest that would arise from that annuity, unpaid for the same number of years, when added to the sum of all the rents that would become due: For if it was not so, there could be no equality between the buyer and seller. This (I think) is a full answer to the objections by Mr. Morton. I am,

Your, &c.

New-Rope-Walk, Portsmouth-Common, June 4, 1759. *George Brown.*

THE officer who transmitted the Plan of the general attack upon the Island of Guadalupe, which fronts the title, says, in his letter, that Basse-Terre was very strong and well fortified, and upon viewing it, he wondered how we were able to take it, at the general attack on January 23. Of that attack (with a full description of Basse-Terre and the Island of Guadalupe) we have given accounts, p. 142—145, to which we refer our readers, and to an accurate Map of the Island, p. 144.

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A. The citadel, Fort Charles, mounting 46 pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries.—B. Town of Basse-Terre.—C. Grand redoubt, or Dos d'Asne, where the French governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre.—D. Mountains ascending to the Dos d'Asne.—E. Battery of 9 guns, attacked by the Lion.—F. Battery of two guns, playing upon the Lion, during the attack.—G. The Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, attacking the citadel A.—H. Battery of 12 guns attacked by the Panther.—I. Battery of three guns.—K. Battery of seven guns attacked by the Burford and Berwick, driven off soon after the attack begun.—L. Battery of six guns, with an 18-pounder en barbette, attacked by the Rippon, who ran aground in coming up to it.—M. Entrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops.—N. Battery of six guns.—O. The Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, aground, and played upon by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M.—P. The Roebuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon.—Q. Commodore Moore at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woolwich frigate.—R. Transports with the troops.—S. Berwick and Burford drove off from battery K.—T. Camp, after relanding of the troops.

THE Comet which at this time makes its appearance, is probably that which appeared in the year 1682. We have endeavoured, by the annexed Plan, to make the path of this comet as apparent as possible. It is a Map of that part of the heavens, with the stars and constellations it passes, in its way; taken from Senex's globe, 12 inches diameter. We have also given a draught of a cometary telescope, and quadrant for observing the comet in the easiest and most exact manner; the telescope takes in eight degrees, and is furnished with a screw micrometer, to measure the distance of the comet from any star that can be seen with it, to a minute of a degree; by this means its visible place in the heavens, or on the globe, may be remarked; and from thence its right ascension, declination, longitude, latitude, &c. becomes known.

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For a full account of Comets, and of the present Comet, our readers may consult our Vols. for 1742, p. 140, 141; 1744, p. 46, 145; 1748, p. 187; 1757, p. 211, 513, 514; 1758, p. 463, 513, 464, 564, and our present Volume, p. 275.

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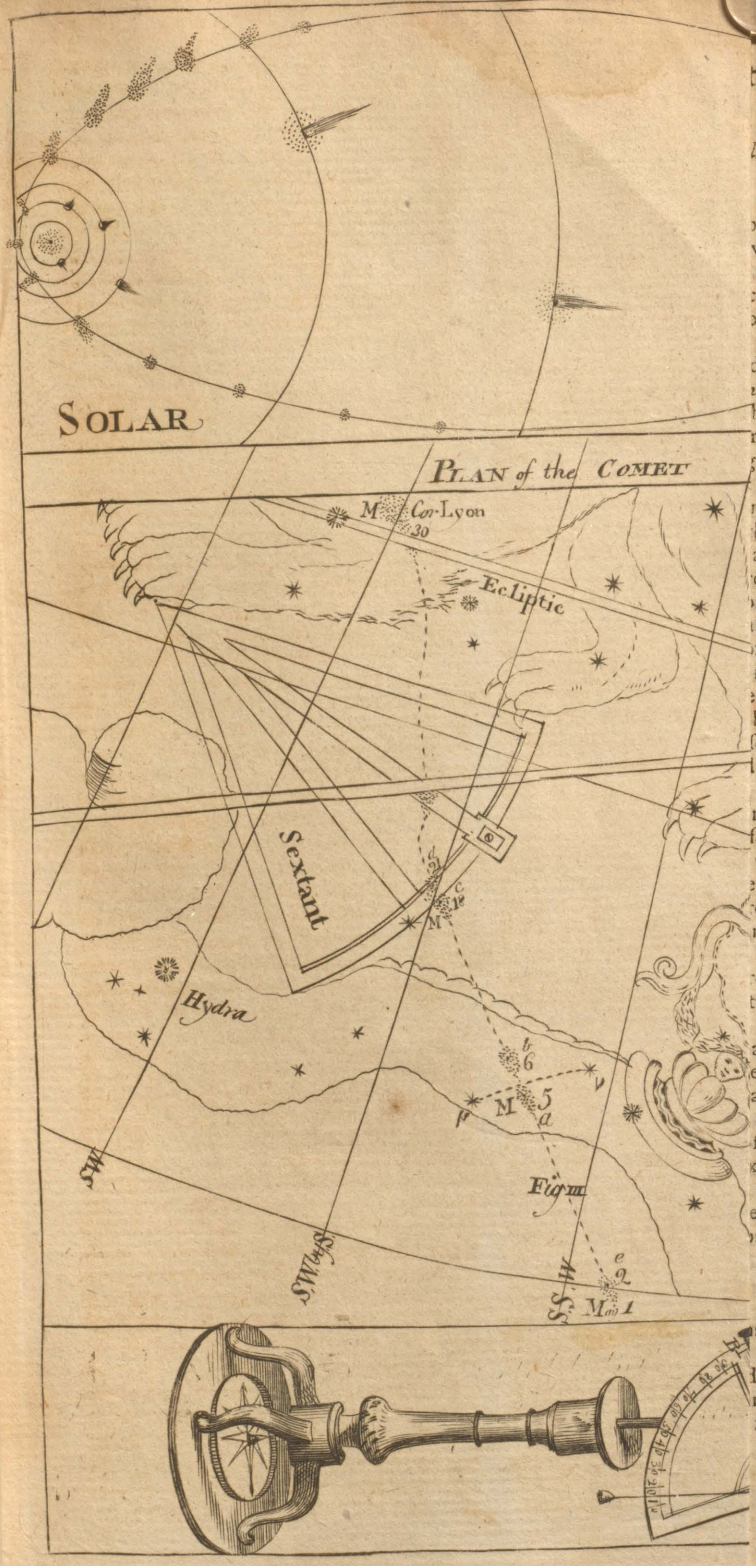
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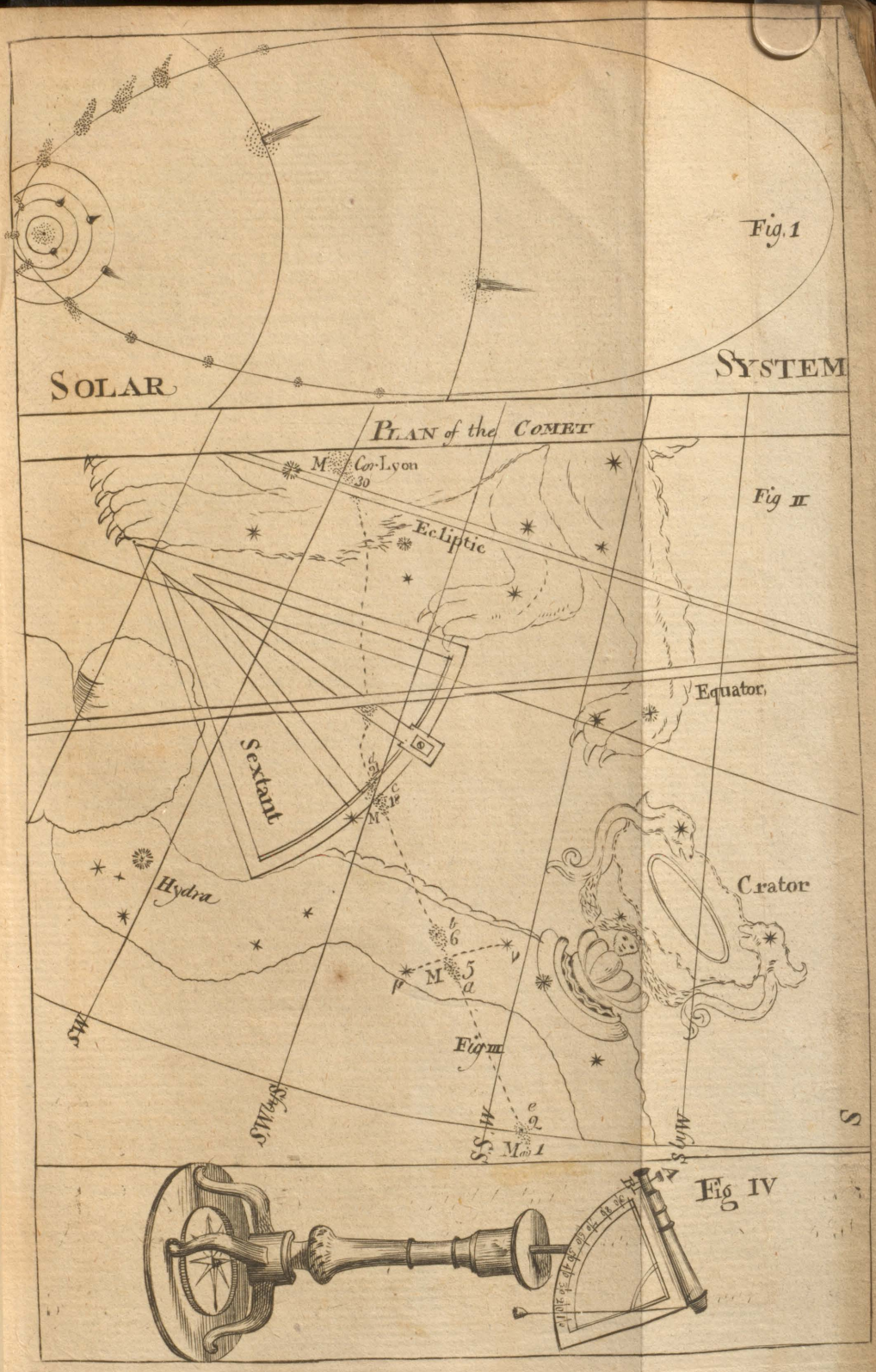
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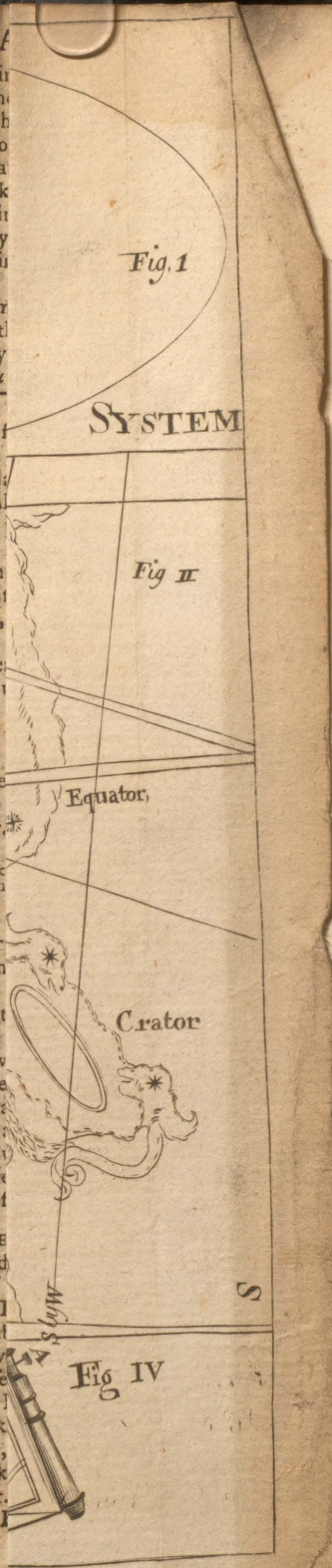
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June 4, 1759.

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 238.

ON March 3, a motion was made by Sir John Philipps, that an account of the charge of the several works carried on at Gibraltar, by the particular order of the lord Tyrawley, late governor there, should be laid before the house, together with the report and opinion of the chief engineer, in regard to the said works; after which it was moved, that the following entry in the estimate of the charge of the office of ordnance for the year 1758, land service, might be read, viz. money issued to answer bills of Exchange, on account of alterations and additions to the fortifications, new lines, batteries, and works at Gibraltar; and the same being read, the said first motion was agreed to, and accordingly ordered.

March 7, this account, together with a paper, entitled, "Report and Observations—Gibraltar 1758," were laid before the house, and ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and, on the 20th, the said account and paper were referred to a committee of the whole house. On the 22d, col. Skinner, his majesty's chief engineer, and also major-general Napier, col. Watson, and the said lord Tyrawley, were ordered to attend the said committee. Beside these, some other gentlemen were afterwards ordered to attend, and some other papers, together with several plans, profiles, &c. of the city and fortifications of Gibraltar, were laid before the house; and, on April 13, the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, the said papers, plans, &c. having been first referred thereunto, when the lord Tyrawley so fully and clearly shewed the utility of the several new works that had been added by his order and direction, that the committee came to no resolution, and consequently made no report.

On March 22, it was resolved *nem. con.* that a committee be appointed to enquire into the original standards of weights and measures in this kingdom, and to consider the laws relating thereto, and to report their observations thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future; and a committee was appointed accordingly, with power to adjourn, from time to time, and from place to place, as they should think fit, and to send for persons, papers, and records.

This committee continued sitting, from time to time, until May 26, when the lord Carysfort reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, had considered the laws relating thereto, and had directed him to report the observations of the committee thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future; and the said report being taken into consideration on June 2, the boxes, containing the standards referred to in the said report, were brought to the table, after which the resolutions of the committee were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to by the house, and then were as followeth:

1. That it is necessary, in order effectually to ascertain and enforce uniform and certain standards of weights and measures to be used for the future, that all the statutes relating thereto should be reduced into one act of parliament, and all the said statutes now in being, subsequent to the great charter, repealed.

2. That the distance between the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod described in this report, and delivered herewith, ought to be the length called a yard, and the instrument also herewith delivered adjusted to the same length, ought to be preserved and used for sizing measures of length at the Exchequer, and that one third part of the said length, called the yard, should be a foot, and the 12th part of that third or foot deemed one inch.

3. That all measures of length whatsoever should be taken in parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard yard.

4. That measures, called measures of capacity, should be ascertained according to the number of cubical inches therein contained.

5. That all measures of the same denomination, whether of liquids or of dry goods, ought to contain the same number of cubical inches, and that the gallon ought to contain 282 such inches, and the quart one fourth of the gallon, and the pint one half of the quart.

6. That the bushel ought to contain eight of the said gallons, and the quarter eight such bushels; and all other measures, called measures of capacity, ought to be taken in parts, multiples, or proportional parts of the said gallon.

7. That all goods measured by any of the said measures of capacity, should not be heaped, but stricken with a round strike of the same diameter from one end to the other.

8. That the standard of weight ought to be the pound herewith delivered, described in this report, and made upon the examination and review of the several present standard Troy weights therein mentioned, and that the 12th part of the said pound should be an ounce, the 20th part of such ounce a penny-weight, and the 24th part of such penny-weight a grain.

9. That all other weights should be taken from parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard pound.

10. That all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, ought to be taken and adjudged to be according to the standards aforesaid, and that no person should recover the price of goods sold, or the goods themselves, or any damages on account of any contracts, bargains, sales, or dealings, but according to the said standards.

11. That it ought to be made penal for any person to have in his possession any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

12. That it ought to be made highly penal for any person to make or sell any measure or weight that is not agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

13. That for the forcing an uniformity in the weights and measures to be used for the future, no person ought to be permitted to make weights or measures, without having first obtained a proper licence for that purpose, upon the payment of a certain sum.

14. That all measures, called measures of capacity, to be hereafter made, ought to be marked with the name of the maker; and after a proper examination of the measure, the same to be stamped with the initial letters of the name of the person who has examined it.

And after these resolutions were agreed to, it was ordered, that the said report, with the appendix thereunto, and the proceedings of the house thereupon, should be printed; and also that the said boxes should be locked up by the clerk of the house, and kept by him; which shews that they intend to proceed upon this important business in some future session; and as the resolutions have been in this manner previously published, and may be maturely considered by the traders in every part of the kingdom, it will be their fault if every inconvenience that can possibly arise from such a general regulation, be not properly guarded against, in any new law that may hereafter be enacted for this purpose.

Having thus given an account of all the most material affairs that happened in this session, I have now nothing to add, but that on the 20th of June, the lords authorised by virtue of his majesty's commissions, for declaring his royal assent to several acts, agreed upon by both houses, and for proroguing the then present parliament, did desire the immediate attendance of the honourable house of commons in the house of peers, to hear the commissions read; and Mr. Speaker, with the house, having accordingly gone up, the lords commissioners, after declaring and notifying the royal assent to the said acts, concluded the session with the following speech, which was delivered to both houses by the lord keeper of the great seal.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's commands upon this occasion, to assure you that his majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections demonstrated by his parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal which you have shewn for his majesty's honour and real interest in all parts, your earnestness to surmount every difficulty, and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, must convince all the world, that the ancient spirit of the British nation is still subsisting in its full force.

His majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your publick spirited views and wishes.

Thro' your assistance, and by the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majesty has been

been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppreſſions and devaſtations of the French, but to puſh our advantages on this ſide of the Rhine.

His majeſty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the king of Pruſſia, by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in ſuch expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the moſt ſenſible manner, to promote the welfare and proſperity of theſe kingdoms, and particularly to preſerve our rights and poſſeſſions in America, and to make France feel our juſt weight and real ſtrength in thoſe parts. His majeſty truſts in the Divine Providence, that they may be bleſſed with ſuch ſucceſs, as will moſt effectually tend to theſe great and deſirable ends.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are particularly commanded by the king, to return you his thanks for thoſe ample ſupplies, which you have ſo freely and unanimouſly given. His majeſty grieves for the burthens of his people; but your readineſs in ſupporting the war is the moſt probable Means, the ſooner to deliver you from it. You may be aſſured that nothing will be wanting on his majeſty's part to ſecure the moſt frugal management.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majeſty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony and good agreement amongſt his faithful ſubjects, and to make the uprightneſs and purity of his intentions and meaſures rightly underſtood. Exert yourſelves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws and lawful authority; and by making the people ſenſible, how much they hurt their own true intereſt by the contrary practice.

For their ſakes the king has commanded us to preſs this upon you; for their true intereſt and happineſs are his majeſty's great and conſtant object.

[*The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion to be begun in our next.*]

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Iſlands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* Weſt-Indies, *continued from p.* 241.

IN conſequence of the aſſiento contract procured for our South-Sea company by the treaty of Utrecht, two merchants of Kingſton were preſently after that treaty employed by the company as their agents or factors at Jamaica; and tho' that contract might have been of great advantage to this nation, yet it proved of great prejudice to the iſland of Jamaica, which was ſhrewdly ſuſpected to be owing chiefly to the factors employed by the South-Sea company in that iſland, and in the Spaniſh dominions in America. For it is well known that ever ſince Jamaica has been in our poſſeſſion, a ſmuggling trade has been carried on between that iſland and the Spaniſh Main, ſometimes with a ſecret and purchaſed connivance of the Spaniſh governors, and often without any ſuch connivance. Now it was certainly the intereſts of the company and all their factors, to prevent, as much as poſſible, any ſuch ſmuggling trade being carried on from Jamaica; becauſe the more it could be prevented, the more ready vent, and the higher price they might expect for what goods they could carry to the Spaniſh Main, by the expreſs terms of the aſſiento contract, or under that pretence by a connivance with the Spaniſh governors; and as it is not very extraordinary to find merchants ſacrificing the intereſt of their country to their private advantage, it is ſuſpected, that the South-Sea factors took all the methods they could think of to put a ſtop to the ſmuggling trade from Jamaica, one of which was the adviſing and inciting the Spaniards to fit out guarda coſtas, and to give theſe guarda coſtas inſtructions to ſearch all ſhips they met with in the American ſeas, and to ſeize and confiſcate every ſhip that had on board any Spaniſh gold or ſilver, or any of the manufactures or produce of their ſettlements in America, by which the people of Jamaica ſuffered greatly for many years, not only in their ſmuggling trade with the Spaniſh Main, but even in their lawful trade with Great-Britain and the Britiſh plantations, as the Spaniards under this pretence ſeized and confiſcated moſt unjuſtly a great number of ſhips trading to or from Jamaica.

The trade of the South Sea company, and conſequently this pyratical trade of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas, was a little interrupted by the ſort of war that happened between Spain and us in 1718; but as the war, tho' begun by us, ſeemed to be proſecuted only by Spain, the people of Jamaica could fit out no privateers, nor make an attack upon any of the Spaniſh ſettlements in their neighbourhood, to atone for the loſſes they had met with

in time of peace; and ſoon after the war was ended, the iſland was almoſt ruined, and above 400 people drowned or killed, by a moſt terrible hurricane and inundation, which happened on Auguſt 28, 1722. As the hurricane came from the north-eaſt, the inundation began on the 27th at night, before any wind was felt on the ſouthern or weſtern ſide of the iſland, and was occaſioned by the prodigious quantity of water which the hurricane drove before it into the bay of Mexico; for the hurricane itſelf began upon the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland above 12 hours before it was felt at Port Royal, which was not till about eight in the morning, and in ſeven or eight hours the hurricane and inundation deſtroyed, or very much damaged, not only moſt of the houſes and plantations in the iſland, and moſt of the ſhips in their harbours and roads, but alſo their forts and magazines, as we may judge from what they themſelves ſay in an addreſs to the king ſent home upon this melancholy occaſion by the governor and council. And as the former hurricane had happened upon the very ſame day, juſt ten years before, they began to conſider it as a day fatal to the iſland, therefore they paſſed an act appointing the 28th of Auguſt to be always obſerved as an anniverſary day of faſting and humiliation.

As the duke of Portland had, before this hurricane happened, been appointed governor of Jamaica, he arrived there with his dutcheſs on December 22 following; and it ſo raiſed the ſpirits, or rather the pride of the people, to have a man of ſuch high quality for their governor, that, notwithſtanding their diſtreſs, they paſſed an act for ſettling upon him, a much higher ſalary than they had ever before ſettled upon any governor; but they did not long enjoy this honour, or ſuffer by the expence it occaſioned; for his grace died of a violent fever on July 4, 1726.

Before the year 1734, the number of rebellious negroes in the mountains of Jamaica had ſo increaſed either by procreation or by the addition of runaways, that they were become of dangerous conſequence to the peace of the iſland, and prevented the extending any plantations towards the mountains; therefore in that year there arrived eight independent companies ſent from England to aſſiſt the inhabitants of Jamaica to reduce or deſtroy theſe rebels. Soon after the arrival of theſe companies the iſland was by proclamation put under martial law, and ſeveral detachments ſent out, the chief of which was put under capt. Stoddart, who was to march and attack the chief habitation of theſe negroes, called Nanny Town, in the Blue Mountains. As this town was ſituated on a ſteep mountain, and could be come at only by one narrow paſſage, the captain foreſaw the danger his party would be expoſed to, and the loſs he muſt ſuſtain, ſhould the rebels be alarmed, ſo as to give them time to guard and defend this paſſage, therefore he marched with all poſſible ſilence and diſpatch, and approached near to the foot of the mountain juſt before night. As ſoon as it was dark he began with the ſame ſilence to mount the narrow paſſage, carrying along with him, tho' with great difficulty, three field pieces; and having reached the top of the mountain a little before day-light, he planted his field-pieces upon an eminence within reach of the town, and raiſed a breaſt-work for the defence of his men, with ſo little noiſe, that the firſt notice the rebels had of his approach, was a diſcharge from his field pieces with cartridge-ſhot, as ſoon as it began to be light. This ſo ſurprized the rebels, that tho' ſome of them endeavoured to defend their town, they all ſoon took to their heels, and many of them were killed in the purſuit by the ſhot, or by tumbling over the precipices. Thus by his good conduct he obtained a compleat victory, and deſtroyed their town, and all their ſtores of proviſions, with little or no loſs.

Another body of the rebels were ſoon after attacked by a detachment of our troops under capt. Edmunds, and many of them killed or taken priſoners, which diſheartened them ſo much, that they never appeared afterwards in any conſiderable body; but as great numbers of them ſtill continued in the moſt inacceſſible parts of the mountains, and often came down in ſmall parties to plunder and murder the people in the neareſt plantations, the people of Jamaica deſpaired of being able to extirpate them entirely, therefore Edward Trelawney, Eſq; ſoon after his arrival at his government of Jamaica, ſet on foot a negociation with the chief captains of theſe rebel negroes, which at laſt ended in a treaty, concluded March 1, 1738-9, and confirmed by an act of the aſſembly, by which they all ſubmitted, upon the conditions therein mentioned, to his majeſty's government, and have ever ſince not only behaved peaceably, but have been very uſeful in ſeizing and returning runaway negroes, and in breed-

ing cattle and raiſing proviſions in that part of the iſland allotted to them, which they ſell to the white people of the iſland at ſuch prices as they can agree for. But it is to be hoped that all poſſible care will be taken to induce their progeny, by proper rewards, to turn Chriſtians, and to intermarry with the white people of the iſland; for if they ſhould continue to intermarry only among themſelves, and to multiply, as they certainly will do, by propagation, it may hereafter be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the white people of that iſland.

By this treaty the internal tranquillity of Jamaica was ſecured, and it was happy for the iſland it was ſo; for the very ſame year a new war broke out between Spain and us, which not only freed the people of Jamaica from ſuffering any longer by the depredations of Spaniſh guarda coſtas, but gave them an opportunity to make good their former loſſes by fitting out privateers, and this they had the more freedom to do, as they had now nothing to diſturb their internal tranquillity. Accordingly, as ſoon as their governor, by orders from hence, iſſued letters of reprizal, they began to fit out privateers, many of which they ſent to ſea during the war, with great ſucceſs both againſt the Spaniards and the French; and this ſeems to be all the ſhare they had in that war; for I do not find that they were ever once attacked by, or that they aſſiſted in any attack that was made upon the enemy, as if they had foreſeen what would happen at the concluſion of the war; for by the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, they were left as much expoſed to the depredations of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas, as they were before the war began; but as the aſſiento contract ſoon after expired, and conſequently our South-Sea company could have no longer any factors at Jamaica or upon the Spaniſh Main, we have ſince had very few complaints of any ſuch depredations; nor has there any thing very remarkable ſince happened in the iſland of Jamaica, at leaſt before the commencement of the preſent war, except a furious hurricane on October 20, 1744, of which there is a full account in the London Magazine for 1745, p. 150.

I ſhall therefore conclude this hiſtory with obſerving, that the form of government, the trade, and the produce of Jamaica, is much the ſame with thoſe of Barbadoes; only I muſt add, that in the printed table of the Jamaica laws I obſerve one entitled, *An Act for limiting the Duration of future Aſſemblies*, paſſed in the year 1741 *; and another entitled, *An Act for chuſing the Members of Aſſembly of this Iſland by Ballot, and for the more effectual preventing Abuſes and indirect Practices in Elections*, paſſed in the year 1751. Both theſe acts are mentioned in the table as publick acts repealed or expired; but I am apt to believe, they were both rejected here at home. If ſo, it is a proof that the people of Jamaica have done all that lay in their power, to ſecure their liberties not only againſt open force, but alſo againſt bribery and corruption; the laſt of which is of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the liberties of a brave and free people, as poiſon in the hands of a pretended friend, is a more dangerous inſtrument, than the ſharpeſt ſword in the hands of a declared enemy.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is an undoubted poſition that the French are the moſt rancorous and dangerous enemies of Great Britain. They certainly have an inherent envy, and an inceſſant animoſity towards us. Their king and his counſellors are conſtantly forming ſubdolous and pernicious ſtratagems to ruin us, and are ever watching to take the advantage, like the Roman Retiarii in combat, to caſt a net over our heads, and entangle us in difficulties, that they may the more eaſily and effectually diſpatch us. They have an ardent luſt to invade this renowned iſland, to diſpoſſeſs her king of his crown, to overturn her conſtitution, and extirpate her religion; to deſtroy her trade and commerce, to lay the ſervile French yoke on the necks of her free-born ſons, and make them the vaſſals of domination, or the victims of tyranny.

For thoſe ſtrong reaſons, we ought with the moſt devout adoration and fervent gratitude, to thank God for our happy eſtabliſhment under the protection of the beſt of kings, who, at all times, and upon all occaſions, ſhows himſelf more ſollicitous to preſerve our ineſtimable bleſſings, than even the malignant enemy is to deſtroy them. No prince can be more benevolent to his ſubjects, none more brave againſt his enemies, than our good and great ſovereign, who will never *tamely ſuffer* an audacious attempt to wreſt the happineſs of his people out of their hands, and tear his crown from his head. No. His majeſty, even in his advanced age, ſtill has a moſt vigorous,

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 236.*

gorous, a moſt zealous patriotiſm of ſoul, and "needs no omen to draw his ſword, but his country's cauſe." On ſuch a momentous occaſion, as is mentioned above, our magnanimous monarch, with a prompt ſpirit and an intrepid heart, would devote his own perſon to arms at the head of his beloved Britons, and, as he has long affectionately lived their father, would bravely dare to die their captain. We know he is undaunted amidſt the greateſt dangers and horrors of war: We know, and the French felt, that he fought at the memorable battle of Oudenard with diſtinguiſhed courage, and there diſplayed an excellence of martial virtue, when the children of France, and the Pretender, fled before him.

But, if the French ſhould audaciouſly attempt to invade this iſland, and we ſhould behold our venerable and valiant king with his ſword drawn, we will aſſemble about his ſacred perſon with a redoubled ardour of Britiſh ſpirit, and exert the very utmoſt of our vigour and valour to cover his head, and guard his important life, in the day of battle; or, in the emphatic language of an eminent military officer upon another occaſion, we will, in the joint cauſe of heaven and earth, our religion and our liberty, either deſtroy like miniſtring angels, or die an army of martyrs.

However, we rural folks cannot pretend to know when and whether the French will, or will not, invade this kingdom; we underſtand not the *deeps* and the *ſhallows* of their policy; but, as Mr P—tt, that right wiſe, able, faithful, and vigilant miniſter, is all eye and attention to the good of the ſtate, and takes aſſiduous and intenſe care to ſecure it from danger and detriment, we think there is no reaſon (at this juncture) to admit any *painful* apprehenſions of our hoſtile neighbours. Let us make a few calm and rational reflections. The important concerns of this realm ſtand high on the advantage ground, and keep a very ſtrong and ſteady poſture: His majeſty's counc is are ſtill inſpired with clear wiſdom, his armies with firm courage, and his fleets with fearleſs reſolution: There is a conſummate miniſter at the helm, who, under the influence of God, and the countenance of the king, has outdone the enemy as much in the prudence and execution of his plans, as in the juſtice and dignity of his cauſe. Are not theſe heart chearing and inſpiriting circumſtances? Can it then become free Britons, in this powerful and very hopeful condition, to entertain a ſlaviſh fear? Has not the wiſeſt of men told us, that "fear is nothing elſe, but the betraying of the ſuccours which reaſon offereth?" Will it not be very inglorious for true Britons to harbour ſuch a treacherous paſſion in their breaſts? Let us not, my countrymen, be daſtardiſed by the illuſive menaces of a foreign foe, or the inſidious whiſpers of a domeſtick faction.

On the other hand let us review the French, our implacable and fraudful competitors. They are greatly embarraſſed and diſtreſſed in the progreſs of the preſent red-hot quarrel which they originally and iniquitouſly commenced againſt us. They were the incendiaries who firſt lighted the fire of this war, and have now cauſed it to be blown up into ſuch fierce and vehement flames, that they themſelves are the moſt ſeverely burnt by them. For this reaſon may we not truly ſay in the phraſe of Scripture, that "the wicked are ſnared in the works of their own hands?" May we not juſtly pronounce, that the calamities, with which they perfidiouſly deſigned to have annoyed us, are fallen very heavy upon their own heads? We all of us have the pride and the pleaſure of knowing that his majeſty's meaſures and arms have obtained ſeveral ſignal conqueſts over the French, have bravely taken from them divers advantageous ſettlements, and cut off ſundry of their important reſources of wealth and power. Theſe ſtill remain celebrated atchievements and illuſtrious ſucceſſes; and we may tell it in Gath, and publiſh it in the ſtreets of Aſkelon, that (under the favour of heaven) they are the fruits of *Britiſh* wiſdom and *Britiſh* fortitude. Theſe are two generous and efficacious virtues that are ſo bold in making patriot attempts, and ſo happy in executing them, that, in a ſhort ſeries of time, they have blazoned the name of the king with glory, bleſſed the hearts of his people with gladneſs, and exalted the fame, the fortune, and the figure of our dear and deſerving country.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

Extract from The Uſefulneſs of a Knowledge of Plants: Illuſtrated in various Inſtances relating to Medicine, Huſbandry, Arts, and Commerce. With eaſy Means of Information. *By* J. HILL, *M. D.*

"SO far as *medicine* depends on plants, a knowledge of them is eſſential equally to its *ſucceſs* in the preſent practice, and to its *advancement* by new and uſeful

useful discoveries. Who shall depend upon the virtues of an herb, a root, or seed, when it is impossible he should know whether he really takes them? Or how shall the physician judge of their effects, who is not sure that they were given? Yet this uncertainty is too justly founded upon the present ignorance and inattention of the several ranks thro' whose hands all preparations must pass between the physician's prescription and the patient. We see in simple medicines of this kind the abuse is great; doubtless in compounds it is greater: Nor is the mischief confined even within these bounds. Tradition tells the mother of a family this herb or that will cure the disorders of her children; but she is deceived when she makes the trial, for something else is sold under its name.

Mr. Davies, on the great success of the *bardana* in the gout, took for three weeks, in vain, a nauseous infusion of the root of *common blunt-leaved dock*. This had been dug up to sell under the name of the *sharp-pointed dock*, famous in scorbutick cases; and by a second abuse was palmed upon the purchaser under this other name.

A few months since, the *younger* Mr. Delaval acquainted me he had been using the *black bryony root* externally for a fixed disorder in his side, by the prescription of Dr. James; but without any effect. Enquiring into the symptoms which would have necessarily appeared upon the application of that medicine, I found he had felt nothing of them; and on producing the root, it appeared he had been all the time using the *white bryony*; a plant, tho' idly called by the same generical term, yet altogether different in its virtue.

The inner bark of the small shrub *Frangula*, is a cathartick equal to any of the foreign drugs, and is peculiarly excellent against obstinate cutaneous disorders. I ordered this to a person who had such a complaint; and they sold him, in its name, the bark of *common alder*, an astringent.

To a poor person perishing under a jaundice, I directed the *Dulcamara*, a medicine superior to all others in the last stage of that disease; and she received instead of it the *common nightshade*. This might have been of fatal consequence; for the dose of the other is so large, that an equal quantity of this must needs have been destructive. Both these abuses rose from errors of the same kind: We call the Frangula, Black Alder; and the Dulcamara, Woody Nightshade. They were to blame who introduced this corruption of names; but that is too established to be altered; the care must now be to make them understood. The knowing plants distinctly is the immediate business of those who keep shops for the sale of them; and the meanest servant who is allowed to officiate, should be compelled also to learn their differences. These are instances in which my particular care in seeing the plants, saved the lives of those who were to have taken them: May we not justly think many are lost where the abuse is not discovered?

The true wild *valerian*, eminently useful in nervous disorders, was no where to be had, before the fraud of selling a wrong kind was shewn (see our last Vol. p. 361, 362.) but now the shops are full of it; physicians find its original excellence, and the drug has recovered its long-lost estimation.

The roots of the common double-flowered *piony*, are sold for medicinal uses: Whereas the physicians direct only those of the simple kind, called, for distinction, the male piony; and experience shews these alone have the full virtue. Nay, it is not long since, that in the place of the common *dropwort*, an esculent root, the *hemlock dropwort* was brought to one who wanted it; the most fatal of all the English poisons.

We see some plants of little efficacy, and others of different qualities from those intended, are sold under their several titles: Nay, sometimes such as are destructive. Under the name of *bugle*, an excellent sub-astringent and balsamick, they sell *vipers bugloss*, a detergent of more power than is generally known; for the *black hoarhound*, an anti-hysterick medicine, they sell the *white hoarhound*, a pectoral; for *little celendine*, useful against the piles, *great celendine*, good in disorders of the eyes; and for the true *black hellebore*, famous for many virtues, and no harsh medicine, they sell always the green-flowered *bastard hellebore*, or the *great fetterwort*; giving to infants a violent medicine inwardly, whose proper use is externally for cattle.

If from medicine we turn our eyes to agriculture, the prospect is the same: Great advantages are in our reach; but if we neglect to understand the subjects, we shall lose them.

All know how lately we are become acquainted in England with what are called the *artificial grasses*, plants raised by tillage for the food of cattle; nor is there any one who disputes the vast advantage our husbandry has received from them. The

number we have of these at present, though much larger than was known to our forefathers, is yet very limited, and the great benefit would be variety. It will be easy to add, where so much has been discovered; and to apply to Britain what Linnæus has advanced in Sweden. (See p. 154.)

Nature has not confined this source within narrow bounds: It is our ignorance alone which makes it seem so. We find that even in kingdoms farther north than ours, the peasants have introduced many plants yet unknown to our farmers; and there are wild about our hedges others which might be cultivated to a vast advantage. The *yellow medick with wreathed pods*, which grows neglected on our waste grounds, is the new plant now cultivated so successfully in Sweden; the farmers, indeed the whole country, are enriched by it, and the character under which it stands recorded in their publick acts is *omnium omnino præstantissimum pabulum*, "Altogether the most excellent food for cattle." There is no disputing their testimony, who have so much experience, nor is there any reason why we should not share the benefit in Britain.

The *kidney vetch*, and *ladies mantle*, eminent for the nourishment they afford; the first to sheep particularly, the other equally to those creatures and to cows; are wild in gravel-pits, and by road sides; but they are unknown in our pastures, unless by accident, and then unregarded; while they are both ready to grow from seed scattered among the grass of hilly and barren closes; encreasing the quantity of food tenfold; and improving it in the same proportion.

The *chichling vetch*, which rises in our damp thickets, is capable of giving the same benefit to wet marshy lands; perhaps even to bogs; but no farmer knows it. Melilot, tho' not regarded for this purpose, would, in the same degree, enrich an open pasture; and the *burr reed*, of our ditches, might fill the wet moors with food for our horned cattle, for no plant is so readily eaten by oxen; nor is there any one more wholsome.

Among the articles used in the arts, to instance only among those subservient to dying.

The French exceed us in their *black* for cloths; and from many circumstances there is reason to believe, they owe the advantage to a wild plant, as common here as it can be with them; it is the *lycopus*, or *water hoarhound:* It has been early said, tho' now neglected, that this plant yielded a peculiar and distinguished black: And such limited experiments as I have had an opportunity to make, confirm it. It is certain the French gather this herb carefully, which we suffer to perish useless; nor is there any other purpose known, to which they can apply it.

Great as the advantages and mischiefs are which arise from the present want of information; the remedy is easy. Galen prescribed it in his time, when he saw the same necessity. It is the "teaching those who are concerned; not by slight words, or vague representations, but by the plants themselves; raised in some small spot for that single purpose." The learned may study them in books; but there is none so low in mind, who would not know them by the things themselves, presented growing to his eye, and explained upon the spot before him.

This spot should be planted with every herb useful in medicine, in the arts or husbandry; and should be open always, free of expence; and to all people: And there should be some person present to shew what was desired to be seen, and explain what was necessary to be known.

A little spot would answer all these purposes; and such a garden might be supported at a small expence. He wishes he had power to give the ground; who would not think it much to give his best endeavours for this publick service."

The Message which the Earl of Holderness *carried, on the* 30*th of* May, *from his Majesty to the House of Peers was as follows:*

GEORGE R.

"THE king has received advices that the French court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and though his majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, and in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always shown for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence. Therefore, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, his majesty acquaints the house of lords, with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his majesty may (if he shall think proper) cause the militia, or such part thereof

thereof as ſhall be neceſſary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require." G. R.

Which being read,

Ordered by the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled,

" That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to return him the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious meſſage, and for acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmoſt indignation and abhorrence of ſuch a deſign; and that we will, with united duty, zeal and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and defend his majeſty againſt any ſuch preſumptuous and deſperate attempt. To expreſs the juſt ſenſe we have of his majeſty's goodneſs to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for that purpoſe; and to give his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we will, with vigour and ſteadineſs, ſupport his majeſty in taking the moſt effectual meaſures to defeat the deſigns of his enemies; to preſerve and ſecure his ſacred perſon and government, the proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties, of theſe kingdoms."

Which addreſs being preſented next day by the lords with white ſtaves, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay,

" That he thanks the houſe of lords for the repeated aſſurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his majeſty on this occaſion; and has the utmoſt confidence in their vigorous ſupport."

The ſame meſſage being carried by Mr. Secretary Pitt to the houſe of commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

" That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty our dutiful thanks for graciouſly communicating to this houſe, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of ſuch invaſion being attempted; and for his majeſty's paternal and timely care of the ſafety and preſervation of his people; to aſſure his majeſty, that this houſe will, with their lives and fortunes, ſupport and ſtand by his majeſty, againſt all attempts whatever; and that his faithful commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and animated by indignation at the daring deſigns of an enemy, whoſe fleet has hitherto ſhunned, in port, the terror of his majeſty's navy, will chearfully exert the utmoſt efforts to repel all inſults, and effectually enable his majeſty, not only to diſappoint the attempts of France, but, by the bleſſing of God, to turn them to their own confuſion."

Reſolved, " That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to his lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and places, within that part of Great-Britain, called England, to uſe their utmoſt diligence and attention to carry into execution the ſeveral acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of Great Britain, called England."

To the addreſs of the houſe of commons his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer.

" I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for this freſh, and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown.

You may depend on my conſtant endeavours for the preſervation and ſafety of my kingdoms."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is a more full, and a more authentick account of the methods concerted between our enemies the French, and our Friends the Dutch, for carrying on the French Weſt-India trade, than any hitherto publiſhed; therefore I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, by which you will oblige many of your friends, and among the reſt

June 15, 1759. Your humble ſervant.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, *dated* April 4, 1758.

" To ſhew you how the French trade is covered and carried on, we ſend you, with this, a copy of a letter from a merchant at Nantz, to his factors at Port au Prince, which capt. Sharmer found on board a Dutch ſhip he lately brought in here, whoſe cargo will ſoon be condemned. It is a literal tranſlation, ſwore to, and the original is in the regiſtry of the vice-admiralty court of Jamaica; a proper uſe might be made of it in a publick remonſtrance againſt the trade."

Signed Richards, Gordon, *and* Kennion.

N. B The ſaid cargo has been ſince condemned on the evidence of the ſame letter.

To Mr. PASQUIER, *and Co. at* Port au Prince.

Gentlemen, *Nantz, Nov.* 10, 1757.

I CAN now confirm the contents of the letters I wrote you of the 15th and 19th ult. Madam, the marquis of Segur, having procured mē a paſſport from the miniſter for a neutral ſhip, I have in conſequence got a veſſel freighted in Holland of about 400 tons, which veſſell will ſail directly to your addreſs, and that in all the next month for to take in her loading. She is, gentlemen, conſigned to ye, and has on board 100,000 bricks, 100 hogſheads of coals, 100 caſks of ſalt, 50 caſks of beer, 100 jugs of linſeed oil, 200 cheeſes, pots for ſugar, hoops, nails, twigs, and other articles, which I recommend to your care, and which you will ſell to my beſt advantage. Thoſe that have the fitting out of this ſhip in Holland, will ſend you the bills of lading, and the invoice: You will be pleaſed to ſend the returns of this ſmall cargo per this bearer, if poſſible, and that in Muſcovado ſugar of the firſt quality; indigo, well conditioned, and of a fine kind; or in cotton very clean and white: As to the remainder of her loading, that is expreſsly agreed for by Madam de Segur, from whoſe plantation he takes 200,000 weight of ſugar, which Mr. Cloupet is to deliver. I adviſe Mr. Peyrac, that he may ſhip on board of her 100,000 weight at the price I have freighted her for, which is at 19 doits, Dutch money, for each pound of ſugar. With regard to the veſſel, take care to procure her loading; I fancy ſhe may carry very eaſily 800,000 weight of ſugar, perhaps more; in that caſe you muſt get ready 500,000 weight on my account, which hope you will get ready out of the effects you will have of mine in your hands: As to the houſe of Linſen's and Co. get my effects from them at any rate, as well as from Chantier's houſe; nay, collect what you can for me: I dare ſay you will be no ways embarraſſed to expedite this ſhip, as her cargo will be a great beginning, eſpecially if you can ſell the ſugar-pots in Muſcovado ſugar. I ſold them laſt war, delivered at Cul de Sac. a 29lb 1-4th of clayed ſugar for each pot; therefore in Muſcovado you will get them in proportion. I recommend to you, that you will not ſell otherwiſe than here is one, and there is the other, as little credit as poſſible, for I am tired lying out of my effects and none coming in: I muſt adviſe ye, gentlemen, that you may expect a good many neutral ſhips together; therefore take proper ſteps in time, and get the beſt Muſcovados; at 8 or 10 livres per cent. you may buy them: If you ſhould be under the neceſſity of taking any freight, give the preference to ſome of my friends, and thoſe who are in my debt. Let me ſee that I may make a good voyage in caſe you ſhould fill her for my account, after Madam de Segur's and Mr. Peyrac's 300,000 weight is on board: Do it thus,

200,000 weight out of the nett proceeds of the cargo,
100,000 ditto from Mr. Linſen's and Co.
100,000 ditto from Chantier and Co.'s houſe,
50,000 ditto out of the Maurepas, capt. Blanchan,
50,000 from capt. Latouch,

And from your houſe what you can.

Therefore I expect to have 600,000lb by the return of the ſhip, beſides the freight money, which you may ſhip in cotton or indigo, for account of the houſe the ſhip belongs to. As to coffee, ſhip me none, unleſs you can buy it at 6 or 7 ſols per lb. that article cannot do otherwiſe than fall. Adviſe me by all opportunities how you go on, and acquaint me with what kind of produce I may depend on in return. In a word, I deſire you will let me know how you intend to load her, or if you will take in heavy freight: It is an affair that is worthy of your attention; let me know what paſſes with regard to your expediting her. You will mark all the ſugars you load for our houſes, or ſelf, or any other produce, as well as Madam de Segur's, and Peyrac's, with the ſhip's mark, that is to ſay, the returns of the cargo, whether hogſheads, barrels, bales, bags, &c. from No. 1. to any quantity. You will alſo obſerve to take but one bill of loading for the whole, nor but one invoice of the whole cargo, and that for the account and to the addreſs of thoſe who loaded her when outward bound, and ſtipulate that the returns are the proceed of the ſaid outward bound cargo; the captain ſhould have but one invoice on board, with the cocket that he will get from the receiver-general of his certain cargo; which cocket you will get atteſted by the general intendant, and the other proper officers; and let them be cleared in as great form as our French veſſels are. Theſe are the only papers he muſt make uſe of in caſe he ſhould be

met

met with by the Engliſh, except his Dutch paſs, with the muſter-roll, and the uſual papers they generally have upon an American voyage. With regard to the paſſport we obtained from our court, of which he is to be the bearer, to entitle him to an entry at Hiſpaniola, it muſt be ſecreted A in ſuch a manner, as it may be found before ſhe gets ſafe to you. On her arrival take her paſſport, and go to the general and thoſe in power, exhibit it to them, get it recorded at the regiſter's office at the Admiralty, examine it, and go thro' all the ceremonies therein directed, that B on the return of the ſhip I may have no trouble from the miniſter to whom I have given ſecurity for 15,000l. let him be cautious that his America cocket be in ſtrict form, as the duties paid at the cuſtom in France will be taken from thence; for this is one of the conditions for grant- C ing paſſports; therefore the cocket ſhould be examined very accurately. I once more requeſt that you will be circumſpect, leſt I ſhould be brought into any trouble; therefore conſult with Mr. Peyrac in every thing: If God ſends this ſhip ſafe back to Holland, I ſhould ſee by your manifeſt D to whom the goods belong: As for example:

If there ſhould be 20 caſks of ſugar, indigo, or bags of cotton, being the returns of the cargo, you will number thus; from No. 1 to 20, 20 caſks: If from the houſe of Linſens and comp. 21 to 30, E 10 caſks: If from the houſe of Le Chantier and comp. from 31 to 40: If from and for Madam de Segur, from 41 to 240: One hundred caſks from Mr. Peyrac, from 241 to 340, and ſo on: By which means, by theſe numero's, which muſt be all under the ſame mark, upon F the cargo being landed, every body will be able to aſcertain their own goods: All this muſt not prevent every ſhipper's taking ſeparate bills of loading for their property, and make their invoices as uſual, and ſending them home, but not by this ſhip, but by other veſſels, and the firſt G opportunities; for I muſt repeat it, that there muſt be no French papers on board this ſhip; or if you ſhould ſend me a manifeſt of her loading in a letter, or ſo forth, it muſt be carefully hid, as well as our French paſs that the captain has. I hope, with theſe precautions, he cannot H run any riſk. It is thus that all the captains who are ſafe arrived in Holland have acted, and, tho' met by the Engliſh, have been acquitted. Attend very ſtrictly to what I write you, that there may be no hold taken of this ſhip. The captain, by his charter-party, has obliged himſelf to take the ſugars on board him from the different embarkadiers, as well as all other kind of produce, wherever you may direct him; he has his own boats, ſo this is his buſineſs, but take care to give him his loading within the 120 days limited in the policy, as it will prevent my being at any expences. Peruſe, gentlemen, this letter, that you may be the better able to execute my orders; take care of any miſtake in the numbers, as it will prevent confuſion; agree with the ſhippers to number and mark their ſugars within 15 days after the arrival of the ſhip, and the quantity they will ſhip; for which purpoſe you will have a memorandum book, and write them off, which you will keep in your pocket: You will, for example, aſk Mr. Peyrac what quantity of caſks he may ſhip; he will reply 80; then you will tell him to mark them thus, from No. 1 to 80: You will ſay the ſame to Mr. Cloupett, he will ſay 150; you will give him the ſame mark, and he will begin from 81 to 230, and ſo on for all the ſhippers, and even what you may ſhip yourſelf. You may acquaint Mr. de Motmans that he may ſhip 25 or 30 hogſheads, at nine doits per pound freight; therefore he may get ready in conſequence, if agreeable. I had like to have forgot to let you know that no one ſhould appear as a ſhipper but the captain, eſpecially at the receiver-general's office when he takes out his docketts, and that he may pay the duties; tho' there may be ten ſhippers, yet you will be pleaſed to let none of them appear but the captain as ſhipper of the whole cargo, as it is very eſſential. The docketts and bills of lading ſhould be made out thus, and in Dutch, as if the captain was the ſhipper, which papers he muſt be poſſeſſed of, and at the following price for freight, viz.

1 1-8th per pound of muſcovada, or clayed ſugar.
1 5-8th ditto of coffee.
2 1-half ditto of cocoa.
3 ditto of cotton or indigo.

All this Dutch money at 15 per cent. to be allowed for loſſes, beſides a bounty to be taken from the whole cargo for the payment of 450 florins to the captain, commonly called hat-money.

All the above prices of freights, loſſes, and hat-money, are agreed upon as ſpecified in the charter-party in Holland; for I muſt once more repeat to you, that you, as well as the ſhippers, do not make out your invoices and docketts as uſual; and that you do not ſend them, but by

the veſſels that may ſail after this ſhip: You will call her Boufflier, capt. Poliren, and ſhall know by theſe names, that it is the ſhip in queſtion you mean: You will obſerve to make the ſhippers mention the freight they are to pay in the invoices, tho' it is higher than the price mentioned in the charter-party, which you will receive; yet it is to my advantage, and I ſhall know how to come at it. Our court has at laſt agreed to give paſſports to all neutral ſhips who ſhall aſk for them; and the court has appointed three inſpectors to ſee that they are properly diſtributed. I therefore imagine their will be no ſcarcity of them at Hiſpaniola, which will be very agreeable to the planters there, provided the Engliſh will let them paſs freely, and not moleſt them in their navigation; but it is imagined they are too jealous of the trade carried on by neutrals not to oppoſe them.

I have the honour of being ſincerely,
GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
AUGUS DE LUYN.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 230.

ON December 19, the following reſolution of the ſaid committee of ways and means was likewiſe agreed to by the houſe, viz.

"That the times for the payment of the ſums of 6,300,000l. in conſequence of the reſolution of this houſe of the 5th inſtant, over and above the depoſit therein mentioned, be

Ten per cent. on or before Jan. 28 next.
——————————— Feb. 27
——————————— March 24
——————————— April 22
——————————— May 24
——————————— June 21
——————————— July 21
——————————— Aug. 23 and
——————————— Sept. 20

And, on Jan. 25, 1747, after the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the ſaid committee for impoſing a new poundage duty, and had ordered a bill to be brought in purſuant thereunto, the ſaid two reſolutions were again read, and it was ordered that in the ſaid bill, proviſion ſhould be made, purſuant to theſe two reſolutions. A bill was accordingly brought in, which paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent on the 18th of February following; and thus the ſubſcription was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament. But before I proceed further I muſt obſerve that there are two ways of raiſing money by loans for the publick ſervice: One is, by the treaſury's entering into an agreement with undertakers to advance the whole ſum then wanted, upon the terms agreed on; and this is the moſt certain way of having the money duly advanced; but it is ſubject to two inconveniencies; for as the undertakers are always ſome overgrown rich men, who are generally the moſt avaritious, they inſiſt upon ſuch high terms, that it is always the moſt expenſive way of raiſing money for the publick ſervice; and when the fund comes afterwards to be ſold out in ſmall parcels by theſe undertakers or their brokers in 'Change-Alley, it never fails to ſell at an advanced price or premium, which occaſions a grumbling and murmuring among the people, and a ſuſpicion as if our miniſters had ſecured ſome private advantage to themſelves.

The other way of raiſing money by loans for the publick ſervice is, by an open ſubſcription: That is to ſay, by opening ſubſcription books in ſome publick place, and allowing every one to ſubſcribe for what ſum he pleaſes before the ſubſcription be full, or before ſuch an hour of ſuch a day, in proportion to the depoſit he can make, and if more money be ſubſcribed than is wanted, then to allow every man a ſhare in proportion to the ſum he ſubſcribed. This is the eaſieſt and cheapeſt way of raiſing money for the publick ſervice by loan, but this way is likewiſe attended with two inconveniencies; for if it be the firſt loan, or the firſt borrowing fund that has been for ſome years eſtabliſhed, it is very uncertain whether the whole ſum wanted will be ſubſcribed for: If it be not the firſt, and the preceding loan or fund has ſold at a diſcount, it is almoſt certain that the whole ſum wanted will not be ſubſcribed for, even tho' the terms be better. On the other hand, if the preceding loan or fund has from the beginning, and ſtill continues to be ſold at a premium, there is little doubt to be made but that the whole ſum wanted will be ſubſcribed for, and that even altho' the terms be a little worſe; but then the danger is, that multitudes will ſubſcribe for much larger ſums than is poſſible for them to advance. In ſuch a caſe every man who has, or can raiſe any money for making a depoſit, will ſubſcribe for as large a ſum as he can make a depoſit for: For example, a man who has 100l. if the depoſit be but 10 per cent. will ſubſcribe for 1000l. and ſo in proportion for any larger or leſſer ſum, even though he knows

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that he is not able to make so much as the second payment, or rather the first payment after the deposit, because he hopes that before the time comes for making this payment, he may be able to sell his subscription at a premium, perhaps of one or 2l. per cent. and by that means get A
10 or 20l. profit, in a month or two, upon every 100l. he has advanced by way of deposit. Now when there happens to be a great number of such subscribers, the consequence will be, that the subscription will soon begin to sell at a discount, and as soon as it begins to do so, the real B
monied men will stand aloof, in hopes that the discount will rise still higher, and that they may make a considerable advantage by delaying to purchase; the consequence of which may be, that our government will be disappointed as to a great part of the money they expected to raise C
by the subscription.

Having thus explained the two methods of raising money by loan for the publick service, and shewn the inconveniencies attending each, I shall next observe, that in the winter 1746-7, our ministers, by the advice of a worthy magistrate of the city of D
London, and in order to avoid the popular murmur and suspicion always attending the borrowing of money for the publick service by private contract *, resolved to raise the money then wanted by an open subscription. Accordingly, December 12, a subscription was opened for 4000,000l. E
and notwithstanding the distress in which our publick credit had been about that time twelvemonth preceding, there were 6000,000l. subscribed in four hours time after the books were opened, and before the 24th a deposit of 10l. per cent. was made by each subscriber, for the share he F
was allowed of the subscription. This subscription began presently to sell at a premium, and so it continued until after the beginning of the next session of parliament, which of course encouraged our ministers to take the same method for raising the 6,300,000l. then wanted. But it G
seems they did not foresee the inconvenience I have mentioned, of multitudes subscribing for much larger sums than they could possibly answer: If they had, they would certainly have appointed the deposit to be at least 25l. per cent. which is the only way of preventing this inconvenience: H
such a high deposit might perhaps have prevented the subscription's being filled in such a short time, but considering our success at sea during the preceding summer, and the high spirits our people were in at that time, I am persuaded, that even with this high deposit the subscription would have been filled in a very few days, and if the first payment had not been appointed to be made until two months afterwards, it would probably have prevented any subscriber's being brought into distress, or obliged to sell his subscription under par.

Whether the inconvenience I have mentioned was not foreseen, or whether our ministers were afraid, lest by appointing a very high deposit to be made, they should prevent the subscription's being filled, I do not know; but, on the 14th of November, 1747, subscription books were opened for 6,300,000l. and people were given to understand, that the subscription was to be upon the terms mentioned in the two foregoing resolutions, which terms being as good as those of the former subscription, the success that subscription had met with raised such a subscribing madness among the people, that in a very few hours a great deal more was subscribed than was wanted, and the far greatest part of the subscribers, I believe, subscribed for as large a sum as they could make a deposit for, without considering how they were to make good their future payments. Yet nevertheless it sold for a premium of about 1l. or one half per cent. and continued to do so till within a few days before the first payment after the deposit was to be made, when it began to be sold at par, and by the 25th of January it came to be sold at one-fourth per cent discount. From that time it continued falling, so that at last, on the 23d of March, being the day before the third payment was to be made, it sold for 83l. per cent. which was 17l. per cent. discount, tho' many of the subscribers had borrowed money at a most extravagant interest or premium to make that third payment.

In short, the distress was so general among the subscribers, that in order to give them some temporary relief, the house of commons, on the 31st of March, resolved, that it would immediately resolve itself into a commitee of the whole house, to consider of the execution of the said poundage act passed as before-mentioned in that session; and in the said committee it was resolved, and next day agreed to by the house, "that the time for payment on the subscription of 6,300,000l. be enlarged, so that the payments, which by the act of this session of parliament are to be made on or before the 22d of April, and the 24th of May next, be made on or before the 22d of October, and the 24th of November next, respectively: And that the proprietors do allow interest at the rate of

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* *See Lond. Mag for 1746, p. 629.*

of 4l. per cent. per annum, for the payments made after Michaelmas next, from the ſaid day to the time of actual payment, the ſaid intereſt to be deducted from the intereſt due to them on former payments. After which it was ordered, that a clauſe, or clauſes, purſuant to theſe reſolutions, ſhould be inſerted in the bill for permitting the exportation of tea to Ireland, which was accordingly done; and that bill having been paſſed into a law, theſe two clauſes ſtill ſtand in it as a monument of the diſtreſs which the ſubſcribers were then reduced to.

This was a relief to many who would have been under inſuperable difficulties to have made the next two payments at the times firſt appointed, if no alteration had happened in the affairs of Europe; but it did not raiſe the price of the ſubſcription, nor did the price riſe till thoſe who were in the ſecret found, that preliminaries for a general peace would certainly be, in a ſhort time, agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle. Then, indeed, the price of this ſubſcription, as well as the price of all our other publick funds, began to riſe apace, ſo that before the 21ſt of July, when the next payment upon the ſubſcription became due, thoſe who could not make that payment, could not only ſell, but ſell at a ſmall diſcount of not above 3 or 4l. per cent. Whereas if no peace had happened, it is highly probable, that many of the ſubſcribers would have been under an utter impoſſibility either to ſell at any tolerable price, or to make good any of the future payments, conſequently our government would have been diſappointed as to great part of the money expected from that ſubſcription, and if advantage had been taken of the forfeitures incurred, many of their friends would have been undone.

From the fate of this ſubſcription therefore our miniſters had good reaſon to conclude, that it would be impoſſible for us to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the ſame expence we had done; and if we had refuſed to continue to be at the ſame expence, or to join with the Dutch in accepting the terms of peace then offered by France, they would have made the beſt peace they could for themſelves, and would have withdrawn their troops from the allied army. The houſe of Auſtria and king of Sardinia would in a ſhort time have been forced to follow their example; and the French army under marſhal count Saxe, would then have marched directly away to Hanover, which no prince or potentate in Europe would then have aſſiſted us to defend; and no man in England can be ſo chimerical as to imagine, that we were able by ourſelves alone, to defend it againſt ſuch an army, or ſo unjuſt as to ſuppoſe, that we are not, in honour, obliged to defend it, when it is attacked meerly upon our account, if it may be any way poſſible for us to do ſo.

It muſt be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige France by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle to aſcertain what was meant by the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia, and to demoliſh all the forts they had erected upon the territories of our Indian ſubjects or friends in America. It muſt likewiſe be granted, that it was unlucky for us not to be able to oblige the Spaniards to renounce, in the moſt ſolemn manner, the right they pretended they had, to ſearch our ſhips in the ſeas of America, and to ſeize upon and confiſcate them, if they found on board any Spaniſh money, or any goods which they were pleaſed to call contraband: But if it was become impoſſible for us to continue being at the ſame expence in carrying on the war, as plainly appeared from the fate of our laſt ſubſcription; and if the Dutch threatened to leave us, and to negotiate for themſelves alone, unleſs we agreed to the terms then offered, as it was at that time confidently ſaid they did, our miniſters were, for the reaſon I have mentioned, under a neceſſity to accept of thoſe terms, ſuch as they were, and to leave all diſputes between France and us to a future negotiation, tho' perhaps even they themſelves expected no good effect from that negotiation; and the behaviour of France very ſoon furniſhed a convincing proof, that nothing was to be expected from any negotiation.

That artful court, indeed, very readily agreed to begin a negotiation, and commiſſaries were on both ſides appointed, who were to meet at Paris, and to adjuſt in an amicable manner all the differences ſubſiſting between the two nations in America; but at the ſame time they ſent ſuch inſtructions to their governors in that part of the world, as made them bolder and more open in their incroachments than ever they had been before in time of peace. As ſoon as we had reſtored to them the Iſland of Cape-Breton, their governors of that iſland not only encouraged the Indians of Nova-Scotia to attack our infant colony at Halifax, and to murder or captivate ſuch of our people as they found ſtraggling at any diſtance from the garriſon, but furniſhed them with arms and ammunition, and even with French-

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men for their leaders and directors. This it is true, he did in a private and underhand manner, becauſe the French court had never ſo much as pretended that Chebucto Bay, on which the town of Halifax is ſituated, was not within the ancient boundaries of Nova-Scotia; and therefore when complaints were made to him upon this head by our governor of Nova-Scotia, he anſwered, that he could not hinder the people of the iſland from ſelling their goods to any that would come to purchaſe, that as to the Indians he had no power over them, and that if there were any Frenchmen among them, they were renegadoes who had left their habitations in Nova-Scotia or Cape-Breton, in order to live by plunder among the Indians, and conſequently would neither obey him nor any one elſe. Theſe were his pretences, tho' every one of them were known to be falſe; for both the French and Indians of Nova-Scotia had always deemed themſelves ſubjects of France, and had always kept up ſuch a correſpondence with the French governor of Cape-Breton, that neither of them would have dared to moleſt our people without his connivance; and as to the Iſland of Cape-Breton, he had by his commiſſion ſuch a power over it, that he might have prevented any Indians ſetting foot upon it, or any inhabitants keeping a correſpondence with thoſe Indians who were at war with our people; but ſo far was he from ſuch a friendly behaviour towards us, that he entered himſelf into a commerce with theſe Indians, by purchaſing ſuch of our people as they happened to take priſoners, and giving them arms and ammunition in return; and theſe priſoners he detained until we paid him what he pretended to have advanced for their ranſom, which was probably a very profitable ſort of commerce, but a commerce which, he ſaid, he engaged in out of meer humanity, becauſe if the Indians had found that they could get nothing for their priſoners, they would have murdered every one of our people they could make themſelves maſters of, and they would accept of nothing from him for their ranſom but arms and ammunition.

Thus a Frenchman will find and give you a reaſon even for cutting your throat: However, tho' this behaviour was far from being friendly, yet it was not a direct violation of any treaty or ſtipulation between the two nations, and therefore we could not come to an open breach with the French nation upon this account. But they very ſoon gave us good cauſe and a moſt juſt reaſon to do ſo; for, in October, 1749, the governor of Canada ſent M. la Corne, at the head of a large body of regular troops and Canada militia, to take poſt on Chignecto Bay, at the mouth of the little river of the ſame name, and to erect a fort at that place; tho' when the commiſſaries were appointed, it had been expreſsly agreed, that during their negotiation, neither ſide ſhould make any new ſettlement, or erect any new fortification, in any of thoſe parts of America which were controverted between the two nations. Yet we took no notice, ſo far as I can find, of ſuch an open infraction of a ſtipulation ſo lately agreed to; but we found ourſelves obliged to take ſome notice of its immediate conſequence; for as ſoon as M. la Corne had taken poſt, and raiſed a fortification, upon the north ſide of Chignecto river, the French inhabitants, who were very numerous, and had a large village upon the ſouth ſide of that river, broke out in open rebellion againſt us, notwithſtanding their having formerly ſworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain.

To reduce theſe French rebels to their duty, major Lawrence was, in April, 1750, ſent with a ſmall party of our troops, but without any orders, and indeed, without a ſufficient force, to attack and demoliſh the fort which the French had erected on the other ſide of that river. Upon his approach the French rebels ſet fire to their houſes, and with every thing that belonged to them, paſſed over to the other ſide, where they were received by M. la Corne, who declared that he would protect them; and the only reaſon he would give for this inſolent behaviour was, that he would defend his poſt; ſo that the major was obliged to return without attempting any thing further. In a ſhort time we were informed, that preſently after our troops retired, the French rebels had not only returned, but had rebuilt their huts or houſes, and taken poſſeſſion of their former ſettlements, whereupon major Lawrence was again ſent by ſea with a party of 1000 men to drive them out of the country, or oblige them to ſubmit to our government; but they were ſo far from any thoughts of ſubmitting, that they had ſtrongly intrenched themſelves at the bottom of Chignecto Bay, upon the ſouth ſide of the river, which obliged major Lawrence to land his troops a little higher up the bay, from whence he marched by land and attacked their intrenchments. The French troops who were drawn up on the other ſide of the river, did not, indeed,

deed, paſs to give theſe rebels any aſſiſtance, but after they were driven from their intrenchments, they received and protected them; and the major was, it ſeems, reſtrained by his orders from purſuing them over the river, or attacking thoſe who dared to protect them; therefore he was obliged to content himſelf with erecting a fort at the bottom of the bay upon the ſouth ſide of Chignecto river, which from him was called St. Lawrence Fort.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

From the MONITOR, June 2.

GREAT-Britain was never ſo reſpectable for her force by ſea and land; never ſo well provided with men and money to execute grand deſigns; nor ever more united in her political intereſt, than under the preſent adminiſtration. So that if ſtrength, riches, ſound policy and unanimity, are the means of ſafety and victory, this nation has nothing to fear; but the greateſt reaſon to hope for a happy iſſue to her arms, employed againſt the enemies of her commerce, religion, and conſtitution.

Who can look upon the numerous ſquadrons which cover the ocean, and exceed the naval armaments of all the world united in the number of ſhips, and weight of metal; in the goodneſs of their ſtores, and in the capacity of their officers and men, and tremble at the whiſper of any equipment of a naval force by our enemies?

Could there be the leaſt truth and intention in the accounts publiſhed of the dreadful building of *flat-bottom'd boats* in the ſeveral ports of France? or could the French miniſtry be ſo devoid of wiſdom and ſound policy, as to imagine they can land an army by ſuch means, and to riſk the lives of ſo many ſubjects, without a poſſibility to do any more than alarm our coaſts: It would beſt become politicians and Engliſhmen, eſpecially thoſe who are in the adminiſtration and admitted into the royal councils, and thereby enabled to command the attention of the people, to quaſh all appearances of fear; to ſpirit up the ſtrength of the nation, and to form the militia, that they might be better prepared to repel any force.

Inſtead of raiſing doubts and fears, they ought to diſpel the clouds of any dark apprehenſions of danger from a foreign power, by expoſing the weakneſs of the gaſconading enemy, and by reminding the publick of their own ſtrength.

They ſhould ſhew them how the French are ſo involved with the queen of Hungary, in the war with the king of Pruſſia and his allies, that they are diſtreſſed for men to garriſon their own frontiers and coaſts; and that it is not practicable for them to accompliſh an invaſion by boats, when they have no men of war to face our fleets.

They ought to put them in mind of their own ſtrength and unanimity, and of thoſe valuable branches of our conſtitution, our religion, and liberty, which would be ſacrificed by the Gallic ſword: To ſhew them the advantages and ſafety accruing to the nation by the eſtabliſhment of a militia, which ſo effectually provides for the internal defence of the country, that it has given a final check to the ſpirit of French invaſions: To promote, by all means, that unanimity, which is grounded upon a confidence in his majeſty's councils and adminiſtration; it being that cement of national ſtrength, which always ſupplies it with money, ſecures it from rebellions, conſpiracies, and factions, and maintains an intereſt and reſpect among foreign powers: And to poſſeſs them with a reſolution never to ſheath the ſword, till they have vindicated the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, and put it out of the power of any one to diſpute our rights, or to diſturb our happineſs.

Is it not, therefore, moſt unaccountable to ſee dejection in the countenance, and trembling in the accent of a ſtateſman's voice, at the receipt of ſome intelligence, that the French miniſtry are ſquandering away the publick money in building of *flat bottom'd boats*, and marching their troops down to the ſea coaſts? Is this a ſufficient reaſon to forget our own power, our advantages, and our intereſt, and to ſubmit to the terms of an inglorious peace? If there be ſuch an inherent virtue in theſe French boats, as to drive Britons out of their ſenſes, and to protect France from the power of Britain, our enemies from henceforward may ſave the expence of a navy, and always keep our fleets in awe by the *bugbear* of *flat-bottom'd boats.*

Shall the conqueſt of Louiſbourgh and its appendages? Shall the ſucceſs on the continent of America, which has almoſt put an end to the Gallic name in the new world? Shall the inconſiderable figure made by the enemy on Guadaloupe? Shall Goree and Senegal? Shall the weakneſs of their coaſt diſcovered by our late expeditions? Shall their loſs of forty-nine ſhips of war, and the almoſt total

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stop put to their commerce and navigation in all quarters of the world, be forgot, or not mentioned? Or, shall these great and glorious actions be lessened and cancelled in our thoughts? Shall fear bereave us of that courage and steadiness, to which these mighty actions owe their existence? Or, shall Britain fall from the pinnacle of glory to be buried under the corruption of weak or bad hearts?

Rouze, therefore, O Britons! that noble spirit of your ancestors, which never tamely submitted to power, nor could easily be imposed upon by craft. Pursue with vigour the object of that just and necessary war in which you are engaged. Beware that you are not drawn into measures by fear, which will deprive you of all the glory and advantages you have gained by your arms. If necessity drives the French upon such desperate measures, it is your duty to unite in defence of your king and country.

Keep a jealous eye upon those who would encrease your fears, and at the same time do all in their power to discourage the measures, which have reduced France to its present difficulties and distress, and to weaken the internal power of this nation by preventing or delaying the execution of that act, which has provided a well-regulated and disciplined militia for that purpose.

Hearken not to those c—t sycophants, who would keep you disarmed, and make their own contempt of an act of parliament, for putting arms into the hands of the people, an excuse for opposing the salutary and effectual measures taken by the ministry to reduce France to an equitable peace, and a plea to invite foreign troops to protect our coasts.

For the moment you drop your courage, and cry for a peace, Britain will find herself in that same situation of contempt and danger, in which she was at the beginning of this war. Whatever shall be left to negotiation must be given up for lost; and a peace made, without compelling the enemy to accept such terms, as shall put it out of their power to involve us again in the like quarrel, can neither be honourable nor lasting.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's *Letter to the Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of his Province.*

My Lord,

IT having been the unanimous opinion of as many of our brethren, the bishops of this province as I have had an opportunity of consulting during the present session of parliament, that it might be for the service of religion to revive and enforce, with some variations and additions which I propose to them, the rules published by the four last of my predecessors in the see of Canterbury soon after their accession to it; I earnestly recommend to you.

I. That you require of every person, who desires to be admitted to holy orders, that he signify to you his name, and place of abode, and transmit to you his testimonial, and a certificate of his age duly attested, with the title upon which he is to be ordained, at least twenty days before the time of ordination; and that he appear on Wednesday, or at farthest on Thursday in Ember-week, in order to his examination.

II. That if you shall reject any person, who applies for holy orders, upon the account of immorality proved against him, you signify the name of the person so rejected, with the reason of your rejecting him, to me, within one month; that so I may acquaint the rest of my suffragans with the case of such rejected person before the next ordination.

III. That you admit not any person to holy orders, who having resided any considerable time out of the university, does not send to you, with his testimonial, a certificate signed by the minister, and other credible inhabitants of the parish where he so resided, expressing, that notice was given in the church, in time of divine service on some Sunday, at least a month before the day of ordination, of his intention to offer himself to you to be ordained at such a time; and that upon such notice given, no objections have come to their knowledge for the which he ought not to be ordained.

IV. That you admit no letters testimonial, on any occasion whatsoever, unless it be therein expressed, for what particular end and design such letters are granted: Nor unless it be declared, by those who shall sign them, that they have personally known the life and behaviour of the person for the time by them certified; and do believe in their conscience, that he is qualified for that order, office, or employment, to which he desires to be admitted.

V. That in all testimonials sent from any college or hall, in either of the universities, you expect that they be signed, as well as sealed; and that among the persons signing, the governor of such college or hall, or in his absence, the next person under such governor, with the dean, or reader of divinity, and the tutor

of the person to whom the testimonial is granted (such tutor being in the college, and such person being under the degree of master of arts) do subscribe their names.

VI. That you admit not any person to holy orders upon letters dismissory, unless they are granted by the bishop himself, or guardian of the spiritualities, *Sede vacante*; nor unless it be expressed in such letters, that he who grants them, has fully satisfied himself of the title, and conversation of the person to whom the letter is granted.

VII. That you make diligent inquiry concerning curates in your diocese; and proceed to ecclesiastical censures against those who shall presume to serve cures without being first duly licensed thereunto; as also against all incumbents who shall receive and employ them, without first obtaining such licence.

VIII. That you do not by any means admit of any minister, who removes from another diocese, to serve as a curate in yours, without the testimony in writing of the bishop of that diocese, or ordinary of the peculiar jurisdiction, from whence he comes, of his good life, ability, and conformity to the ecclesiastical laws of the church of England.

IX. That you do not allow any minister to serve more than one church or chapel, in one day, except that chapel be a member of the parish church, or united thereunto; and unless the said church, or chapel, where such minister shall serve in two places, be not able, in your judgment, to maintain a curate.

X. That in the instrument of licence granted to any curate, you appoint him what shall appear to you, upon due consideration of the duty to be performed by him, the value of the benefice, and the other circumstances of the case, a sufficient salary, according to the power vested in you by the laws of the church, and the particular direction of the act of parliament for the better maintenance of curates.

XI. That you take care, as much as is possible, that whosoever is admitted to serve any cure, do reside in the parish where he is to serve, especially in livings that are able to support a resident curate: And where that cannot be done, that he do at least reside so near to the place, that he may conveniently perform all the duties both in the church and parish.

XII. That you be very cautious in accepting resignations; and endeavour with the utmost care, by every legal method, to guard against corrupt and simoniacal presentations to benefices.

XIII. That you require your clergy to wear their proper habits, preserving always an evident and decent distinction from the laity in their apparel: And to shew in their whole behaviour, that seriousness, gravity, and prudence, which becomes their function; abstaining from all unsuitable company and diversions.

These directions I desire you would, with all convenient speed, communicate to the clergy of your diocese, assuring them, that it is your fixed resolution to make them the rule of your own practice. In the mean time, commending you to the Divine Blessing, I remain,

My LORD,

Your truly affectionate brother,

Lambeth, May 8, 1759. THO. CANT.

WEstminster, June 2. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. house of commons by Mr. Quarme, deputy gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that "The lords, authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Hon. house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read;" and the commons being come thither, the said commission, impowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, the lord keeper of the great seal, the lord president of the council, and several other lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said bills was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,

An act for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1759; and for relief of Samuel Taylor, with respect to a bond entered into by him for securing the duties on tobacco imported.

An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to amend an act made in the last session of parliament for repealing the duty granted by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty on silver plate; and for granting a duty on licences to be taken out by all persons dealing in gold or silver plate, by permitting the sale of gold or silver plate in small quantities without licence; and by granting

granting a duty, instead of the duty now payable on licences, to be taken out by certain dealers in gold or silver plate; and also a duty upon licences to be taken out by pawnbrokers dealing in gold or silver plate, and refiners of gold or silver. (See p. 309.)

An act for augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the court of King's-Bench, the judges in the court of Common-Pleas, the barons of the coif in the court of Exchequer at Westminster, the judges in the courts of session and Exchequer in Scotland, and justices of Chester and the great sessions for the counties in Wales.

An act for adding certain annuities granted in the year 1757 to the joint stock of three per cent. annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th, 28th and 29th years of his present majesty's reign, and for carrying the several duties therein mentioned to the sinking fund; and for charging the annuities on single lives, granted in the year 1757, on the produce of the said fund.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned relating to the allowing a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and for taking off several duties on merchandize exported, and reducing other duties to the premium upon masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his majesty's plantations in America; to the securing the duties upon foreign made sail cloth, and charging foreign made sails with a duty; and for enlarging the time for payment of the duties omitted to be paid on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants; and also for making affidavits of the execution of articles or contracts of clerks to attornies or sollicitors, and filing thereof.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, An act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, and for raising the sum of five millions by annuities and a lottery, to be charged upon the said rates and duties so far as the same relates to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 30th year of his present majesty's reign, for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, and upon news-papers, advertisements, and almanacks, and upon licences for retailing wine, and other purposes in the said act mentioned, so far as the same relates to some provisions with regard to licences for retailing wine; and to preserve the privileges of the two universities in that part of Great-Britain called England, with respect to licences for retailing wine.

An act to explain and amend an act made in the 29th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, An act for the encouragement of seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his majesty's navy, and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private ships of war. (See p. 309.)

An act for applying the money granted in this session of parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760.

An act for enforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniencies attending, or which may attend the same.

An act for applying a sum of money granted in this session of parliament towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford in the county of Pembroke, and to amend and render more effectual an act of last session of parliament for applying a sum of money towards fortifying the said harbour.

An act for the better preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant sea, by or on the behalf of any of his majesty's subjects, and for the more effectual preventing the illegal importation of raw silk and mohair yarn into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns.

An act for relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath, their estates for their creditors benefit. (See p. 309.)

An act to continue, amend, explain, and render more effectual an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his present majesty, for the better regulation of lastage and balastage in the river Thames, and to prevent putting of rubbish, ashes, dirt, or soil, into the said river, and in the streets, passages, and kennels in London,

don, and in the ſuburbs thereof in Middleſex and Weſtminſter, and ſuch part of the dutchy of Lancaſter as is in Middleſex, and for allowing a certain quantity of dung, compoſt, earth, or ſoil, to be yearly ſhipped as ballaſt from the layſtalls in London on board any collier or coaſting veſſel.

And to a great number of other publick and to 40 private bills.

The Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday, June 2, 1759.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE king has commanded us to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament; and, at the ſame time to aſſure you, that as your conduct, during the courſe of it, has highly deſerved his royal approbation, ſo his majeſty now returns you his hearty thanks for it.

At the opening of the ſeſſion, his majeſty exhorted you to bear up againſt all difficulties; effectually to ſtand by, and defend his majeſty; and vigorouſly to ſupport the king of Pruſſia, and the reſt of his allies. The king has commanded us to acquaint you, that his hopes of ſurmounting thoſe difficulties were founded on the wiſdom, zeal, and affection of ſo good a parliament; and that you have fully anſwered his expectations. You have conſidered the war in all its parts; and, notwithſtanding the long continuance of it, thro' the obſtinacy of our enemies, have made ſuch proviſion for the many different operations, as ought to convince the powers engaged againſt us, that it will be for their intereſt, as well as for the eaſe and relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable terms of accommodation.

By your aſſiſtance, the combined army in Germany has been compleated: Powerful ſquadrons, as well as great numbers of land forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of his majeſty and his people; and to annoy the enemy in the moſt ſenſible manner in thoſe parts; and, as France is now making conſiderable preparations in her ports, his majeſty has taken care to put his fleet at home in the beſt condition, both of ſtrength and ſituation, to guard againſt, and repel any attempts, that may be meditated againſt his kingdoms.

The king's meaſures have all been directed to aſſert the honour of his crown; to preſerve the eſſential intereſts of his faithful ſubjects; and to ſupport the cauſe of the proteſtant religion, and publick liberty. His majeſty, therefore, truſts, that the uprightneſs of his intentions will draw down the bleſſing of heaven upon his endeavours.

We have it, alſo, in command from his majeſty, to let you know, that he hopes, the proviſions you have made, to prevent, and correct, the exceſſes of the privateers, will be effectual to that deſirable end. The king has had it much at heart: For tho' his majeſty is ſenſible of the utility of that ſervice, when under proper regulations, he is determined to do his utmoſt, to prevent any injuries, or hardſhips, being done to the ſubjects of neutral powers, as far as may be practicable, and conſiſtent with his majeſty's juſt right to hinder the trade of his enemies from being colluſively and fraudulently covered.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are commanded to aſſure you, that, when his majeſty conſiders the large ſupplies which you have ſo unanimouſly given, he feels himſelf under the ſtrongeſt obligations, not only to thank you for them, but alſo to applaud the firmneſs and vigour, with which you have acted; as well as your prudence in judging, that, notwithſtanding the preſent burdens, the making ample proviſion for carrying on the war is the moſt probable means to bring it to an honourable and happy concluſion. No attention will be wanting on his majeſty's part for the faithful application of what you have granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order us to add, that he has nothing more to deſire of you, but that you would carry down the ſame good diſpoſitions, and propagate them in your ſeveral counties, which you have ſhewn in your proceedings during your ſitting here.

After which the lord keeper ſaid;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the twenty ſixth day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of July next.

BY the act for relief of debtors, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons, &c. debtors charged in execution for any ſum, or ſums, not exceeding 100l. after the 15th day of June, 1759, may,

may, before the end of the first term next after his being charged in execution, exhibit a petition to the court of law wherein he is so charged, certifying the causes of his imprisonment, with a schedule of his real and personal estate at the time, and charges affecting the same, and A also the state of his effects at the time of his first imprisonment, &c. Also giving 14 days previous notice to the creditor, or his attorney, at whose suit he is charged in execution, with a copy of his schedule, and the said creditor appearing, or not appearing thereto, and oath being B made of the due requiring him so to do, and the prisoner swearing to the truth of his schedule, &c. (from which are excepted wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, not exceeding the value of ten pounds) the prisoner will be thereupon discharged, &c. A creditor, if he C is not satisfied with the schedule, and insists on keeping the debtor in goal, is to allow him 2s. 4d. per week, and if more than one creditor, each creditor is to allow him 1s. 6d. per week. Any prisoner refusing to petition and deliver a schedule of his estate and effects, his credi- D tors, after 20 days notice given him, may compel him so to do. Overplus of the prisoner's estate, after payment of debt and costs, to be returned to him. The prisoner is to pay 2s. 6d. for his discharge fee, and his future effects are liable to debts unsatisfied. He is to have no ad- E vantage of the statute of limitations, unless entitled to it before he was charged in custody on the original suit. Prisoners refusing to deliver a schedule, to be transported for seven years, and delivering in a false account, to suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury. After the F prisoner is discharged, he is not liable to arrest or action for the same debt. None are entitled to the benefit of this act, who have taken, or shall take the benefit of any act of insolvency, and the act is not to extend to Scotland.

By the new plate act, traders in, or G venders of small gold and silver wares, are relieved from taking out a licence; but traders in, and venders of large quantities, viz. pieces of gold plate of two ounces, or upwards, and of silver plate 30 ounces, or upwards, are to pay 5l. for a licence, under the penalty of 20l. H in case of default. Pawnbrokers and refiners are subjected to this act, and the licences to be renewed annually.

By the act to explain and amend the seamen's act, and for the better preventing piracies and robberies, &c. No commission of reprizal is to be granted to any vessel in Europe under 100 tons burthen, 10 guns and 40 men, and many regulations are made for the better management and conduct of the privateers.

To the PUBLICK.

Strand, April 25, 1759.

THE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan, to bestow the following premium, viz.

Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone before the 1st day of May, 1760 (10 acres at least) with not less than four bushels to each acre, and for fencing and preserving the same effectually for raising timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing the same must be delivered to the society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For erecting on or before the 1st of September, 1761, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives or boxes stocked with bees, not less than 30, a gold medal.

Also a silver medal for the second greatest number, not less than 20.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1761.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with Spanish chesnuts (for raising timber) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small leaved English elm, for raising timber (commonly used for keels of ships and water-works) before the 1st day of May, 1760, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of ditto, a silver medal.

For the third ditto, a silver medal.

N. B. Certificates of having planted the two last articles, must be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1760.

For planting out in the year 1760, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red

or

or yellow deal, to be two years old, at leaſt, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a gold medal.

For the ſecond greateſt number of ditto, a ſilver medal.

For the third ditto, a ſilver medal.

Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1761.

N. B. The like premiums will alſo be given for planting out the greateſt number of Scotch firs, at the ſame age, and after the ſame manner, in the year 1761. And certificates thereof muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1762.

For the moſt effectual method to prevent or deſtroy the fly which takes the turnip in the leaf, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For properly planting with madder roots the greateſt number of acres (not leſs than 10) and effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, 50l. Certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and fenced between the 1ſt of June, 1759, and the 1ſt of November, 1760. And ſuch certificates muſt be delivered in, on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1760.

For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation on the nature and operations of manures, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if really deſerving.

For the beſt ſet of experiments, with a diſſertation on ſoils and their different natures, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if deſerving.

For the moſt effectual method to prevent or cure the rot in ſheep, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For planting out in the year 1761, at proper diſtances, the greateſt number of the white pine, commonly called lord Weymouth's, or the New England pine, (being the propereſt ſort for maſts) to be four years old, at leaſt, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a gold medal.

For the ſecond greateſt number of ditto, a ſilver medal.

For the third ditto, a ſilver medal.

Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1762.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out lord Weymouth's pine, as above, in the year 1762, and alſo in the year 1763. Certificates thereof for 1762, muſt be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1763, and for 1763, on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1764.

A

Premiums for Diſcoveries and Improvements in Chymiſtry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.

For the greateſt quantity of biſmuth, made from minerals or materials, the produce of England, not leſs than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the B third Tueſday in January, 1760, 30l.

For 10lb. weight of borax, diſcovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 25l.

For making 200 neſts of the beſt cru- C cibles, of a ſmall ſize, each neſt conſiſting of not leſs than ſix crucibles, and likewiſe 50 neſts of a larger ſize; the largeſt crucibles in each of which laſt 50 neſts to hold two quarts of Britiſh materials, and equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and ſalts, to be produced on or be- D fore the third Tueſday in January, 1760, 30l.

For the beſt ſample of flaxen yarn dyed of a laſting and firm green colour, not leſs than 2lb. weight, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in March, 1760, 20l.

For dying flaxen yarn ſcarlet in grain, E of the beſt holding or faſt colour, 2lb. weight at the leaſt, to be produced as above, 30l.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper, ſpecimens to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in F December, 1759, 30l.

For making a quantity of the beſt ſal ammoniac, equal in goodneſs to the beſt imported, not leſs than 500lb. weight, at one manufactury, 50lb. weight of which to be produced as a ſample on or before the third Tueſday in March, 1760, 30l.

N. B. If the ſample produced be equal G in goodneſs, the quantity made will determine the premium.

For the beſt ſcarlet in grain dyed in England, in a piece of ſuperfine broadcloth, not leſs than 25 yards, ſuperior in colour to any now dyed in England, and H the neareſt to the fineſt foreign dyed ſcarlet in grain cloth, with condition to declare how much the dying coſt per yard, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1759, 20l.

For the diſcovery of the beſt and cheapeſt compoſition of a very ſtrong and laſting colour

colour for marking of sheep, which will endure the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1760, 20l.

For the best and cheapest composition, which on sufficient trials shall appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, 50l. six planks of oak (cut out of the same piece of timber) must be provided by each candidate, each plank being three feet long, one foot wide, and two inches thick; four of the said planks must be prepared or payed with the composition, and the other two must be left unprepared or unpayed; and all the said planks must be produced to the society on or before the first day of January, 1760, in order to be sent to such places as the society shall think proper for making trials thereon.

For ditto in the year 1762, the planks to be produced in the same manner on or before the first day of January, 1761, 50l.

In the year 1756, it was proposed to give 100l. for making at any one manufactury (within three years from the date thereof) 10,000lb. weight of the best saltpetre fit for gunpowder, by some method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's (as mentioned in his patent and specification) from materials the produce of England or Wales, or from sea-water, 100lb. weight thereof, to be produced for such trials to be made thereon as the society shall direct.

Also for the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, made at some other manufactury, within the same time, 50l.

It is now further proposed to give 100l. to the person who shall make the first 10,000lb. weight of such salt-petre fit for gunpowder (before the first Tuesday in April, 1760) 100lb. weight thereof to be produced as above.

For the second like quantity fit for gunpowder, at some other manufactury, and by a different person, or persons, 50l.

N. B. The same persons may be entitled to double premiums, if the above quantity of salt-petre be made by them before the first Tuesday in April, 1760.

For an effectual method to edulcorate train or seal oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1759, 10l.

For making one quart, at least, of the best, most transparent and colourless varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called copal varnish, the properties whereof are great hardness, perfect transparency, without discolouring any paint it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20l. The varnish that gains the premium must be better than any before produced; and each candidate, when his varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel of wood (large enough for a coach door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pompadour, carmine, and red, finished with the same varnish, the most perfectly secured and polish'd, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frost, or wet, to be left with the society for six months, at least, in order to ascertain its merit.

Specimens of the varnish and pannels so finished, are to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1760.

For making the most and best verdigrease, equal in goodness to the French, not less than 100lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, 30l.

N. B. The process of making verdigrease is given in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

For making the most and best zaffre and smalt from English cobalt (not less than 1lb. weight of zaffre, and 5lb. weight of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1760, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The Eloquence of the PULPIT, *exemplified in a very remarkable and striking Instance.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Kent, May,* 1759.

AS I was looking the other day into one of the volumes of the *Tatler*, I happened to hit on the number that treats of the *art of speaking*, with the proper ornaments of *voice* and *gesture*; and the author of it seems to wonder greatly, that it should be so much neglected by the *clergy*, whom he yet believes to be the most learned body of men in the world. However, Sir Richard owns, there are exceptions to this general rule; and that the * dean, he had lately heard preach, was an orator. "He has so much regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to say to them;

* *Dr. Francis Atterbury, dean of Carlisle.*

them; and has so soft, and graceful a behaviour, that it must attract your attention. His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of speech (which might pass the criticism of *Longinus*) an action, which would have been approved by *Demosthenes*. He has a peculiar force in his way; and has many of his audience, who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse, were there no explanation, as well as grace in his action. This art of his is used with the most exact and honest skill: He never attempts your passions, till he has convinced your reason. All the objections, which he can form, are laid open and dispersed, before he uses the least vehemence in his sermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very soon wins your heart; and never pretends to shew the beauty of holiness, till he hath convinced you of the truth of it.

Would every one of our clergymen be thus careful to recommend truth and virtue in their *proper* figures, and shew *so much* concern for them, as to give them *all* the additional force they are able, it is not possible, that nonsense should have so many hearers, as you find it has in dissenting congregations, for no reason in the world, but because it is spoken *extempore*: For ordinary minds are wholly governed by their eyes and ears; and there is no way to come at their hearts, but by power over their imaginations.

There is my friend, and merry companion *Daniel*: He knows a great deal better than he speaks; and can form a proper discourse as well as any orthodox neighbour. But he knows very well, that to bawl out, My beloved; and the words Grace! Regeneration! Sanctification! A new light! The day! The day! Ay, my beloved, the day! or rather, the night!—The night is coming! And judgment will come, when we least think of it! And so forth.—He knows, to be vehement is the only way to come at his audience. *Daniel*, when he sees my friend—come in, can give him a good hint, and cry out—This is only for the saints! The regenerated! By this force of action, tho' mixed with all the incoherence and ribaldry imaginable, *Daniel* can laugh at his diocesan, and grow fat by voluntary subscription, while the parson of the parish goes to law for half his dues. *Daniel* will tell you, it is not the shepherd but the sheep with the bell, which the flock follows."

I wish we had *no* instances of this sort at *this* time; but there are evidently *too many*; and the *present* body of clergy are obliged to Sir Richard Steel for this excellent advice, and should look upon it as seasonable, and as highly useful *now*, as *when* he gave it.—The *model* for their compositions, and the *manner* of delivering them, drawn from that great christian orator, his favourite dean, is certainly most worthy of their best regard, and closest imitation.

They will by this means hugely disappoint the artful designs of our *present Daniels*; and be sure to keep their wisest people *within* their *own* folds.—It cannot be helped—there *will* be always *some*, that after their own lusts heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears—that *love* the heats of enthusiasm, odd gestures, and vociferous lungs, &c. though most justly compared by bishop Stillingfleet to a storm of thunder and lightning, and to the coming up of the tide with noise and violence, which may startle and confound, yet leave very little effect.

Oh then ye simple ones, how long will ye love simplicity!

I am, &c.

There having been lately published, A Letter from the Dutchess of M—r—gh, in the Shades, to a great Man, *we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from it.*

THE author introduces the dutchess writing thus to her old favourite:

"But as fond as I am of taking you to be one of the greatest men in any age or nation, for one of the most disinterested representatives of your country that ever graced the legends of modern patriotism, as well as for the most consummate statesman that ever took the reins of government in hand; sorry I am to say it, I do not find so many, as I could wish, of my countrymen here, to concur with me in that opinion.

My lord-duke, who is not absolutely purified from his love of money, sneers me intolerably for the sum I left away from his family, on no other consideration, or better security, than the most suspicious words and professions of a modern patriot.

Lord Or—f—d seconds him with a coarse familiar laugh, in his old way, and swears by all the powers of self-interest, that you have given him no occasion to repent the notions he ever had of political prudery; for that he never in his life heard a spouter of high heroics, or a boaster of patriotism, but that he was sure

of

of him, on coming up to his price.

The good lord T—b—t tells me too I ſhall have an admirable plea, in equity, to redemand the ſum bequeathed you on your arrival here, and that there is no doubt of my recovering.

All this, you may be ſure, was not over- A pleaſing to me. But though, as I told you before, I never give up any thing, I was provoked to examine into the truth of things; and how to come at it, was not long a queſtion with me.

There were enough of our country daily arriving here, ſome of whom were B not ſo gratefully ſenſible as they ought to have been, of the propriety with which they were ſacrificed in what they had the impudence to call your vagaries.

It was certainly amongſt the new-comers from the upper realms, that I was to ſeek for the information I wanted. C However I might be diſpoſed then to impoſe on others, by concealing the reſult of my enquiry, if it ſhould come out unfavourable to my prejudice, I was determined not to be impoſed upon myſelf: I therefore avoided conſulting any whom I could ſuppoſe to have been tainted with D party-ſpirit, or biaſſed by any perſonal motive whatever, whether for or againſt you. The way to get at truth is certainly not to ſeek it where the paſſions have expelled or will not admit it.

Amongſt ſuch, I deſpiſed equally thoſe who abuſed, or who admired you. At E length I met with two perſonages who anſwered the deſcription I had propoſed to myſelf. They were even talking of you when I accoſted them, and their ſentiments were diametrically oppoſite. So much the better. From the colliſion of their opinions I had the more reaſon to F expect the light of truth would be ſtruck out. The ſum of what I learnt from them I now tranſmit to you: You cannot well be the worſe for it; at leaſt you cannot fail of thanking me for the honour I do you".

After an account of a pretty long dia- G logue between theſe two diſputants ſhe goes on as follows:

" Your ſtaunch admirer now interpoſed, and obſerved to his opponent, that, after all his profeſſions of candour at the out-ſet of the debate, he did not make due allowance for your having been obliged H to take matters as you found them already ſo ſettled, before your aſſumption into the miniſtry, that you could not, without a violence too injurious to the reſt of the ſyſtem of things, break off ſhort theſe continental meaſures, of which he made ſo mighty a crime to you.

The other's anſwer was as follows: That pure charity had been the motive of that omiſſion with which he was reproached, ſince that very previouſneſs, he who reproached him mentioned, was palpably the higheſt aggravation of your failure; for that the pre-exiſtence of thoſe meaſures was not unknown to you, before your getting into power on the ſtrength of having railed at them. That your tame acquieſcence, and even active concurrence then in them after you had carried that point of power for yourſelf, proved to a demonſtration the nature of the motives and ſpirit upon which you had founded your oppoſition: And that you had coveted a high office, not for the ſake of redreſſing thoſe national wrongs of which yourſelf had ſo juſtly complained in thoſe you abuſed and ſupplanted; but that yourſelf might preciſely do the ſame, or worſe than they did, and reap that advantage from thoſe ſacrifices which you envied them. In ſhort, the point of conteſt ſeemed to be, not who ſhould extricate your country out of her plunge, but who ſhould thruſt her more deſperately in.

To this your friend replied: That there was another more favourable way of ſolving that apparent inconſiſtency in your conduct, which was, that you had been forced, as it were, by way of compromiſe, to yield to ſome ill, that you might be able to do ſome good: That, conſcious of your intruſive, and conſequently awkward figure in the cloſet, you was glad to ſoften things there in order to keep your place in it; and, under the favour of humouring the predominant paſſion there, to make way for thoſe national points which would not otherwiſe paſs without ſuch a compliance: In which light your compliance was rather that of a patriot than of a courtier, ſince you ſtill made the good of your country your port of deſtination, tho' by the wind's continuing to blow too ſtrong in a contrary quarter, you was forced to trim to it, and go upon another tack.

His antagoniſt, in anſwer to this, obſerved, that he had often heard this plea offered for you by well meaning people, and that he had always heard it with that pity due to the errors of a good intention, or of that amiable good-nature which delights more in excuſing than condemning. The truly good always think the beſt of others. That unhappily however in your caſe, every plea brought for you, and this one eſpecially, made ſtrongly againſt you. For that nothing appearing more plain, as before remarked, than that you well knew of thoſe continental engagements,

since the declaiming against them with as much vehemence as justice, had been your means of ascension to power; you could not therefore plead ignorance of the reasons yourself had alledged of your fierce wrath at them. In what then had those reasons ceased? Was it not more evident A than ever, that at the very juncture when you renounced them, and adopted the measures to which they had been opposed; those measures had so pernicious a tendency, that there were no points you could carry by acquiescing in them, but what would not be only barely blanked B by them, but must even ultimately turn against your country? France was her enemy. Was it right then to give France a handle to draw off the attention of Europe from so defensible a cause as was Britain's at the beginning of the war, to fix it, unfavourably for her, upon that C incident in the course of it, an alliance so liable to exception, which, instead of strengthening, must absolutely itself be h[illegible] weak side? which must, if not obstruct her successes, in all human probability, make her lose the fruit of those she may have gained, or will gain, on her D own bottom at the expence of her own blood and treasure. That one would think you had accepted of power only to consummate the sacrifice already begun of the national points to the great antinational one, instead of making the last subservient to the first, as has been urged E in your behalf. That in lieu of endeavouring to loosen, you had drawn closer the engagements between this nation and a prince, who, by doing so much mischief, had got two such totally different reputations, the one all over Europe, and the other in Britain only: A prince who F is evidently driving on in that career of perdition, which in the natural course of things must await him, unless he is saved by a miracle: Since even his victories, it may without a paradox be said, only insure his ruin, by encouraging him to brave it, and make a necessity of it to those G powers combined against him, who must exhaust or tire him out, even in their defeats by him. This too may happen notwithstanding those admirably trusty recruits he raises by that new and extraordinary procedure, of pressing into his service the sworn subjects of those Pro- H testant states he has invaded and pillaged; all by way of defending the Protestant religion, and reinstating the liberties of Germany! That whenever such an event should come into existence, which however, no one could less wish than himself, you could not at least plead the improbability of it in your own defence. For that, to speak in the modern oratorial stile, even the different images presented by Britain and Prussia might have kept off the idea of bringing them into conjunction: Prussia representing a shallow rivulet, as enormously as suddenly swelled by a mere accident, bursting its banks, and with its overflow spreading a dreadful devastation thro' the neighbouring fields, sooner or later to be reduced and shrunk back into its original littleness; happy, if not wholly annihilated by way of prevention for the future! whereas Britain appears like a majestick river, intrinsically rich from its own perennial source, taking its course in a regular channel, and fertilizing as it flows. The interests of two such states could hardly with any sort of propriety be identified, or made mutually to depend on one another. That besides, nothing was falser than the pretence of any necessity in you for your acquiescing in the continuance of the continental connexions, by way of compromise for those points, of which such as were recommended by the nation met with so great, tho' probably in the end vain, success; whilst the others of your own planning were either crude, abortive, or answered no valuable purpose in proportion to their expence, or to the expectations raised by them. That the necessity of such an acquiescence was plain from the power of your popularity (no matter, as to the effect, whether sharped or fairly won) which would have made your colleagues in the administration think twice before they had ventured to brave the ill consequences of your Tribunitian *veto*. That if thus backed by the whole force of the community on your side, and especially by that of demonstrable truth, opposed to which all human authority makes so contemptible a figure, you could not have prevailed for breaking, or at least loosening the continental connexions; your resignation would not have been only a duty, but the very best policy in *you*, granting even that such a resignation would have been only what so many have been before, mere grimace, a retiring back to take the greater leap forward: For that such was the gratitude of the nation, that she would never have deserted the man who had not deserted her. This is plain, since even on the bare appearance of your still standing by her in a few comparatively unessential points, what numbers do not perceive, or madly fond of their prejudices will not feel, that she is

deserted

deſerted by you in the main one? That in this inſtance of your unſteadineſs you had not ſpecified yourſelf either the friend to your country or to yourſelf. That even Hanover had the juſteſt room to complain of your purſuing that very tenor of councils which had already proved ſo deſtructive to that ſtate, and of your thus, as it were, ſealing its ruin. Hanover, which might have remained perfectly ſafe in its priſtine mediocrity, under the common bond of the empire, if it had not been fillily lifted up into the rank of nations, where its *frog-ſwell* muſt, if not even burſt, give it a moſt aukward figure: And where it will have that prepoſterous policy of a weak preference to thank, if it ſhould add one inſtructive example more to many, of things forced up beyond their due pitch, only to be daſhed to pieces on their precipitation to that ground again where they were before quietly lying.—That, in fact, then you had, in this your ſecond or third departure from Anti-hanoverianiſm, been at once groſsly wanting to Britain and to Hanover, both whoſe intereſts ever required their being conſtantly kept ſeparate, or carried on collaterally, like parallel lines, never to touch. But that, not content with taking under your auguſt protection the German connexions, juſt as you found them, you had, by going deeper into them than any of your predeceſſors had dared to do, acted as if you had imagined you could not too ſoon make repentance follow the ſimplicity of forgetting, in your favour, that faith once forfeited, is, like departed life, never to return again. Under your auſpices then, that inſatiate German gulph, which had already ſwallowed in vain, ſo much Britiſh treaſure, blood, and even honour, kept yawning ſtill for more; and now, after the immenſe ſums already palpably thrown away, the Britiſh troops muſt be ſent off, and where? why, exactly to where, if the French had been obliged to pay the freight of the tranſport, they would not have had a bad bargain of their being ſent; ſo little good they can do, ſo wretched a figure they muſt make; not as to their courage, for that is undoubted (they are Britons) but in a ſtate of ſubordination infinitely beneath the majeſty of the nation, and in a way leſs to ſave than to ſubject the electoral dominions to the extremities of the laws of war and of the empire; beſides drawing on this nation the odium of her ſeeking to perpetuate, for her own ends, that dreadful civil war which is actually to this hour making a ſhambles of Germany".

And after continuing her account of the dialogue for a good many pages further, the dutcheſs, in her true character, concludes thus:

"Here this ſtrange man ended, and here I conclude this long letter; for any oratorial ſtrain in which, there cannot, conſidering the ſubject, need any apology. But for your ſatisfaction, I ſhall juſt add, that I never thought of you but as I ſtill continue to do: I believe juſt as much as ever I did, that you are the man on whom your country is to depend. You have thoroughly confirmed my judgment of you, from the firſt notice I took of you;" and I am,

With all due regard,
SIR,

Elizium, the 2d of June, 1759 according to your computation of time.

Your's, &c.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHitehall, June 14, 1759. Yeſterday morning, col. Clavering, and capt. Leſlie, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Buckingham, arrived with letters from the Hon. general Barrington, and commodore Moore, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington *to the Right. Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated Head Quarters in the* Capeſterre, Guadalupe*, May 9, 1759.

"In my laſt letter of the 6th of March, I had the honour to acquaint you, that the troops under my command at Guadalupe (except the garriſon of Fort Royal) were all embarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loſs of a man. The fleet ſailed the next morning for Fort Louis, but from the very great difficulty of turning to windward, were not able to reach it till the 11th, at four in the afternoon, when all the ſhips of war, but only 25 of the tranſports came to an anchor, the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and ſtrong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on ſhore at Fort Louis that evening to ſee the fort, and the works carrying on by the detachment that had already been ſent thither from Baſſeterre.

On the 12th I went in a boat to reconnoitre the two coaſts of this bay, as well the Grand Terre ſide as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper place for making a deſcent; but commodore Moore having acquainted me in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence

* *See p.* 143, *and the Map of the Iſland of Guadalupe, p.* 144.

of a French ſquadron of ſhips of war, conſiſting of nine ſail of the line and two frigates, being ſeen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore neceſſary for him to quit this place, with all the ſhips of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Iſland of Dominico, as a ſituation more advantageous for the protection of Baſſeterre, and this place, as well as the Engliſh iſlands; I thought it adviſeable the next day to call together the general officers to conſider what, in our preſent ſituation, was beſt to be done, and it was determined, notwithſtanding the divided ſtate of the troops by the ſeparation of the tranſports, the weak ſtate of Fort Louis, and the impoſſibility of ſupplying it with water but from the ſhips, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be moſt for his majeſty's ſervice, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmoſt to keep poſſeſſion of the fort, and to wait ſome further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Commodo. Moore ſailed the next morning for Prince Rupert's Bay, with all the ſhips of war, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, which he left as ſome protection to the tranſports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the ſecurity of the camp, and for the finiſhing, as well as ſtrengthening the lines, when the chief engineer, who was on board one of the tranſports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakneſs of the fort, I thought it neceſſary to call a council of war to conſider the ſtate thereof; and it being debated whether the fort might not be made tenable, and kept as a garriſon for his majeſty's ſervice, on a more circumſcribed plan, tho' it appeared impoſſible to keep it in the preſent extent of out-poſts; it was determined after much conſideration, that from its weakneſs and bad conſtruction, its being commanded by ſeveral heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed ſay the impoſſibility) of procuring for the preſent, and eſtabliſhing a conſtant ſupply of water, and other more neceſſary things for the ſupport and defence of a garriſon in this part of the world, not to be tenable. However, Sir, I was determined to hold it, until ſome future event might convince me what was beſt to be done for his majeſty's ſervice.

I reflected on the ſtate of the army under my command, and of the little probability there was of ſucceeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the aſſiſtance of the ſhips of war to cover them in landing. But, however, I determined to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Grand Terre; and for that purpoſe I ordered col. Crump, with a detachment conſiſting of 600 men, to go in ſome of the tranſports, that carried moſt guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St. Anne and St. François, and deſtroy the batteries and cannon, which was happily executed with very little loſs.

As I imagined by my ſending colonel Crump to attack the towns of St. Anne and St. François, the enemy would be obliged to detach ſome of their troops from the poſt of Goſier, I ordered, two days after he ſailed, the only 300 men I had left to be put on board tranſports, and lie off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments, and perceiving that the enemy appeared leſs numerous than for ſome time before, I made a diſpoſition for forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed the next morning at ſun-riſing, with great ſpirit and reſolution by the troops; and notwithſtanding the fire of the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, both were ſoon carried with little loſs, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately deſtroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the ſame time, ſent orders for the garriſon to make two ſallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines, as I knew that which I had juſt made would oblige them to ſend troops to oppoſe our paſſage on that ſide. The firſt was made, but the latter, by ſome miſtake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we muſt inevitably have been in poſſeſſion of their lines. The detachment from Goſier forced their paſſage with ſome loſs, notwithſtanding a very ſtrong paſs that the enemy were poſſeſſed of, and took poſſeſſion of a battery of three twenty-four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Deſbriſay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Baſſeterre, having been killed by the blowing up of ſome cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty-four pounder that was diſcharged from the upper baſtion of Fort Royal, at

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a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed major Melvill, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the Leeward Islands, to be governor in his room. Major Trollope, a lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men, were likewise killed by this accident; and a captain, another lieutenant, and three men, wounded: And the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the same time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb-battery, and thrown several shells into the fort; and that they had, for some time past, been working, as the garrison suspected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered governor Melvill to cause a sortie to be made from the garrison in order to destroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men sallied out under the command of captain Blomer, on the 1st of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's entrenchments, and got into the work; which proved to be a battery of one eighteen pounder, and one twelve, nearly compleated. Our people spiked the guns, and returned to the garrison with the loss of only six men killed, and six wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the assistance of the chief engineer, I sent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, that no time might be lost in putting it again into a proper state of defence.

The remaining part of the transports, with the troops, being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of March, and the others by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, so soon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guadalupe side, as the enemy had there some posts of infinite consequence, I formed, upon the information of some negroes, who promised to conduct the troops in flat-bottom boats by night, a design of surprizing Petit-Bourg, Guoyave, and St. Mary's, at the same time. The first was to be effected by brigadier Crump, who, the moment he had made himself master of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and destroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of provisions that the enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under brigadier Clavering, after he had surprized St. Mary's and Guoyave, was to march into the Capesterre, and reduce that fine country. The success of this appeared not only to me, but to the gentlemen who were to execute it, almost infallible; but the night proved so bad, and the negroe conductors were so frightened, that they ran several of the boats on the shoals, of which that coast is full; so that though brigadier Clavering did land, with about 80 men, yet the place was so full of mangroves, and so deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's discovering our design.

This obliged me to attempt by force, what could not be effected upon the safer plan: But as I was then laid up in a most severe fit of the gout, in my feet, head, and stomach, I sent brigadiers Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coast near Arnoville; and upon their report I ordered 1300 regulars and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land under the protection of the Woolwich man of war: What happened afterwards, you will see by the following letter, which I received at Petit-Bourg from brigadier Clavering, on the 25th of April."

At M. Poyens, Capesterre, Guadalupe, April 24, 1759.

SIR,

"On Thursday the 12th of April, at day-break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, consisting of 1300 men, exclusive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far distant from Arnoville. The enemy made no opposition to our landing, but retired as our troops advanced, to very strong intrenchments behind the river Le Corn. This post was to them of the greatest importance, as it covered the whole country to the bay Mahaut, where their provisions and supplies of all sorts were landed from St. Eustatia, and therefore they had very early taken possession of it, and had spared no pains to strengthen it, though the situation was such as required very little assistance from art. The river was only accessible at two narrow passes, on account of a morass covered with mangroves, and those places they had occupied with a redoubt and well palisaded intrenchments, defended with cannon, and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at last reduced to the breadth of the roads, intersected with deep and wide ditches. Our Artillery, which consisted of four field-pieces, and two howitzers, were ordered to keep a constant fire on the top of the intrenchments, to cover the attack made by Duroure's regiment

and the Highlanders, who, on this occaſion, behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and reſolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour ſo intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the firſt intrenchment on the left, into which the Highlanders threw A themſelves, ſword in hand, and purſued the enemy, with part of Duroure's regiment, into the redoubt.

The enemy ſtill kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with muſquetry and cannon; B and though thoſe who had carried the firſt intrenchments, had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to paſs the river, they could not get round to attack this poſt. This took us up near half an hour; but however we got up time enough to take near 70 of the ene- C my priſoners, as they were endeavouring to make their eſcape, amongſt whom were ſome of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of the iſland.

We found in both the intrenchments, ſix pieces of cannon. Our loſs was one officer and 13 men killed, and two offi- D cers and 52 men wounded.

So ſoon as the ditches could be filled up for the paſſage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit-Bourg. A conſiderable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment, about half a mile on the left of the road, but E when they perceived we were endeavouring to ſurround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about 200 yards in our front, ſetting fire to the ſugar-canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river Lizard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very ſtrong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the ſide of the ri- G ver, and finding it might coſt us very dear to force the paſſage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night, by firing into their lines, during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river, where being launched, we ferryed over, before break H of day in the morning, a ſufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilſt we ſhould do the ſame in front: The enemy ſoon perceived their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greateſt precipitation.

Thus we paſſed without the loſs of a man, ſtill purſuing them to Petit-Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found capt. Uvedale there, in the Granada bomb, throwing ſhells into the fort. The enemy did not remain in it long, when they ſaw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us maſters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted here the 14th, to get proviſions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, brigadier Crump was detached, with 700 men, to the bay Mahaut, and at the ſame time capt. Stiel, with 100, to Guoyave, about ſeven miles in our front, to deſtroy a battery there. The pannick of the enemy was ſuch, that they only diſcharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a poſt that might have been defended againſt an army. He nailed up ſeven pieces of cannon, and returned the ſame evening to Petit-Bourg. Brigadier Crump returned likewiſe the next day, with his detachment from the bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. Theſe he burnt, with an immenſe quantity of proviſions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country as far as Petit-Bourg.

The heavy rains, on the ſucceeding days, had ſo ſwelled the rivers, that it was impoſſible for the troops to advance; however, this delay gave us an opportunity of ſtrengthening the poſt at Petit-Bourg.

On the 18th, in the evening, the Antigua volunteers took poſſeſſion again of Guoyave: They were ſupported early the F next morning, by a detachment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Barlow, who had orders to repair the road for the paſſage of the cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg, the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved G on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Mary's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppoſe us, and had likewiſe thrown up intrenchments, and made barricadoes on the road to prevent our approach to it. We were not long be- H fore we perceived them; but, at the ſame time, we found, as well by our own obſervation, as by the information of the guides, that it was not impoſſible to get into their rear, by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and conſequently had guarded with very little care.

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A detachment was immediately formed under colonel Barlow, for this ſervice, and orders were ſent to haſten the march of the artillery, which, from the badneſs of the roads, had not been able to get up. The firſt ſhot from our cannon placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very ſoon ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation they were in, and indeed their precipitate flight only ſaved them from being all taken priſoners.

We purſued them as far as the heights of St. Mary's, where we again formed our men for a freſh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilſt the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a ſecond time to paſs the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but, before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppoſe it, which made us reſolve, without any further delay, to attack them immediately in front; and it was accordingly executed with the greateſt vivacity, notwithſtanding the conſtant firing both of their cannon and muſquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in ſo much confuſion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St. Mary's that night, and the next day entered the Capeſterre, which is the richeſt and moſt beautiful part of this or any other country in the Weſt-Indies. Eight hundred and ſeventy negroes, belonging to one man only, ſurrendered this day.

Here Meſſrs. de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the iſland, met me to know the terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to Petit-Bourg the next day, and there preſented them to you, it is not neceſſary for me to mention any tranſaction ſince that time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing juſtice to thoſe, to whoſe merit is due the ſucceſs that has attended the king's arms on this occaſion; I mean the ſpirit and conſtancy of the troops: To brigadier Crump, without whoſe concurrence I never undertook any thing, but chiefly to yourſelf, Sir, who planned the whole enterprize, and who furniſhed me with all theſe means, without which, neither bravery nor prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CLAVERING."

The above is a journal of every thing that has paſſed in the military way ſince the letter I had the honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened ſince in the regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BARRINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated Head Quarters, in the* Capeſterre, Guadalupe, May 9, 1759.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that, by great perſeverance, and changing entirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachment, I have at length made myſelf maſter of Guadalupe and Grande Terre. This is a work, Sir, that, I believe, the moſt ſanguine (conſidering our total ſeparation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by ſo ſmall a body of men.

I ſhall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myſelf the honour of ſending it to you in my other letter. I ſhall only ſay in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of brigadiers Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every obſtacle; forced the enemy in all their entrenchments, and ſtrong paſſes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capeſterre, the only remaining unreduced part of the country. This at laſt brought the enemy to terms. My ſituation was ſuch, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, that what was done ſhould not be procraſtinated, as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears. Mr. Moore was abſent; the thing preſſed; and ſome reſolution was to be taken immediately. That, which I took, was according to the beſt of my underſtanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite conſequence and value of Guadalupe, and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more ſugar grown here than in in all the Leeward Iſlands put together; beſides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country, eſpecially the Capeſterre, the fineſt I ever ſaw, watered with good rivers every mile or two; and a port belonging to it, where all the navy of England may ride ſafe from hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by letter, by brigadier Clavering, whoſe infinite zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, and talents as a ſoldier, I hope will recommend him to pro-

protection. Such men are rare; and I think I may venture to assure you, there are few things in our profession, that he is not equal to, if it should be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed colonel Crump to the government, who, since governor Haldane left us, I have made act as a brigadier: His merit is very great, both as a soldier, and a man of judgment: He is of this part of the world; understands the trade, customs and genius of the people; and as he thinks nobly and disinterestedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himself in the army by that means. I cannot say, how very useful, and how much our successes are owing to his good conduct and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the land, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the Isle of Cochon for the greater security of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miserable condition, but I shall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to send you inclosed the capitulation of the governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter behaved, in all their dealings, with great candour; and it is a justice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the islands to see the different posts that must be occupied, I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number of troops that will be necessary to be left for their defence.

The great assistance I have received from captain Lynn, of his majesty's ship the Roebuck, in the different services I have been carrying on for the reduction of these islands, ought not to be forgot by me, as well as his first lieutenant Mr. Keating; both whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour.

I find it is impossible (from the different parts of the islands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and stores (which have been delivered up, in consequence of the capitulations) to send by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of sending it very soon.

I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a messenger arrived in their camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the general of these islands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward part of that island, with a reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stand of spare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bompart's squadron. This support, had it arrived there an hour sooner, must have made the conquest of that island very difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the capitulation was signed, he reimbarked again".

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, *and* John Moore, *Esq; Commanders in Chief of his* Britannick *Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas, and* M. Nadau Dutreil, *Governor for his most Christian Majesty, of* Guadalupe, Grande Terre, Deseada, *and the* Saintes.

Article I. We the governor, staff and other officers, of the regular troops, shall march out of our posts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannick majesty shall take possession of the different posts at the three rivers, and the hospital to-morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock; and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the possession of a commissary to be named by us for that purpose.

Art. II. That we shall be sent to Martinico, in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. III. That the commissary-general, officers of justice, admiralty, and all such as have the king's commission, shall likewise be sent to Martinico in a good vessel, well provided, and by the shortest passage. Granted only for the commissary-general, and to the officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

Art. IV. That the staff and other officers shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and shall have a good vessel well provided to carry them by the shortest passage. Granted.

Art. V. That the staff and other officers shall have the same number of servants granted them, as were allowed by the most Christian king, viz. To the governor 24; to the commissary-general 24; to the lieutenant-governor 18; to the fort-major 15; to the captains 12 each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the enfigns six each. Granted.

Art. VI. That it shall be allowed to all the officers who have estates in this colony (except to me the governor, unless the king permits me also) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace; and if the island is not then ceded, the above-mentioned officers shall have leave to sell their estates, and carry off the produce. Granted.

Art. VII. That a good vessel shall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor-general of the islands, and captain of one of the king's ships, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and servants, suitable to her rank: And also to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the staff officers of this island. Granted: One vessel for all the ladies.

Art. VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant-governor of Martinico, shall have a good vessel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the shortest passage, with only such arms, baggage, and servants, as they brought with them. Granted.

Art. IX. That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment, shall be sent thither with their arms and baggage. Granted.

Art. X. That the prisoners, soldiers, and sailors, shall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

Art. XI. That all the negroes who were inlisted and continued till the last day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the list that will be given in of them, shall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement. Granted, upon condition that they are immediately sent out of the island.

Art. XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who desire to go to Martinico, shall have a vessel to carry them thither. Granted.

Art. XIII. That there shall be a reasonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the redult, or other places, belonging to the persons who are to be sent to Martinico; and that his excellency general Barrington, shall grant his protection for the safe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of embarkation. Granted.

Art. XIV. That there shall be an hospital ship provided for the wounded and sick that are in a condition to be removed; and the rest shall be taken care of and sent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as soon as they are recovered. Granted. Those that remain here shall be taken care of, at the expence of his most Christian majesty.

Art. XV. That the subjects formerly belonging to the king of Great-Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in the island as inhabitants. They must go out of the island.

Art. XVI. That the same honours and conditions shall be granted to the king's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to those in Guadalupe. They shall have neither mortar nor cannon.

Art. XVII. That the troops at the head of the redult, as well as those at the three rivers, shall march to the post of the camp de la Garde, and remain there until the day of embarkation.

The transport ships shall be at the great bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

John Moore. J. Barrington.
Nadau Dutreil.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, *and* John Moore, *Esq; Commanders in Chief of his* Britannick *Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in those Seas, and the Inhabitants of the Island of* Guadalupe, *represented by Messrs.* Debourg, De Clainvilliers, *and* Duqueruy, *by Virtue of full Powers to them given for that Purpose, and authorised by Monsieur* Dutreil, *Knight of the noble military Order of St.* Louis, *Governor of the Island.*

Article I. The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match. Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made, during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms so soon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.

Art. II. The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire, with their arms and baggage, and a ship shall be

be provided to carry them, and the ſervants they brought with them, to their reſpective iſlands, with proviſion for their paſſage. Granted, excepting thoſe from Marigalante, who ſhall be ſent to Martinico.

Art. III. The inabitants ſhall be allowed the free and publick exerciſe of their religion; the prieſts and religious ſhall be preſerved in their pariſhes, convents, and all other poſſeſſions; and the ſuperiors of the ſeveral orders ſhall be permitted to ſend for ſuch as they think neceſſary from France, and the neighbouring iſlands; but all letters wrote upon this occaſion ſhall be tranſmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannick majeſty. Granted.

Art. IV. They ſhall obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms againſt his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, or againſt any other power. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or ſooner, if poſſible, to maintain all the clauſes of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly faithful and neuter.

Art. V. They ſhall be allowed their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtred by the ſame perſons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the iſland ſhall be ſettled between his Britannick majeſty's governor and the inhabitants. And in caſe this iſland ſhall be ceded to the king of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants ſhall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed at Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's. Granted; but when any vacancies happen in the ſeats of juſtice, the ſuperior council of the iſland is to name proper perſons to fill up thoſe vacancies, who muſt receive their commiſſions from his Britannick majeſty; and all acts of juſtice whatſoever are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majeſty's pleaſure.

Art. VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, ſhall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their poſſeſſions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature ſoever they may be; and ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their liberty. Granted.

Art. VII. They ſhall pay no other duties to his Britannick majeſty but ſuch as they have hitherto paid to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, without any charge or impoſts; the expences attending the adminiſtration of juſtice, the penſions to curates, and other cuſtomary charges, ſhall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannick majeſty, in the ſame manner as under the government of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty. Granted; but if this iſland is ceded to his Britannick majeſty at the peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties and impoſts as the other Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, the moſt favoured.

Art. VIII. All priſoners taken during the attack of this iſland ſhall be mutually exchanged. Granted.

Art. IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, ſhall be conſidered as priſoners of war, and not treated as ſlaves. Granted.

Art. X. The ſubjects of Great-Britain, who have taken refuge in this iſland, whether criminals or debtors, ſhall have leave to retire. Granted.

Art. XI. No other but the inhabitants actually reſiding in this iſland ſhall poſſeſs any lands or houſes, by purchaſe, grant, or otherwiſe, before a peace; but if at the peace this iſland ſhould be ceded to the king of Great-Britain, then ſuch of the inabitants as do not chuſe to live under the Engliſh government ſhall be permitted to ſell their poſſeſſions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they pleaſe; for which purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed. Granted; but ſuch of the inhabitants as chuſe to retire, ſhall have leave to ſell to none but ſubjects of Great-Britain.

Art. XII. In caſe there ſhould be any exchange at the peace, their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian majeſties are deſired to give the preference to this iſland. This will depend on his majeſty's pleaſure.

Art. XIII. The inhabitants ſhall have free liberty to ſend their children to be educated in France, and to ſend for them back; and to make remittances to them whilſt there. Granted.

Art. XIV. The abſent inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the ſervice of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by attornies. Granted.

Art. XV. The wives of officers and others, who are out of the iſland, ſhall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of ſervants ſuitable to their rank. Granted.

Art. XVI. The Engliſh government ſhall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for ſuch commodities as the iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England. Granted; as the

iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. XVII. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh quarters for the troops, nor ſlaves to work on the fortifications. Granted: But barracks will be provided as ſoon as poſſible for the lodgment of the troops; and ſuch negroes, who ſhall be employed, with the conſent of their maſters, in publick works, ſhall be paid for their labour.

Art. XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who thro' illneſs, abſence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately ſign the capitulation, ſhall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it. Granted: But all the inhabitants, who chuſe to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, ſhall be obliged to ſign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the iſland.

Art. XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have veſſels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions for the paſſage. Nevertheleſs thoſe perſons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the iſland, ſhall be obliged to ſettle their accounts with them before they depart. Granted.

Art. XX. The inhabitants ſhall have leave to give freedom to ſuch negroes as they have promiſed it to, for the defence of this iſland. Granted, on condition they are immediately ſent off of the iſland.

Art. XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this iſland, included in the preſent capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the ſame conditions as are granted to his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects throughout the extent of his dominions. Granted, but without affecting the privileges of particular companies eſtabliſhed in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on the trade in any other than Engliſh bottoms.

Art. XXII. The deputies of the Grand Terre, not having a ſufficient power to ſign the capitulation, tho' the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may ſign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauſes. Granted.

Given at the head quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadalupe, the firſt day of May, 1759.

J. Barrington. John Moore.
Nadau Dutreil. Debourg de Clainvilliers.
Duqueruy.

We the deputies of the Grand Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do conſent to the capitulation, ſigned the firſt of this month between their excellencies the Hon. general Barrington and John Moore, Eſq; and the inhabitants of Guadalupe, agreeable to the 22d article of the ſaid capitulation.

Done at the head quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadalupe, the ſecond day of May, 1759.

Duhayeis. Gaiyheton.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Moore *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Cambridge, *in* Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominique, May 11, 1759.

"By the Griffin, which arrived here the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, ſignifying his majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of my conduct, and of thoſe under my command, which I took the liberty to communicate to thoſe gentlemen: And give me leave to ſay, Sir, nothing can contribute ſo much to our happineſs, as being honoured with, and executing orders to the honour of his majeſty's arms.

Give me leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the Iſlands of Guadalupe and Grand Terre, which major-general Barrington ſends you by this expreſs; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The ſtrong holds the enemy had, could not be conquered but by great conduct and reſolution.

I hope the conqueſt will prove as great an acquiſition as it appears to me.

It is with great pleaſure, I think I may ſay, Sir, that on this expedition, great unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his majeſty's commands, as from our own inclinations. It has ever been my wiſh to have ſuch harmony ſubſiſt, and I flatter myſelf I have always ſucceeded.

I beg leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d inſtant, being informed, the French ſquadron, under the command of M. Bompart, was to windward of Marigalante, I put to ſea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruizers, that I had ſent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, ſaw them, the 6th inſtant, return betwixt the two iſlands into Fort Royal. From the almoſt conſtant lee currents, it being very difficult for ſhips to get to windward, it muſt always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action or not. Their

ſquadron conſiſts of nine ſail of the line, and three frigates. I ſhall, in conjunction with general Barrington, give every aſſiſtance in my power to any other ſervices. (See p. 146, 273, 276.)

An Account of all the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer, *ſtanding out at the 5th Day of* January, 1759 *(being old* Chriſtmas *Day) with the annual Intereſt or other Charges payable for the ſame.*

	Principal debt. £. s. d. q.	Annual intereſt, or other charges payable for the ſame. £. s. d.
EXCHEQUER.		
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea company — — —	1836275 17 10 ¾	136453 12 8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed — —	108100	7567
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths — —	78755 14 10 ¾	9539 12
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200	
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on penſions, &c. nor the ſum of 800,000l. charged on the ſupply, 1759.		
EAST-INDIA company.		
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann. —	3200000	97285 14 4
Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters	1000000	30401 15 8
BANK of ENGLAND.		
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from Auguſt 1, 1743	3200000	100000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I.	500000	15000
Purchaſed of the South-Sea company	4000000	121898 3 5 ½
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. ſince Lady-Day, 1719 — —	1750000	52500
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	37500
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady-Day, 1746 —	986800	29604
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II. — —	10537821 5 1 ½	321900 3 2
Ditto charged on the ſaid fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	17701323 16 4	540996 14
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 Geo. II. — — —	1500000	53343 15
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the new ſtamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II. — —	3000000	90000
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, penſions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. —	4500000	157500
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſaid duties by the ſaid act	500000	15000
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,645l. 15s. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 39,658l. 10s. And alſo the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 33,730l. which annuities are an encreaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.		93004 5
SOUTH-SEA company.		
On their capital ſtock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25025309 13 11 ½	765326 3 1 ½
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	2100000	64181 5
	82776586 8 2 ¼	2739002 3 5

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to the old quarter days, is the reaſon that this account is made up to the 5th of January, 1759 (old Chriſtmas day) and not to Chriſtmas laſt, as directed by the order of this Hon. houſe.

The HISTORY *of* RASSELAS, *Prince of* Abiſſinia. *Continued from p.* 262.

"FROM Perſia, continued the poet, I travelled thro' Syria, and for three years reſided in Paleſtine, where I converſed with great numbers of the northern and weſtern nations of Europe; the nations which are now in poſſeſſion of all power and all knowledge; whoſe armies are irreſiſtible, and whoſe fleets command the remoteſt parts of the globe. When I compared theſe men with the natives of our own kingdom, and thoſe that ſurround us, they appeared almoſt another order of beings. In their countries it is difficult to wiſh for any thing that may not be obtained: A thouſand arts, of which we never heard, are continually labouring for their convenience and pleaſure;

pleasure; and whatever their own climate has denied them, is supplied by their commerce.

From Palestine, said Imlac, I passed through many regions of Asia, in the more civilized kingdoms as a trader, and among the Barbarians of the mountains as a pilgrim. At last I began to long for my native country, that I might repose after my travels, and fatigues, in the places where I had spent my earliest years, and gladden my old companions with the recital of my adventures. Often did I figure to myself, those, with whom I had sported away the gay hours of dawning life, sitting round me in its evening, wondering at my tales, and listening to my counsels.

When this thought had taken possession of my mind, I considered every moment as wasted which did not bring me nearer to Abissinia. I hastened into Egypt, and, notwithstanding my impatience, was detained ten months in the contemplation of its ancient magnificence, and in enquiries after the remains of its ancient learning. I found in Cairo a mixture of all nations; some brought thither by the love of knowledge, some by the hope of gain, and many by the desire of living after their own manner without observation, and of lying hid in the obscurity of multitudes: For, in a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time, the gratifications of society, and the secrecy of solitude.

From Cairo I travelled to Suez, and embarked on the Red Sea, passing along the coast till I arrived at the port from which I had departed twenty years before. Here I joined myself to a caravan and re-entered my native country.

I now expected the caresses of my kinsmen, and the congratulations of my friends, and was not without hope that my father, whatever value he had set upon riches, would own with gladness and pride, a son who was able to add to the felicity and honour of the nation. But I was soon convinced that my thoughts were vain. My father had been dead fourteen years, having divided his wealth among my brothers, who were removed to some other provinces. Of my companions, the greater part was in the grave, of the rest some could with difficulty remember me, and some considered me as one corrupted by foreign manners.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected. I forgot, after a time, my disappointment, and endeavoured to recommend myself to the nobles of the kingdom: They admitted me to their tables, heard my story, and dismissed me. I opened a school, and was prohibited to teach. I then resolved to sit down in the quiet of domestick life, and addressed a lady that was fond of my conversation, but rejected my suit, because my father was a merchant.

Wearied at last with solicitation and repulses, I resolved to hide myself for ever from the world, and depend no longer on the opinion or caprice of others. I waited for the time when the gate of the Happy Valley should open, that I might bid farewell to hope and fear: The day came; my performance was distinguished with favour, and I resigned myself with joy to perpetual confinement."

"Hast thou here found happiness at last?" said Rasselas. Tell me without reserve; art thou content with thy condition? or, dost thou wish to be again wandering and inquiring? All the inhabitants of this valley celebrate their lot, and, at the annual visit of the emperor, invite others to partake of their felicity.

Great prince, said Imlac, I shall speak the truth: I know not one of all your attendants who does not lament the hour when he entered this retreat. I am less unhappy than the rest, because I have a mind replete with images, which I can vary and combine at pleasure. I can amuse my solitude by the renovation of the knowledge which begins to fade from my memory, and with the recollection of the accidents of my past life. Yet all this ends in the sorrowful consideration, that my acquirements are now useless, and that none of my pleasures can be again enjoyed. The rest, whose minds have no impression but of the present moment, are either corroded by malignant passions, or sit stupid in the gloom of perpetual vacancy."

What passions can infest those, said the prince, who have no rivals? We are in a place where impotence precludes malice, and where all envy is repressed by community of enjoyments.

There may be community, said Imlac, of material possessions, but there can never be community of love, or of esteem. It must happen that one will please more than another; he that knows himself despised will always be envious; and still more envious and malevolent, if he is condemned to live in the presence of those who despise him. The invitations, by which they allure others to a state which they feel to be wretched, proceed from the natural malignity of hopeless misery. They

They are weary of themselves, and of each other, and expect to find relief in new companions. They envy the liberty which their folly has forfeited, and would gladly see all mankind imprisoned like themselves.

From this crime however, I am wholly free. No man can say that he is wretched by my persuasion. I look with pity on the crowds who are annually soliciting admission to captivity, and wish that it were lawful for me to warn them of their danger."

Encouraged by this declaration of Imlac, the prince imparts to him his own uneasiness at his confinement. "Teach me, said he, the way to break my prison; thou shalt be the companion of my flight, the guide of my rambles, the partner of my fortune, and my sole director in the choice of life.

Sir, answered the poet, your escape will be difficult, and, perhaps, you may soon repent your curiosity. The world, which you figure to yourself smooth and quiet as the lake in the valley, you will find a sea foaming with tempests, and boiling with whirlpools: You will be sometimes overwhelmed by the waves of violence, and sometimes dashed against the rocks of treachery. Amidst wrongs and frauds, competitions and anxieties, you will wish a thousand times for these seats of quiet, and willingly quit hope to be free from fear.

Do not seek to deter me from my purpose, said the prince: I am impatient to see what thou hast seen; and, since thou art thyself weary of the valley, it is evident, that thy former state was better than this. Whatever be the consequence of my experiment, I am resolved to judge with my own eyes of the various conditions of men, and then to make deliberately my choice of life.

I am afraid, said Imlac, you are hindered by stronger restraints than my persuasions; yet, if your determination is fixed, I do not counsel you to despair. Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

As they were walking on the side of the mountain, they observed that the conies, which the rain had driven from their burrows, had taken shelter among the bushes, and formed holes behind them, tending upwards in an oblique line. "It has been the opinion of antiquity, said Imlac, that human reason borrowed many arts from the instinct of animals; let us, therefore, not think ourselves degraded by learning from the coney. We may escape by piercing the mountain in the same direction. We will begin where the summit hangs over the middle part, and labour upward till we shall issue out beyond the prominence."

The eyes of the prince, when he heard this proposal, sparkled with joy. The execution was easy, and the success certain.

No time was now lost. They hastened early in the morning to chuse a place proper for their mine. They clambered with great fatigue among crags and brambles, and returned without having discovered any part that favoured their design. The second and the third day, were spent in the same manner, and with the same frustration. But, on the fourth, they found a small cavern, concealed by a thicket, where they resolved to make their experiment.

Imlac procured instruments proper to hew stone and remove earth, and they fell to their work on the next day, with more eagerness than vigour. They were presently exhausted by their efforts, and sat down to pant upon the grass. The prince, for a moment, appeared to be discouraged. "Sir, said his companion, practice will enable us to continue our labour for a longer time; mark, however, how far we have advanced, and you will find that our toil will some time have an end. Great works are performed, not by strength, but perseverance: Yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. He that shall walk with vigour, three hours a day, will pass, in seven years, a space equal to the circumference of the globe."

They returned to their labour day after day, and, in a short time, found a fissure in the rock, which enabled them to pass far with very little obstruction. This Rasselas considered as a good omen. "Do not disturb your mind, said Imlac, with other hopes or fears than reason may suggest: If you are pleased with prognosticks of good, you will be terrified likewise with tokens of evil, and your whole life will be a prey to superstition. Whatever facilitates our work is more than an omen, it is a cause of success. This is one of those pleasing surprises which often happen to active resolution. Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance."

They had now wrought their way to the middle, and solaced their labour with the approach of liberty, when the prince, coming down to refresh himself with air, found his sister Nekayah standing before

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the mouth of the cavity. He ſtarted, and ſtood confuſed, afraid to tell his deſign, and yet hopeleſs to conceal it. A few moments determined him to repoſe on her fidelity, and ſecure her ſecrecy by a declaration without reſerve.

"Do not imagine, ſaid the princeſs, A that I came hither as a ſpy: I had often obſerved from my window, that you and Imlac directed your walk every day towards the ſame point, but I did not ſuppoſe you had any better reaſon for the preference, than a cooler ſhade, or more fragrant bank; nor followed you with B any other deſign, than to partake of your converſation. Since then not ſuſpicion but fondneſs has detected you, let me not loſe the advantage of my diſcovery. I am equally weary of confinement with yourſelf, and not leſs deſirous of knowing what is done or ſuffered in the world. C Permit me to fly with you from this taſteleſs tranquility, which will yet grow more loathſome when you have left me. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following."

The prince, who loved Nekayah above his other ſiſters, had no inclination to D refuſe her requeſt, and grieved that he had loſt an opportunity of ſhewing his confidence, by a voluntary communication. It was therefore agreed that ſhe ſhould leave the valley with them; and that, in the mean time, ſhe ſhould watch, leſt any other ſtraggler ſhould, by chance E or curioſity, follow them to the mountain.

At length their labour was at an end; they ſaw light beyond the prominence, and, iſſuing to the top of the mountain, beheld the Nile, yet a narrow current, wandering beneath them.

The prince looked round with rapture, F anticipated all the pleaſures of travel, and, in thought, was already tranſported beyond his father's dominions. Imlac, though very joyful at his eſcape, had leſs expectation of pleaſure in the world, which he had before tried, and of which he had been weary. G

Raſſelas was ſo much delighted with a wider horizon, that he could not ſoon be perſuaded to return into the valley. He informed his ſiſter that the way was open, and that nothing now remained, but to prepare for their departure.

The prince and princeſs had jewels H ſufficient to make them rich whenever they came into a place of commerce, which, by Imlac's direction, they hid in their cloaths, and, on the night of the next full moon, all left the valley. The princeſs was followed only by a ſingle favourite, who did not know whither ſhe was going.

They clambered through the cavity, and began to go down on the other ſide. The princeſs and her maid turned their eyes towards every part, and, ſeeing nothing to bound their proſpect, conſidered themſelves as in danger of being loſt in a dreary vacuity. They ſtopped and trembled. "I am almoſt afraid, ſaid the princeſs, to begin a journey of which I cannot perceive an end, and to venture into this immenſe plain, where I may be approached on every ſide by men whom I never ſaw." The prince felt nearly the ſame emotions, though he thought it more manly to conceal them.

Imlac ſmiled at their terrors, and encouraged them to proceed; but the princeſs continued irreſolute, till ſhe had been imperceptibly drawn forward, too far to return."

In purſuit of their choice of life, after Imlac had, by many admonitions, prepared them to endure the tumults of a port, and the ruggedneſs of the commercial race, he brought them to Cairo; here, for ſome time, the prince thought "choice needleſs, becauſe all appeared to him equally happy. Wherever he went, he met gaiety and kindneſs, and heard the ſong of joy, or the laugh of careleſsneſs. He began to believe that the world overflowed with univerſal plenty, and that nothing was with-held, either from want or merit; that every hand ſhowered liberality, and every heart melted with benevolence: "And who then, ſays he, will be ſuffered to be wretched?"

Imlac permitted the pleaſing deluſion, and was unwilling to cruſh the hope of inexperience, till one day, having ſat a while ſilent, "I know not, ſaid the prince, what can be the reaſon that I am more unhappy than any of our friends. I ſee them perpetually, and unalterably chearful, but feel my own mind reſtleſs and uneaſy. I am unſatisfied with thoſe pleaſures which I ſeem moſt to court; I live in the crowds of jollity, not ſo much to enjoy company, as to ſhun myſelf, and am only loud and merry, to conceal my ſadneſs."

"Every man, ſaid Imlac, may, by examining his own mind, gueſs what paſſes in the minds of others: When you feel that your own gaiety is counterfeit, it may juſtly lead you to ſuſpect that of your companions not to be ſincere. Envy is commonly reciprocal. We are long before we are convinced that happineſs is never

never to be found, and each believes it possessed by others, to keep alive the hope of obtaining it for himself. In the assembly, where you passed the last night, there appeared such spritelineſs of air, and volatility of fancy, as might have suited beings of an higher order, formed to inhabit serener regions inaccessible to care or sorrow: Yet, believe me, prince, there was not one who did not dread the moment, when solitude should deliver him to the tyranny of reflection."

"This, said the prince, may be true of others, since it is true of me; yet, whatever be the general infelicity of man, one condition is more happy than another, and wisdom surely directs us to take the least evil in the choice of life."

"The causes of good and evil, answered Imlac, are so various and uncertain, so often entangled with each other, so diversified by various relations, and so much subject to accidents which cannot be foreseen, that he who would fix his condition upon incontestable reasons of preference, must live and die enquiring and deliberating."

"But surely, said Rasselas, the wise men, to whom we listen with reverence and wonder, chose that mode of life for themselves which they thought most likely to make them happy."

"Very few, said the poet, live by choice. Every man is placed in his present condition, by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly co operate; and therefore you will rarely meet one who does not think the lot of his neighbour better than his own."

"I am pleased to think, said the prince, that my birth has given me at least one advantage over others, by enabling me to determine for myself. I have here the world before me; I will review it at leisure: Surely happiness is somewhere to be found."

Rasselas found himself still to seek tho' he conversed with young men of spirit and gaiety, with the orator, and sought the abodes of pastoral simplicity and the solitude of the hermit; all were alike uneasy at their situations, and their shew of contentedness only a cover to their disgust. The prince and his sister now resolved as they had been hitherto foiled, to divide between them the work of observation; Rasselas was to try what was to be found in the splendor of courts, and the princess to range the shades of humbler life. Equally disappointed of what they sought, "The prince, one day, declared to Imlac, that he intended to devote himself to science, and pass the rest of his days in literary solitude. Before you make your final choice, answered Imlac, you ought to examine its hazards, and converse with some of those who are grown old in the company of themselves. I have just left the observatory of one of the most learned astronomers in the world, who has spent forty years in unwearied attention to the motions and appearances of the celestial bodies, and has drawn out his soul in endless calculations. He admits a friend once a month to hear his deductions and enjoy his discoveries. I was introduced as a man of knowledge worthy of his notice. Men of various ideas and fluent conversation are commonly welcome to those whose thoughts have been long fixed upon a single point, and who find the images of other things stealing away. I delighted him with my remarks, he smiled at the narrative of my travels, and was glad to forget the constellations, and descend for a moment into the lower world.

On the next day of vacation I renewed my visit, and was so fortunate as to please him again. He relaxed from that time the severity of his rule, and permitted me to enter at my own choice. I found him always busy, and always glad to be relieved. As each knew much which the other was desirous of learning, we exchanged our notions with great delight. I perceived that I had every day more of his confidence, and always found new cause of admiration in the profundity of his mind. His comprehension is vast, his memory capacious and retentive, his discourse is methodical, and his expression clear.

His integrity and benevolence are equal to his learning. His deepest researches and most favourite studies are willingly interrupted for any opportunity of doing good by his counsel or his riches. To his closest retreat, at his most busy moments, all are admitted that want his assistance: "For tho' I exclude idleness and pleasure, I will never," says he, "bar my doors against charity. To man is permitted the contemplation of the skies, but the practice of virtue is commanded."

Surely, said the princess, this man is happy.

I visited him, said Imlac, with more and more frequency, and was every time more enamoured of his conversation: He was sublime without haughtiness, courteous without formality, and communicative without ostentation. I was at first,

first, Madam, of your opinion, thought him the happiest of mankind, and often congratulated him on the blessing that he enjoyed. He seemed to hear nothing with indifference but the praises of his condition, to which he always returned a general answer, and diverted the conversation to some other topick.

Amidst this willingness to be pleased, and labour to please, I had always reason to imagine that some painful sentiment pressed upon his mind. He often looked up earnestly towards the sun, and let his voice fall in the midst of his discourse. He would sometimes, when we were alone, gaze upon me in silence with the air of a man who longed to speak what he was yet resolved to suppress. He would sometimes send for me with vehement injunction of haste, though, when I came to him, he had nothing extraordinary to say. And sometimes, when I was leaving him, would call me back, pause a few moments, and then dismiss me.

At last the time came when the secret burst his reserve. We were sitting together last night in the turret of his house, watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter. A sudden tempest clouded the sky, and disappointed our observation. We sat a while silent in the dark, and then he addressed himself to me in these words: "Imlac, I have long considered thy friendship as the greatest blessing of my life. Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful. I have found in thee all the qualities requisite for trust, benevolence, experience, and fortitude. I have long discharged an office which I must soon quit at the call of nature, and shall rejoice in the hour of imbecility and pain to devolve it upon thee."

I thought myself honoured by this testimony, and protested that whatever could conduce to his happiness would add likewise to mine.

"Hear, Imlac, what thou wilt not without difficulty credit. I have possessed for five years the regulation of weather, and the distribution of the seasons: The sun has listened to my dictates, and passed from tropick to tropick by my direction; the clouds, at my call, have poured their waters, and the Nile has overflowed at my command; I have restrained the rage of the dog-star, and mitigated the fervours of the crab. The winds alone, of all the elemental powers, have hitherto refused my authority, and multitudes have perished by equinoctial tempests which I found myself unable to prohibit or restrain. I have administered this great office with exact justice, and made to the different nations of the earth an impartial dividend of rain and sunshine. What must have been the misery of half the globe, if I had limited the clouds to particular regions, or confined the sun to either side of the equator."

I suppose he discovered in me, through the obscurity of the room, some tokens of amazement and doubt, for, after a short pause, he proceeded thus:

"Not to be easily credited will neither surprize nor offend me; for I am, probably, the first of human beings to whom this trust has been imparted. Nor do I know whether to deem this distinction a reward or punishment; since I have possessed it I have been far less happy than before, and nothing but the consciousness of good intention could have enabled me to support the weariness of unremitted vigilance."

"How long, Sir, said I, has this great office been in your hands?"

"About ten years ago, said he, my daily observations of the changes of the sky led me to consider, whether, if I had the power of the seasons, I could confer greater plenty upon the inhabitants of the earth. This contemplation fastened on my mind, and I sat days and nights in imaginary dominion, pouring upon this country showers of fertility, and seconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of sunshine. I had yet only the will to do good, and did not imagine that I should ever have the power.

One day as I was looking on the fields withering with heat, I felt in my mind a sudden wish that I could send rain on the southern mountains, and raise the Nile to an inundation. In the hurry of my imagination I commanded rain to fall, and, by comparing the time of my command, with that of the inundation, I found that the clouds had listned to my lips."

"Might not some other cause, said I, produce this concurrence? the Nile does not always rise on the same day."

"Do not believe, said he, with impatience, that such objections escape me: I reasoned long against my own conviction, and laboured against truth with the utmost obstinacy. I sometimes suspected myself of madness, and should not have dared to impart this secret but to a man like you, capable of distinguishing the wonderful from the impossible, and the incredible from the false."

"Why, Sir, said I, do you call that incredible, which you know, or think you know, to be true."

"Becauſe, ſaid he, I cannot prove it by any external evidence; and I know too well the laws of demonſtration to think that my conviction ought to influence another, who cannot, like me, be conſcious of its force. I therefore ſhall not attempt to gain credit by diſputation. It is ſufficient that I feel this power, that I have long poſſeſſed, and every day exerted it. But the life of man is ſhort, the infirmities of age increaſe upon me, and the time will ſoon come when the regulator of the year muſt mingle with the duſt. The care of appointing a ſucceſſor has long diſturbed me; the night and the day have been ſpent in compariſons of all the characters which have come to my knowledge, and I have yet found none ſo worthy as thyſelf.

Hear therefore, what I ſhall impart, with attention, ſuch as the welfare of a world requires. If the taſk of a king be conſidered as difficult, who has the care only of a few millions, to whom he cannot do much good or harm, what muſt be the anxiety of him, on whom depend the action of the elements, and the great gifts of light and heat!—Hear me therefore with attention.

I have diligently conſidered the poſition of the earth and ſun, and formed innumerable ſchemes in which I changed their ſituation. I have ſometimes turned aſide the axis of the earth, and ſometimes varied the ecliptick of the ſun: But I have found it impoſſible to make a diſpoſition by which the world may be advantaged; what one region gains, another loſes by any imaginable alteration, even without conſidering the diſtant parts of the ſolar ſyſtem with which we are unacquainted. Do not, therefore, in thy adminiſtration of the year, indulge thy pride by innovation; do not pleaſe thyſelf with thinking that thou canſt make thyſelf renowned to all future ages, by diſordering the ſeaſons. The memory of miſchief is no deſirable fame. Much leſs will it become thee to let kindneſs or intereſt prevail. Never rob other countries of rain to pour it on thine own. For us the Nile is ſufficient."

I promiſed that when I poſſeſſed the power, I would uſe it with inflexible integrity, and he diſmiſſed me, preſſing my hand. "My heart, ſaid he, will now be at reſt, and my benevolence will no more deſtroy my quiet: I have found a man of wiſdom and virtue, to whom I can chearfully bequeath the inheritance of the ſun."

The prince heard this narration with very ſerious regard, but the princeſs ſmiled, and Pekuah convulſed herſelf with laughter. "Ladies, ſaid Imlac, to mock the heavieſt of human afflictions is neither charitable nor wiſe. Few can attain this man's knowledge, and few practiſe his virtues; but all may ſuffer his calamity. Of the uncertainty of our preſent ſtate, the moſt dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reaſon."

The princeſs was recollected, and the favourite was abaſhed. Raſſelas, more deeply affected, enquired of Imlac, whether he thought ſuch maladies of the mind frequent, and how they were contracted.

Diſorders of intellect, anſwered Imlac, happen much more often than ſuperficial obſervers will eaſily believe. Perhaps, if we ſpeak with rigorous exactneſs, no human mind is in its right ſtate. There is no man whoſe imagination does not ſometimes predominate over his reaſon, who can regulate his attention wholly by his will, and whoſe ideas will come and go at his command. No man will be found in whoſe mind airy notions do not ſometimes tyrannize, and force him to hope or fear beyond the limits of ſober probability. All power of fancy over reaſon is a degree of inſanity; but while this power is ſuch as we can controll and repreſs, it is not viſible to others, nor conſidered as any depravation of the mental faculties: It is not pronounced madneſs but when it becomes ungovernable, and apparently influences ſpeech or action.

To indulge the power of fiction, and ſend imagination out upon the wing, is often the ſport of thoſe who delight too much in ſilent ſpeculation. When we are alone we are not always buſy; the labour of excogitation is too violent to laſt long; the ardour of enquiry will ſometimes give way to idleneſs or ſatiety. He who has nothing external that can divert him, muſt find pleaſure in his own thoughts, and muſt conceive himſelf what he is not; for who is pleaſed with what he is? He then expatiates in boundleſs futurity, and culls from all imaginable conditions that which for the preſent moment he ſhould moſt deſire, amuſes his deſires with impoſſible enjoyments, and confers upon his pride unattainable dominion. The mind dances from ſcene to ſcene, unites all pleaſures in all combinations, and riots in delights which nature and fortune, with all their bounty, cannot beſtow.

In time ſome particular train of ideas fixes the attention, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected, the mind, in wearineſs or leiſure, recurs conſtantly to the favourite conception, and feaſts on

the luscious falshood whenever she is offended with the bitterness of truth. By degrees the reign of fancy is confirmed; she grows first imperious, and in time despotick. Then fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or of anguish.

This, Sir, is one of the dangers of solitude, which the hermit has confessed not always to promote goodness, and the astronomer's misery has proved to be not always propitious to wisdom.

I will no more, said the favourite, imagine myself the queen of Abissinia. I have often spent the hours, which the princess gave to my own disposal, in adjusting ceremonies and regulating the court; I have repressed the pride of the powerful, and granted the petitions of the poor; I have built new palaces in more happy situations, planted groves upon the tops of mountains, and have exulted in the beneficence of royalty, till, when the princess entered, I had almost forgotten to bow down before her.

And I, said the princess, will not allow myself any more to play the shepherdess in my waking dreams. I have often soothed my thoughts with the quiet and innocence of pastoral employments, till I have in my chamber heard the winds whistle, and the sheep bleat; sometimes freed the lamb entangled in the thicket, and sometimes with my crook encountered the wolf. I have a dress like that of the village maids, which I put on to help my imagination, and a pipe on which I play softly, and suppose myself followed by my flocks.

I will confess, said the prince, an indulgence of fantastick delight more dangerous than yours. I have frequently endeavoured to image the possibility of a perfect government, by which all wrong should be restrained, all vice reformed, and all the subjects preserved in tranquillity and innocence. This thought produced innumerable schemes of reformation, and dictated many useful regulations and salutary edicts. This has been the sport and sometimes the labour of my solitude; and I start, when I think with how little anguish I once supposed the death of my father and my brothers.

Such, says Imlac, are the effects of visionary schemes: When we first form them we know them to be absurd, but familiarize them by degrees, and in time lose sight of their folly." They, hereupon, entertained a curiosity to ingratiate themselves with this sage, which they at length effectually accomplished by Pekuah, the princess's confident, becoming his pupil, and they, in some time after, require his opinion upon the choice of life. "Of the various conditions which the world spreads before you, which you shall prefer, said the sage, I am not able to instruct you. I can only tell that I have chosen wrong. I have passed my time in study without experience; in the attainment of sciences which can, for the most part, be but remotely useful to mankind. I have purchased knowledge at the expence of all the common comforts of life: I have missed the endearing elegance of female friendship, and the happy commerce of domestick tenderness. If I have obtained any prerogatives above other students, they have been accompanied with fear, disquiet, and scrupulosity; but even of these prerogatives, whatever they were, I have, since my thoughts have been diversified by more intercourse with the world, begun to question the reality. When I have been for a few days lost in pleasing dissipation, I am always tempted to think that my enquiries have ended in error, and that I have suffered much, and suffered it in vain."

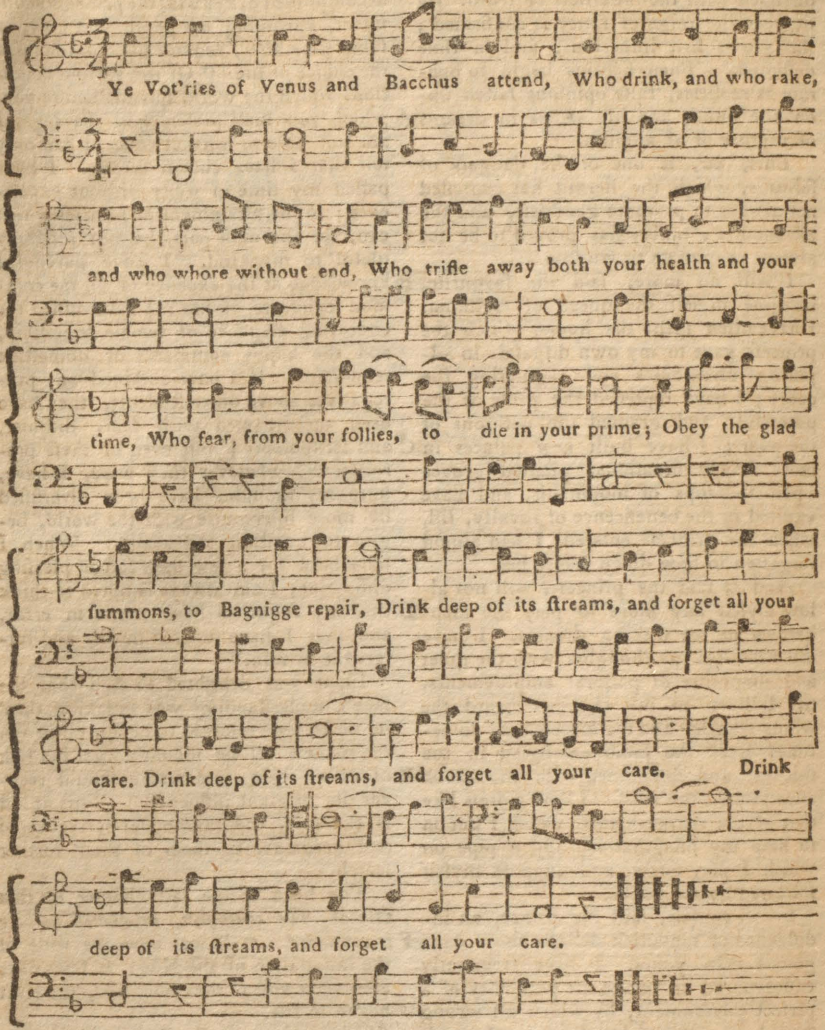
Imlac was delighted to find that the sage's understanding was breaking thro' its mists, and resolved to detain him from the planets till he should forget his task of ruling them, and reason should recover its original influence." This at last is the case, the philosopher is recovered and accompanies them in their further search.

The head of the last chapter of this tale is, *The conclusion, in which nothing is concluded.* "It was now the time of the inundation of the Nile: A fews days after their visit to the catacombs, the river began to rise.

They were confined to their house. The whole region being under water gave them no invitation to any excursions, and, being well supplied with materials for talk, they diverted themselves with comparisons of the different forms of life which they had observed, and with various schemes of happiness which each of them had formed."

"Of these wishes that they had formed they well knew that none could be obtained. They deliberated a while what was to be done, and resolved, when the inundation should cease, to return to Abissinia."

BAGNIGGE WELLS.



2.

Ye gouty old ſouls and rhumaticks crawl on,
Here taſte theſe bleſt ſprings, and your tortures are gone;
Ye wretches aſthmatick, who pant for your breath,
Come drink your relief, and think not of death:
Obey the glad ſummons, to Bagnigge repair,
Drink deep of its ſtreams, and forget all your care.

3.

The diſtemper'd ſhall drink and forget all his pain,
When his blood flows more briſkly thro' ev'ry vein,
The head-ach ſhall vaniſh, the heart-ach ſhall ceaſe,
And your lives be enjoy'd in more pleaſure and peace:
Obey then the ſummons, to Bagnigge repair,
And drink an oblivion to pain and to care.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JUNE, 1759.

For the YEAR 1759.

FOND hopes of peace adieu, deluſive fled!
Not yet enough has hapleſs Britain bled;
Improving ſtill in fate, and big with war,
In bloody ſeries rolls the guilty year.
The Gallick foe, by long diſaſter wiſe,
Each various method of deſtruction tries;
His dang'rous politicks, his wiles exhauſts,
His towns unpeoples to recruit his hoſts;
Still meditates with dire revengeful hate,
A blow, perhaps, not needful to repeat.

Ill-fated

Ill-fated isle! thro' each succeſſive age,
Expos'd the foremoſt to ambition's rage;
Thy treaſures waſted in the tedious ſtriſe,
Thy ſons in battle laviſh of their life,
A precious ſacrifice to freedom due,
Which reſtleſs pride ſtill ſummons to renew.
Why, Britain, boaſtful of thy pow'rs increaſe?
Why ſtill, in hope, anticipate ſucceſs?
Perhaps returning peace ſhall redemand,
Each dear-bought purchaſe of the warrior's hand;
Thyſelf for wounds with glory be conſol'd,
And tatter'd trophies for thy laviſh'd gold:
Undone by victʼries, fated to deplore
A vain ſucceſs, magnificently poor;
E'en future ages ſhall be fin'd their ſhares,
Tax'd with the follies of a hundred years.
With unavailing grief the Muſe ſurveys
Her Britain, doom'd to bleed a thouſand ways;
Here France, vindictive, threats invaſive war,
And gains freſh reſolution from deſpair;
The Dutchman there his weapon almoſt draws,
And braves the arm, yet bleeding in his cauſe;
The hardy Ruſſian quits his native ſnows,
To join in Auſtrian league with Britain's foes.
In German ſepulchres her thouſands ſleep,
No trivial ſhare the Indies annual ſweep;
Remoteſt worlds in Britain's woes combine,
The northern ſolſtice, and the burning line.
How then, forſaken by each friendly hand,
Shall one ſole realm ſuffice for each demand?
Scarce Pruſſia ſafe within his own domains,
Againſt a world a fainting cauſe maintains;
Auxiliar ſtates their feeble banners join,
Mov'd with the cauſe of Britain, or her coin.
The watchful Spaniard ſcarce forbears t'offend,
And only not a foe, appears a friend.
Sick at the view, reflection, for relief,
Extorts from hope, ſhort interval of grief:
Thro' whoſe fair viſta, tho' remotely ſeen,
Lo happier fortune waits to gild the ſcene;
While ſtrenuous wiſdom Britain's counſels guides,
While ſtainleſs honour o'er her wealth preſides;
Her wealth no longer ſo profuſely thrown,
To bribe the German to defend his own.
Fix'd on the MAN, ſee expectation wait,
Well pleas'd to truſt him with Britannia's fate;
Who, nobly fir'd, his country's rights to ſave,
Durſt, in her cauſe, diſdain to be a knave.
In vain may faction impiouſly combine;
In vain may wicked wealth and titles ſhine,
To bribe the patriot to renounce his claim,
Or riſque a bleſt eternity of fame.

Tryſull, June 8. W. G——ME.

ELEGY *prefixed to* Caractacus, *a Dramatick Poem. By the Author of* Elfrida.

To the Rev. Mr. HURD.

FRIEND of my youth, who, when the willing Muſe
Stream'd o'er my breaſt her warm poetick rays,
Saw'ſt the freſh ſeeds their vital powers diffuſe,
And fed'ſt them with the foſt'ring dew of praiſe!
Whate'er the produce of th' unthrifty ſoil,
The leaves, the flowers, the fruits, to thee belong:
The labourer earns the wages of his toil;
Who form'd the poet, well may claim the ſong.
Yes, 'tis my pride to own, that taught by thee
My conſcious ſoul ſuperior flights eſſay'd;
Learnt from thy lore the poet's dignity,
And ſpurn'd the hirelings of the rhyming trade.
Say, ſcenes of ſcience, ſay, thou haunted ſtream! [hold].
[For oft my Muſe-led ſteps did'ſt thou beHow on thy banks I rifled ev'ry theme,
That fancy fabled in her age of gold.
How oft I cry'd, "O come, thou tragick queen! [tread!
March from thy Greece with firm majeſtick
Such as when Athens ſaw thee fill her ſcene,
When Sophocles thy choral graces led;
Saw thy proud pall it's purple length devolve,
Saw thee uplift the glitt'ring dagger high,
Ponder with fixed brow thy deep reſolve,
Prepar'd to ſtrike, to triumph, and to die.
Bring then to Britain's plain the choral throng,
Diſplay thy buſkin'd pomp, thy golden lyre,
Give her hiſtorick forms the ſoul of ſong,
And mingle Attick art with Shakeſpear's fire."
"Ah what, fond boy, doſt thou preſume to claim?" [know,
The Muſe reply'd. "Miſtaken ſuppliant
To light in Shakeſpear's breaſt the dazzling flame,
Exhauſted all Parnaſſus could beſtow.
True; art remains; and if from his bright page, [ſeize,
Thy mimick power one vivid beam can
Proceed; and in that beſt of taſks engage,
Which tends at once to profit and to pleaſe."
She ſpake; and Harewood's towers ſpontaneous roſe; [grove;
Soft virgin warblings eccho'd thro' the
And fair Elfrida pour'd forth all her woes,
The hapleſs pattern of connubial love.
More awful ſcenes old Mona next diſplay'd;
Her caverns gloom'd, her foreſts wav'd on high,
While flam'd within their conſecrated ſhade
The genius ſtern of Britiſh liberty.
And ſee, my HURD! to thee thoſe ſcenes conſign'd; [name.
O! take and ſtamp them with thy honour'd
Around the page be friendſhip's chaplet twin'd;
And, if they find the road to honeſt fame,
Perchance the candour of ſome nobler age
May praiſe the bard, who bad gay folly bear
* Her cheap applauſes to the buſy ſtage,
And leave him penſive virtue's ſilent tear;
Choſe too to conſecrate his fav'rite ſtrain
To him, who grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,
That beſt might ſhine amid the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals, and in heart:
Whoſe

* *Nil equidem feci (tu ſcis) hoc ipſe, Theatris;*
Muſa nec in plauſus ambitioſa mea eſt.
OVID. Triſt. Lib. V. El. vii. 23.

Whose equal mind could see vain fortune shower
Her flimzy favours on the fawning crew,
While in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower
She fixt him distant from promotion's view:
Yet, shelter'd there by calm contentment's wing; [er's eye
Pleas'd he could smile, and with sage Hook-
* "See from his mother earth God's blessings spring,
And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

March 20, 1759. W. MASON.

Two Pastoral BALLADS, *wrote in* North America. *In the Manner of Mr.* Shenston.

BALLAD I. *The* QUARREL. *Written in the Month of* January, 1758.

1.

THE swains in a bantering way,
Poor Colin teaz'd all the day long;
That Daphne, the lovely and gay,
Shou'd grace his sweet pipe and his song.
She ne'er was the subject before,
Of Colin's love pastoral strains;
But now, by the muses, he swore,
Thus her name shou'd resound thro' the plains.

2.

"Daphne's name, like a magical line,
Shall draw down the musical quire,
And Phœbus himself, with the Nine,
For Daphne will deign to inspire:
Yet the graces must join in the train,
Else half Daphne's charms will escape;
For the graces alone can explain,
And picture her air and her shape:

3.

Can paint her majestical mein,
How graceful she dances or walks;
She moves, and she looks like a queen,
And like Pallas, the goddess, she talks.
Her words, when firm friendship's the theme,
Flow warm from her generous heart;
But O—if sweet love you once name,
Her words a soft poison impart.

4

For the languishing glance of her eyes,
With love's poison these accents prepare,
And the man who dares look, surely dies,
Then ah, Colin—poor Colin, beware!"
Scarce thus had the gentle swain sung,
In such strains as were void of all art;
(For he ne'er had accustom'd his tongue,
To speak aught but the thoughts of his heart.)

5.

When behold!—by a fortunate chance,
He discover'd the nymph cou'd deceive
With a smile—or affect a kind glance.
Which a plain, honest swain wou'd believe:
Then pleas'd with a triumph so mean,
So unworthy a generous fair;
She strove, it might plainly be seen
That Colin was caught in her snare.

6.

At an insult so open and bold,
The shepherd soon summon'd his pride;
Which, like blossoms nipt by the cold,
Made love's growing passion subside.
Tho' her breath be as sweet as the rose,
And enchantingly soft are her eyes;
Yet with noble resentment he glows,
And her name he wou'd learn to despise.

7.

He wou'd learn—tho' the task be severe,
To despise what he fain wou'd approve;
Yet the breach one kind look may repair,
Such a look as first led him to love.
He wou'd say then; "perhaps I mistook,
For true love is both jealous and blind;
No falsehood sure dwells with that look,
And my Daphne's all truth, and still kind."

8.

To be blind is love's weakness, I ween;
For its fondness oft spies out false charms;
And too oft, when there's nought to be seen,
By its jealousies, sounds false alarms.
Then, O ye fair nymphs of the plain,
Take pity on those you subdue;
Nor, like Daphne, delight to give pain,
To a Colin that's constant and true.

[BALLAD II. *in our next.*]

On Lord LYTTELTON's *new House at* Hagley.

A SONNET.

1.

HERE Pallas dwells: She built these stately tow'rs [hills;
On classick ground, and near Parnassian
She form'd these smiling lawns, these solemn bow'rs, [tinkling rills;
These ever murm'ring streams, and ever-
Delighted with her Lyttelton's domains,
Where sit the Muses, and Apollo reigns.

2.

Though Hagley's dome for graceful strength may vie [to age
With Grecian domes, and down from age
The tooth of time and envy shall defy;
Thy learned pen, and thy historick page,
O Hagley's justly honour'd lord! shall raise
A far more lasting monument of praise.

To DAPHNE, *on* Valentine's-Day.

SEE! Daphne, see! the sun with purer light,
Now gilds the morn, and chaces gloomy night;
Advancing, each return with brighter beams,
He spreads his glories o'er the fields and streams.
The snow dissolves before the western gale,
And vernal flowers adorn the smiling vale.
To life renew'd, the budding trees awake,
And from the stem the roseate blossoms break:
The Cyprian queen, o'er ev'ry grove and plain,
O'er beasts and birds, resumes her welcome reign: [grove,
The birds are pair'd, and warble thro' the
And beasts obey the genial call of love.
Hence first the venerable rite begun,
For ages past convey'd from sire to son;
For ev'ry swain, on this auspicious day,
To chuse some maid, the coming year to sway;

To

* *Part of a sentence in a letter of Hooker to archbishop Whitgift. See his life in the Biographia Britannica.*

To crop the violet, and primrose fair, [hair,
And deck, with decent wreathes, her glossy
For me, content with what wise heav'n ordains,
This chequer'd scene, alternate joys and pains;
For me, the *spring* of life shall bloom no more,
Nor *summer* shine, nor *autumn* spread her store;
Winter alone, with chearless hand, will shed,
Henceforth the snow of age around my head.
But, tho' this clay-built tenement decline,
Still may th' immortal guest unclouded shine;
And, if Euterpe not disdain to smile,
Your bard from Helicon, with pleasing toil,
Will cull fresh flowers, and fadeless garlands twine,
To crown his sweetly-warbling VALENTINE.

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mr.* Garrick, *on the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the* PRINCE.

WITH heart and head light as the nimble air,
From full libations to Britannia's heir,
Your servant comes. O for a Muse of fire,
Whose glowing verse might answer my desire;
And paint the joy due to this glorious day,
Which makes our prince mature for future sway!
Mature in years, in virtue ripe before:
Science has taught the royal youth her lore:
Pointed the path to which his heart inclin'd,
And fix'd the gen'rous purpose of his mind:
Avow'd his purpose, and confess'd his aim,
On freedom's base to build a monarch's fame;
To stand the regal guardian of the laws,
And make the publick good the prince's cause.
This joyful day Britannia's foes deplore;
Your shouts of triumph shake the Gallick shore.
From liberty our island-empire rose;
To liberty her might Britannia owes.
This is the proud palladium of the state,
The monarch's grandeur and the people's fate.
In vain shall rival potentates combine,
And fickle Austria with proud Bourbon join;
Britain the bulwark of the world shall stand
Whilst freedom's strength sustains a sceptre'd hand.
Our aged king, whose length of days renown,
And the warm love of grateful Britons, crown,
Long, with his people, mourn'd the fatal blow
That laid his son, the hope of nations, low;
Now, thro' the cares that age and greatness know,
A smile paternal smooths the monarch's brow,
From his own stock he sees the branch arise,
A native plant, to bloom in Britain's skies.
Long may the parent tree his arms extend,
And long, with shelt'ring shade, his race defend!
Long may his subjects bless their monarch's sway,
And oft return the prince's natal day!

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

Authentick Advices from the East-Indies. (*See p.* 217.)

MADRASS, May 22, 1758. Advices are received that on the 22d of April M. de Lally had arrived on the coast with nine ships of the line, and two frigates. Seven of these vessels anchored in the road of Fort St David's on the 28th. Two were stationed in the Offing, towards the north-east, and two sent to Pondicherry, where they set on shore M. de Lally and some troops, the number not known. The two English 20 gun ships, Triton and Bridgewater, were in the road of St. David's when the French fleet came there, so were obliged to run ashore; by which means both crews and most of the stores were saved, and put into Fort St. David's. On the morning of April 29, boats from Pondicherry were bringing to land the soldiers, but fled on admiral Pocock's appearing with his squadron, consisting of the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Salisbury, Cumberland, Queenborough, and Protector. The French weighed, and bore to the northward, to avoid coming to action; but at two in the afternoon admiral Pocock came up with them, and had a hot engagement for two hours, during most part of which the Zodiac of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. d'Apsche, chef d'escadre, the Bien-aimé of 64, and the Comte de Provence of 74, engaged the ship in which admiral Pocock was; but he acquitted himself so gallantly, that the Zodiac was forced to bear away, and the example was followed by the rest of the fleet. Admiral Pocock had only five ships in the action, the rest not being near enough; but with these he pursued the French till night, when they put out their lights. They also outsailed him, as the rigging of his ships had been much damaged in the engagement. On board the admiral's ship seven men were killed and 32 wounded; in the other four ships 22 were killed and 55 wounded. The loss of the French is judged

ed to be much more conſiderable, as the ſhips were crowded with men, and our people aimed at the hulls. The Blen-aimé was ſo much ſhattered that they were obliged to run her aſhore at Allumperva, and many of the crew were ſaid to be drowned. The two French ſhips ſtationed to the N. E. were not in the engagement. The French fleet got into Pondicherry, having paſt ours in the night.

June 22. Advice was this day received at Madraſs, that Cudalore and Fort St. David's had both ſurrendered to the French. M. de Lally, it ſeems, has authority to act in all military affairs independent of the governor of Pondicherry; by which means the diſputes and delays that have often retarded the progreſs of troops in India, are all avoided; ſo that he took the field almoſt as ſoon as he landed. Cudalore was ill fortified, and could make no reſiſtance; but it was expected that Fort St. David's would have held out till admiral Pocock could have repaired the damage done to his veſſels, and have come to its relief, as it was well fortified, and had a ſtrong garriſon; but it ſurrendered in twelve days, there being in it no place that was bomb-proof to ſhelter the men, ſo that great numbers were killed, and there was freſh water for two days only; ſo that the garriſon, being obliged to drink ſalt water for ten days, were ſo afflicted with ſevere ſickneſs, that few were fit for duty; it ſurrendered on the 2d of June. It is ſaid M. de Lally had then with him about 3000 Europeans.

In July ſome of our men that had been taken by the French made their eſcape, and reported that the French had loſt 700 men in the ſea fight. It is reported that Mr. de Lally borrowed 40,000l. of the Dutch at Portanova; but they deny the truth of this. However that be, it is certain he ſeized a large Dutch veſſel that had about fourſcore thouſand pounds in ſpecie aboard, and gave bills for the amount on the French company, as alſo for the value of the ſhip, which was to be converted into a man of war of 60 guns.

The king of Tanjore had, in the laſt war, given an obligation to the French for a conſiderable ſum of money, but never paid any part of it. The payment of this was now demanded and refuſed; on which the French marched to Tanjore, but ſoon left it again; and it was reported that the Tanjorines had totally defeated him and taken all his artillery. On this all the troops at Madraſs, to the number of about 1000 men, marched, in hopes of deſtroying the remnant of the French army. But they had not gone far, before they heard the French had ſuffered little; ſo it was thought requiſite for our troops to return ſpeedily to Madraſs.

After the engagement of April 29, admiral Pocock endeavoured to return to Fort St. David's; but his rigging had been ſo much damaged, that he had the greateſt difficulty in working to the windward, and was twice blown as far as lat. 4. But at laſt he got to Madraſs road, where a court-martial was held on the captains of the Cumberland, Weymouth, and Newcaſtle, for not having done their duty in the late action. One of them was broke, and one ſuſpended till his majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known. But capt Brereton of the Cumberland was only ſentenced to loſe a year's rank, as he had joined the admiral before the engagement was over.

Admiral Pocock having repaired what damage his ſhips had ſuffered, and made theſe examples of ſuch as had not done their duty, ſailed again to attack the French fleet, which he found, Auguſt 3. off Caricall. The French engaged at firſt with much warmth, but ſtood off in about a quarter of an hour after, and made only a running fight, and got into the road of Pondicherry. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was commodore Stevens, who received a muſket ball in the ſhoulder, but was in good ſpirits, and likely to do well. Capt. Martin was alſo wounded in the leg by a ſplinter. The loſs of the French is ſaid to be very great; and their running away ſeems to be an acknowledgment of it. (See our Map of the coaſt of Coromandel in our Vol. for 1754, p. 440.)

FRIDAY, May 11.

Was a remarkable trial in the court of King's-Bench, at Dublin, when the Right Hon. the earl of Belvidere obtained a verdict againſt Arthur Rochfort, Eſq; his brother, for 20,000l. damages, beſides coſts, for criminal converſation with his lordſhip's lady. This tranſaction happened about fifteen years ſince.

TUESDAY, 29.

The biſhop of Chicheſter preached before the houſe of peers, and Dr. Moſs before the houſe of commons.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A great quantity of ſnow fell in Surry and Kent; in ſome places it laid on the ground more than four inches thick.

FRIDAY, June 1.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Boys, *in the* Downs, *to Mr.* Clevland, *dated* June 1, 1759.

"Capt. Angel, in the Stag, returned to the Downs this morning, with the French privateer cutter I ſent him after, which he took yeſterday. She is called La Dunkerquoiſe, capt. Stephen Francis Pottier, of Dunkirk, of eight carriage guns, and 52 men; had been out 48 hours, and taken nothing."

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, at which two perſons received ſentence of tranſportation for 14 years, 18 for ſeven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped.

MONDAY, 4.

Being his royal highneſs the prince of Wales's birth-day, when he entered into the 22d year of his age, it was obſerved at court with

with great ceremony, and the demonstrations of joy, from all ranks of people, were universal, both in town and country.

TUESDAY, 5.

Admiralty Office. Captain Moore, commander of his majesty's ship the Adventure, has taken the Countess de la Serre French privateer, of 22 guns (but only 18 mounted) and 187 men, with two ransomers on board, after an engagement of two hours, in which the enemy had 26 men killed and 15 wounded, and the Adventure but two wounded.

FRIDAY, 8.

Kensington. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the Right Hon. the earl of Essex, one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, *in Common-Council assembled.*

May it please your Majesty,

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the satisfaction of seeing your royal grandson, the prince of Wales, that great object of your majesty's paternal care and solicitude, arrived at his age of twenty-one years, mature in all the accomplishments that can add lustre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

Long may his royal highness enjoy the benefit of your majesty's salutary precepts and example, and continue to make your majesty the amplest returns of filial duty and respect. May his royal highness live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your majesty's sacred person and government to a free people; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's illustrious race to perpetuate the blessings we derive from your auspicious reign.

Permit us, most gracious sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of assuring your majesty, that no hostile threats can intimidate a people animated by the love of liberty, and inspired with a sense of duty and affection to your majesty; who, confiding in the Divine Providence, and the experienced wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, are resolved to employ their utmost efforts towards enabling your majesty to repel the insults, and defeat the attempts of the ancient enemies of your majesty's crown and kingdom.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

The cordial expressions of your constant attachment to my person and family, are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your zeal and affection.

I have the firmest confidence in the fidelity and spirit of my people, and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the Divine Providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman; Matthew Blakiston, Esq; alderman; William Stephenson, Esq; alderman; James Hodges, Esq; town-clerk.

SATURDAY, 9.

Saville-House. This day the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, waited on his royal highness the prince of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Hon. lord Robert Bertie, one of the lords of his royal highness's bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech:

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

Your royal highness having happily attained your age of twenty-one years, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highness upon an event so pleasing to the king, and so very interesting to his majesty's faithful subjects.

But permit us, Sir, at the same time, without offending the modesty which so eminently distinguishes and adorns your character, to express the yet greater pleasure we enjoy in beholding your royal highness possessed of every virtue and accomplishment which we had reason to presage from the excellence of your genius, and the goodness of your disposition.

When we consider your royal highness's exemplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards the king, your respectful affection for your august mother, your early knowledge of the constitution and true interests of these kingdoms, and your solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people, we form the most agreeable prospects, and reflect with gratitude upon the wisdom and attention that have been employed to cultivate these noble sentiments in your princely breast.

May they more and more endear your royal highness to his majesty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher sphere in preserving the religious and civil rights, happily entrusted to the protection of his majesty's illustrious house.

To which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for this mark of your duty to the king, and attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of this great city, and for whatever can in the leaſt promote the trade and manufactures of my native country.

They had all the honour to kiſs his royal highneſs's hand.

Leiceſter-Houſe. They alſo waited on her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. chamberlain to her royal highneſs, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments in the following ſpeech.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, warmed with the moſt dutiful affection for his majeſty, and with gratitude to your royal highneſs, for the early and repeated marks of your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment your royal highneſs upon the happineſs of ſeeing your illuſtrious ſon, the prince of Wales, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed with every noble quality which maternal fondneſs could hope, or a free people wiſh, in the heir apparent to the crown.

Theſe, Madam, are the fruits, theſe the glorious rewards of your royal highneſs's pious inſtructions and example.

By having thus laid the foundation of our future happineſs and proſperity, your royal highneſs has ſecured the bleſſings of the preſent age, and a name of diſtinguiſhed honour in the future annals of Great-Britain.

To whom her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I return you many thanks for your obliging compliment; my utmoſt ambition has ever been to ſee my ſon anſwer the expectation of his country; if I have ſucceeded in that, all my wiſhes are compleated.

They all had the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

TUESDAY, 12.

An addreſs of the miniſters and elders of the church of Scotland, met in general aſſembly, was preſented to his majeſty, and graciouſly received.

FRIDAY, 15.

Two houſes, and a workhop, were conſumed by fire, in Cold-bath-fields.

MONDAY, 18.

Catherine Knowland was executed, at Tyburn, purſuant to her ſentence (ſee p. 219.) Andrew Grant, and George Symonds, were reprieved.

MONDAY, 25.

Jacob Tonſon and Edmund Proudfoot, Eſqrs. paid their fines for ſheriff of London and Middleſex.

At Guildhall, George Errington, and Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs. had the majority of hands, for ſheriffs for the year enſuing.

There is now, in Alderſgate workhouſe, one Iſabella Brans, otherwiſe Gillum, 111 years of age, who is in perfect health.

Richard Aſtley, and Jeremiah Marlowe, Eſqrs. have paid their fines, to be excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff of this city and county: Mr. Fowler diſqualified, by ſwearing himſelf inſufficient in point of fortune.

Mr. Shaftoe rode 50 ¼ miles at Newmarket, in 1 hour 48″, and 58″, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The city of Exeter have addreſſed the king, the prince of Wales, and the princeſs dowager, on his royal highneſs's coming of age, which addreſſes were very graciouſly received.

[Addreſſes have been preſented to the king, from the governors and councils of Jamaica and North-Carolina, and from the two battalions of the Norfolk militia, the lord lieutenant and officers of the militia of the county of Huntingdon, and the city of York.]

There is now in the garden of George Montgomery, Eſq; at Chippenham-hall, near Newmarket, in Cambridgeſhire, the largeſt American aloe plant, now coming in flower, that ever was ſeen in England. It is 104 years old, and it is thought it will be 40 feet high.

A houſe at New Mills, near Kingſwood, in Glouceſterſhire, was conſumed by fire; damage 1000l.

Conſiderable damage was alſo lately done at Liverpool, by fire, at a tar and oil warehouſe.

The militia of ſeveral counties have been reviewed this month, by their commanding officers, in the preſence of the lords lieutenants, and great numbers of perſons of diſtinction. They all performed their exerciſe amazingly well, behaved dutifully to their ſuperiors, ſoberly in their quarters, and ſeemed full of chearfulneſs and alacrity, and ready to march wherever they were ordered, for the defence of their country.

A map has been lately publiſhed at Peterſburg, of the country adjoining to the north-weſt of California, which extends and joins to the continent of Aſia, and proves the north-weſt paſſage to China, which has been ſo long ſought, impracticable.

The following is an authentick Liſt of the officers killed, wounded, and dead, belonging to the Forces under the Command of the Hon. General Barrington, *from their leaving* England, *to the 30th of* April *laſt.*

3d regiment, Howard's. Capt. Imber, Lieut. Campbell, Enſign Greenwood, dead; Enſign Grieat, killed; Lieut. Bailie, wounded.—4th regiment, Duroure's. Lieut. Dorrell, Lieut. Abbit, Lieut. Gray, dead; Capt. Dalmahoy, Lieut. Winchleſter, killed; Capt. Col,

Col. Campbell, Enfign Meredith, wounded. —61ſt regiment, Elliott's. Enfign Horner, dead; Capt. Gunning, killed; Lieut. Rowland, wounded.—63d regiment, Watſon's. Lieut. Ralph, Enfign Williams, dead; Lieut. Col. Delbriſay, Major Trolop, Lieut. Read, killed; Capt. Gilman, Lieut. Hart, wounded. —64th regiment, Barrington's. Capt. Sneid, Lieut. Walker, Enfign Irwing, Surgeon Webb, Do. Mate Robinſon, Do. Mate Hudſon, dead; Lieut. Maxwell, Lieut. Bell, Enfign Southouſe, wounded —65th regiment, Armiger's. Lieut. Col. Salt, Lieut. Cromelin, Lieut. Donaldſon, dead; Enfign Leech, killed; Capt. Stevens, Lieut. Ferrell, Lieut. Campbell, wounded.—38th regiment, Roſs's. Lieut. Stewart, dead; Lieut. Plaſtow, killed; Major Melvill, Enfign Dunbar, Surgeon Nicholſon, wounded.—42d regiment, Highlanders. Major Anſtruther, Capt. Arbuthnot, dead; Enfign M'Lean, killed; Major M'Lean, Lieut. M'Lean, Lieut. Leſlie, Lieut. St. Clair, Lieut. Robinſon, wounded.—Artillery. Lieut. Tyndall, killed; Capt. Innis, wounded.—Mr. Jack, engineer, dead.—Total of officers dead 22; killed 11; wounded 21.

A Liſt of the French Navy, *at the Ports of* Breſt, Rochefort, *and* Port Louis; *to rendezvous at* Breſt, *and to be commanded by Meſſrs. de* Conflans, *de la* Motte, *and de* Beaufremont.

In BREST *Harbour.*

	Guns.	
Royal Louis	116	Built as high as the middle deck.
Duc de Bourbon	84	Wants a thorough repair.
Palmier	74	Wants to be repaired.
Le Tonnant, M. de Beaufremont	80	
Le Formidable, M. de la Motte	80	
Le Soleil, M. de Conflans	80	
Le Biſarre, Prince de Mauhazon	64	Carpenters work compleated, and rigging with all expedition, the third of May, 1759.
Le Heros	74	
Le Theſee	64	
Le Superbe	74	
Le Magnifique	74	
Le Jutte	70	
Le Intrepide	74	

In BREST *Road, May* 7, 1759.

L'Eveillé	64	Fitted for the ſea. The 4 laſt ſhips came from Rochefort the 24th of April laſt.
Northumberland	64	
Sphinx	64	
Dauphin Royal	70	
Dragon	64	
Glorieux	74	
Inflexible	64	

In PORT LOUIS, *May* 16, 1759.

L'Orient, M. de Gui-briant	80	Fitted for ſea.
Robuſte	74	
Solitaire	64	Fitting for ſea.
Brilliant	74	

At ROCHEFORT.

Le Hardi	64	Repairing.
St. Michel	64	

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

May 30. JAMES Bruſby, of Whitehall, Eſq; was married to Miſs Cozens, with a fortune of 12,000l.

Thomas Mytton, of Shipton, in Shropſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Edwards.

June 1. Rt. Hon. the earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Miſs White.

Thomas Pettat, of King Stanley, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Paul.

7. Rev. Mr. De Bous, to Miſs Loubier, a 12,000l. fortune.

Samuel Taylor, of Bromyard, in Herefordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Forbes.

John Freeman, jun. of Clifton, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Freeman.

12. Peter Serle, Eſq; to Miſs Wentworth, of Curzon-ſtreet.

14. Hon. Henry Bathurſt, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas, to Miſs Scawen.

Sir Samuel Duckenfield, of Duckenfield-hall, in Cheſhire, Bart. to Miſs Warner, of St. John's-ſquare.

15. Philip Montague, Eſq; to Miſs Partington.

Nathaniel Gould, Eſq; to Mrs. Hamilton.

Lord viſcount M'Duff, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Fife, to lady Dorothy Sinclair, only daughter of the earl of Caithneſs.

Rev. Dr. Markham, maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, to Miſs Goddard.

Herbert Perrot Packington, Eſq; to Mrs. Wilde.

20. Sir John Barker, Bart. to Miſs Lucy Lloyd.

May 28. Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, was delivered of a ſon.

29. —— of William Bromley, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

June 9. Lady Feverſham, of a daughter.

15. Lady of the lord keeper, of a daughter.

18. Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, of a daughter.

19. Counteſs of Suſſex, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 21. DR. Robert Pollock, profeſſor of divinity, in the univerſity of Aberdeen.

30. Charles Montague, Eſq; member for Northampton, in four parliaments.

Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

31. John Dalſton, Eſq; member for Weſtmoreland.

June 1. Dr. Stephens, one of the executors of the late dutcheſs of Marlborough.

James Nihell, M. D. author of ſome phyſical pieces.

4. Relict of Sir Edward Ward, of Bixley, in Norfolk, Bart.

6. Lieut. gen. Philip Bragg, colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.

9. Rev. Dr. Sterne, prebendary of Durham.

John Clarke, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant.

11. Edward Barker, Esq; late cursitor baron and treasurer of the Tenths-office.

Robert Fowler, of Skendlethorpe, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

12. Stephen Crow, of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

15. Robert Surman, Esq; late an eminent Banker.

16. Jeremiah Freeman, Esq; an eminent merchant.

17. Thomas Potter, Esq; joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, &c. member for Oakhampton.

Charles Ackers, of St. John's-street, Esq; an eminent printer; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company, after a long illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude. He was a gentleman of remarkable honour and punctuality in his dealings, and a useful and valuable friend.

19. Joseph Taylor, Esq; clerk of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Thomas Stevens, Esq;

Edward Pauncefort, of Early-Court, in Berkshire, Esq;

21. Mr. Samuel Bridgman, one of the common-council for the ward of Cheap.

23. Abraham Daking, of Bishopsgate-street, Esq;

24. James More Molyneux, Esq; member for Haslemere.

James Barnard, Esq; an eminent sollicitor in chancery.

Donald Cameron, of Kinnicklabar, in Rannach, North-Britain, aged 130. He married a wife when he was 100.

Lately, at Geneva, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Gainsborough, aged about 19.

Theodore Richardson, Esq; merchant at Madeira.

William Perrin, of Jamaica, Esq;

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Forster was presented to the rectory of Chartham, in Kent.—Dr. Markham, to a golden prebend of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Lowther, to the rectory of Upper Leigh, in Devonshire.—Mr. William Basket, to the rectory of Moulton, in Cheshire.—Mr. Henry Bathurst, to the vicarage of Swanscombe, in Norfolk.—Wm. Reeves, M. A. to the rectory of Walsin, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Charles Winkins, to the rectory of Uppington, and chapelry of Horsley, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Cayley, to the residentiaryship of the cathedral of York.—Richard Batson, B. A. to the rectory of Hampton-Boys, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Thomas Wickinga, M. A. to hold the rectories of St. Peter, and St. Owen, in Hereford, with the rectory of Mordeford, in Herefordshire.—To enable Mr. James Pitcairn to hold the rectory of Compton-Bassett, with the rectory of West-Kington, in Wiltshire.—To enable Mr. Henchman to hold the rectory of Folk, in Dorsetshire, with the rectory of Burford, in Wiltshire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, June 2. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, and James Grenville, Esqrs. with lord North, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.—To grant unto William earl of Besborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Esq; the office of post-master-general, in the room of Thomas earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. both deceased.

———, June 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto William Yea, of Pyrland, in the parish of Taunton St. James, in the county of Somerset, Esq, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Clavering, Esq; to be one of his majesty's aid de camps, and to command and take rank as a colonel of foot.—Hugh Valence Jones, Esq; to be a commissioner of excise, and a chief commissioner and governor of and for all and every other his majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, arrears and payable unto his majesty, in the kingdom of Ireland.—To grant unto Richard Cumberland, Esq; the offices of provost marshal, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the crown, of and in his majesty's province of South-Carolina, in America, in the room of Thomas Lowndes, and Hugh Watson, deceased.—To constitute Ralph Bigland, Esq; blue-mantle pursuivant at arms, to be Somerset herald at arms, in the room of John Warburton, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the Papers.

Dr. Hardinge is appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty.

His royal highness prince Edward, is appointed post-captain in the navy, and captain of the Phenix man of war.—Hon. gen. Barrington, col. of the 40th regiment of foot.—Hon. Charles Townshend, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot.—Lieut. Col. Carey, an additional major of the 1st regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.—John Del Garno, Esq; Lieut. Col of Armiger's regiment of foot, and Teavil Appleton, Esq; major.—Sandys Hill, Esq; major of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards.

Alterations

Alterations *in the* List *of* Parliament.

BANBURY. Lord North, re-elected on promotion.

Camelford. ——— Burton, Esq; in the room of Sir John Lade, deceased.

Dover. Dr. Simpson, ——— of Mr. Jones, promoted.

Westmoreland. Robert Lowther, Esq; ——— of John Dalston, Esq; deceased.

B—KR—TS.

ROBERT Sawyer, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, baker.
Timothy Carter, of Beccles, in Suffolk, apothecary.
Abraham Ford, of Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, ironmaster.
Jacob Bright, of Lawrence-lane, warehouseman and factor.
William Gibson, of Birmingham, linendraper.
Henry Dobbins, of Holborn, warehouseman.
William Penkett, of Chester, merchant.
John Ainsworth, of Chelmsford, clockmaker.
John Ham, of Reading, innholder.
Bartholomew Alston, of St. Martin's-lane, merchant.
William Baker, of Kidderminster, weaver.
John Young, of Whitechapel, dealer in tallow.
George Smart, of Cannon-street, vintner.
George Wheelwright, of Long Ditch, victualler.
Hermanus Waag, of St. Mary-Axe, merchant.
Robert Lee, of Westminster, plumber.
Henry Winstanley, of Liverpool, merchant.
Isaac Middman, of Wallingford, chapman.
Thomas Somervell, of Bread-street, linendraper.
Nicholas Butler, of High Holborn, upholsterer.
Daniel Bayley, of Delahey-street, scrivener.
Peter Chamberlayne, of Norwich, carpenter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 8.
Ditto at Sight 35 4 a $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5.
Rotterdam 35 9.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 37 9.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Ditto, 2 Usance 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Cadiz 40.
Madrid 39 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 40.
Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Leghorn 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Venice 50 $\frac{3}{8}$.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{7}{8}$ a 6d.
Porto 5s. 5d $\frac{3}{4}$.
Dublin 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, April 25.

A MEMORIAL *presented to the General of the* French *Islands, by the Governors and Lieutenants* du Roi *of the several Quarters in the Island of* Martinico, Jan. 1, 1759.

THE orders given us by the general, the 25th of last November, for holding our several districts in readiness to march; and the reports spread of an armament fitted out in England, which was said to be destined for these colonies, have determined us to lay before the general the condition of this island, and its different districts, the command of which is intrusted to us, under his directions.

The precautions necessary for securing his majesty's possessions become more pressing, as we are threatened by the enemy; and we should think ourselves deficient in our duty, if we omitted representing to our governor the means conducive to the security and defence of the island.

Our trade with the Dutch is become our sole dependance: The general must be convinced of it, since he has authorized it: We can expect no succour from Europe, as we have been abandoned by it ever since the war broke out: And the manner in which traders have been suffered to come among us has been of little service to the colony. The merchants, who have had permissions granted them, have abused and defeated the intention of the general. Possessed of this privilege, they have made themselves the arbitrary disposers of all provisions brought in, and of all our own commodities sent out; and of consequence, the former have been at a high price as their avarice could raise it, and the latter as low as self-interest could sink it. While the general meant providing, by this means, supports for the country, and the inhabitants were the object of his good intentions, they, by a criminal abuse of the permissions granted, have not reaped the least benefit from them. The colony, for two months, has been destitute of all kinds of provisions: The view of the general was to provide some in sending men of war to convoy vessels from St. Eustatius to this island; but the use the merchants of St. Pierre's have made of their permissions has destroyed all our expectations of relief by that method. By this means, the island still suffers the want of provisions; all our own commodities lie upon our hands; and masters are unable to support their slaves, who are perishing thro' hunger. The interests of the king and country are mutual and reciprocal; the loss of negroes diminishes his majesty's revenue; and the great, not to say the entire stop put to the exportation of our commodities, is such a blow to our trade, that we feel it in the most sensible manner. Many of our inhabitants have not been able to repair the mischief and damage done their buildings and plantations by the last hurricane; and their reduced situation incapacitated them from furnishing negroes, so easily as could have been wished, for the use of the publick works. Every one is animated with the warmest zeal and inclination: But ought we not to be apprehensive of dreadful consequences from slaves who are half-starved, and to whom all bondage is equal. Misery debases mankind; and when it has reduced them to a precarious situation, we often find them have recourse to confusion and despair, as a remedy against the ills which oppress them.

From the accounts we daily receive of what paſſes in our diſtricts, and the enquiries it is our duty to make into every condition, we can, without exaggeration, affirm, that the beſt provided of our inhabitants partake largely of the preſent calamity, and want many of the common neceſſaries of life, whilſt others have not ſo much as a grain of ſalt in their houſes.

Another great misfortune is, that the inhabitants are reduced to the neceſſity of killing their cattle, to keep their negro children, and ſick people alive: But this reſource muſt ſoon fail, and our mills ſtand ſtill for want of cattle to work them; and by this means, we ſhall conſume beforehand the reſerve we might otherwiſe have in caſe of a ſiege.

It is ſufficient to repreſent to the general theſe misfortunes: The goodneſs of his heart for a people entruſted to his care will point out a remedy, in ſuppreſſing the permiſſions granted to particular merchants, and in permitting neutral veſſels to come freely into all our ports, and trade with the inhabitants, without firſt addreſſing themſelves to the merchants. When every quarter becomes ſtocked with proviſions, and men can eat, we ſhall ſee their zeal, which the famine had damped, revive again; and when the inhabitants ſee their properties ſecured, by finiſhing the publick works, and taking all precautions neceſſary for their defence, they will be eaſy, and unite themſelves in repulſing the enemy with the courage they have always hitherto teſtified. Care, however, ought to be taken for ſecuring his majeſty's duties, and there is a method of doing it; for in every port where there are no guns to command ſuch veſſels importing the proviſions, the commandant of the quarter may oblige the cuſtom-houſe officers to viſit them, and bring their ſails on ſhore till the king's duties are paid.

In times of calamity, the king gives every aſſiſtance to his diſtreſſed ſubjects, and this colony claims help and relief againſt the famine which is devouring it.

The citadel of Fort Royal ſeems the principal object on which the ſafety and defence of the country depends: The loſs of that muſt neceſſarily be attended with the loſs of the whole iſland: We may indeed retire into the woods; but how are we to ſubſiſt there? When the enemy are become maſters of this place, how are we to expect ſuccours from without? The whole colony ought to make the moſt vigorous efforts to ſtop the progreſs of an invading enemy, and every man will ſet about it in earneſt, if the fort was properly provided with every thing for its ſafety and defence; and if magazines for furniſhing the neceſſaries of life, as well as of war, were eſtabliſhed in the different quarters of the iſland. Signed,

Chaillon, Lou. Villiers,
De Folleville, De Poincey,
De Lignery, Rouille.

[*The French Officer's Journal in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN our laſt, we left prince Henry of Pruſſia, with the army under his command, advancing into Franconia. Upon the approach of the Pruſſians, the imperial army, whoſe head quarters were then at Cullembach, retired to Bamberg; but beſides the ſkirmiſh the Pruſſians had with general Macguire, as mentioned in our laſt, they had two ſucceſſive ſkirmiſhes with a detachment of the Imperialiſts under general Reid, in both of which they had the advantage; and after a ſhort bombardment, they obliged M de Buſeck to ſurrender Cronach, and the caſtle of Rotenberg. They then began their march towards Bamberg; and though the Imperialiſts were to be ſoon rejoined by general Macguire, and their ſeveral other detachments, yet they found they could not venture an engagement with prince Henry; but on the 14th ult. retired from thence to Nurenberg, and probably would have been followed by prince Henry; but upon his being informed that a large body of Auſtrians, under general Gemmingen, had entered Saxony, he was obliged to return into that country, and therefore from Bamberg he ſet out upon his return on the 21ſt, after having raiſed large contributions in the biſhoprick of Bamberg, and marquiſate of Cullembach, part of which was paid in ready money, and for the reſt he carried hoſtages along with him. Beſide this, he carried off, or deſtroyed, all the magazines that had been provided for the ſubſiſtence of the imperial army, and no leſs than 1500 of their troops were ſent priſoners to Leipzig.

Upon the retreat of the Pruſſians, the Imperialiſts ſent a detachment, under count Palfy, to harraſs their rear, who came up with it, on the 30th, near Hoff; but they caught a tartar; for after a ſmart engagement, they were defeated, with the loſs of general Kleefeld taken priſoner, and the prince of Stolberg either taken or killed, beſide a large number of men; and, in their turn, were purſued by the Pruſſians as far as Beirat. Upon the return of the Pruſſians into Saxony, the Auſtrians under general Gemmingen retired to Commota, in Bohemia, and the imperial army ſoon after began to move back again towards Bamberg, where they arrived on the 13th inſt. being reduced to not above 10,000 men, becauſe all the Auſtrian regiments but four have left them, and are marched into Bohemia, upon an apprehenſion that prince Henry deſigned to pay another viſit to that kingdom; but it is now ſaid, that he is marched, with his whole army, in two columns, towards the Oder, to meet the Ruſſians, part of whom have already entered Pomerania, and another part are marching towards the Lower Cileſia.

As the king of Pruſſia has been obliged to withdraw moſt of his troops that were under

general

general Fouquet, in Upper Silesia, in order to send them against the Russians, the Austrian general de Ville, has taken the advantage of it, to advance into that part of Silesia belonging to the king of Prussia, and on the 29th ult. was encamped within sight of Neiss.

As to the Prussian army, under the king in person, and the Austrian army under marshal count Daun, they remained in the same position when our last accounts came from thence; but the approach of the Russians will probably make both alter their position in a very short time.

Soon after the middle of last month, the French armies, both upon the Upper and Lower Rhine assembled, and began to move towards one another; and on the 3d inst. they joined, near Marpurg, from whence they marched northward, and on the 10th arrived at Corbach, where marshal Contades took up his head quarters; and on the 11th some of their light troops took possession of Cassel without opposition, as general Imhoff, with the troops under his command, had before retired towards Paderborn. On the 12th marshal Contades encamped at Stadtberg; and in the mean time, the duke de Broglio, who commands the right wing, marched from Cassel into the territories of Hanover, where he took possession of Munden and Gottingen. During these marches of the French army, the allied army being assembled, marched only to Lipstadt; and, by our last accounts, were encamped about Soest and Werle, where, if they remain, the two armies must soon come to blows; for they are come so near one another, that on the 14th there was a smart skirmish between two of their advanced parties, between Lieberg and Wurrenberg, in which, we are told, that the allies had many killed, and 300 made prisoners; but as the account comes from Dusseldorp, now possessed by the enemy, they say nothing of the loss of the French.

By a convention entered into between the Swedes and Russians, on the 2d of March last, they are to form a strong united squadron, to act this summer in the Baltick; and from Dantzick, we have advice, that on the 31st ult. the Russian fleet appeared two leagues out at sea, and made a signal to the three Russian men of war then in that road, who immediately weighed anchor and joined them, and in a short time they were all out of sight.

Paris, June 15. On the 6th, as the Pleyade and Oiseau frigates were returning from Marseilles to Toulon, they were discovered by the English fleet, and three ships of the line, and twenty boats, were sent to give them chace. After exchanging some broadsides, the wind turned against the frigates, and as they could not get into the harbour of Toulon, they ran on shore at the Sebiettes, under the protection of two batteries of six and eight guns, 18 pounders. The English came up, and by a very brisk fire, several times dismounted the batteries, which being as often repaired, maintained a smart fire for five hours. Two of the English ships were so much damaged, that they were obliged to send for thirty boats to tow them. Three or four of these boats were sunk by our bombs. When the firing ceased, the enemy stood out to sea. Had not the wind favoured their retreat, we should certainly have taken or sunk some of their vessels. [We shall probably have soon a different account of this affair from our own people.]

The following article will shew what an immense fortune may be amassed by preaching and pretended sanctity.

Naples, May 29. Last week the apartment of the late father Pepe, the jesuit, for whose pulpit and confession-box the people made such scrambling, was opened, in presence of our cardinal archbishop, and one of the king's ministers. There were found in it 600 ounces of gold in specie; bills amounting to 56,000 ducats; 1600lb. of wax; 18 copper vessels full of Dutch tobacco; three gold repeating watches; four snuff-boxes made of rare shells; 260 silk handkerchiefs, and a capital of 300,000 ducats. Before his death he made a present to Jesus church of a piece of velvet hangings, laced with gold, a large statue of the immaculate conception, of massy silver, and a fine pyramid to be erected in the front of the church.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* May *and* June, 1759.

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Chriſtened	Males	673	1326
	Females	653	
Buried	Males	797	1610
	Females	813	

Died under 2 Years old		536
Between 2 and 5	—	182
5 and 10	—	72
10 and 20	—	89
20 and 30	—	145
30 and 40	—	147
40 and 50	—	134
50 and 60	—	99
60 and 70	—	100
70 and 80	—	67
80 and 90	—	29
90 and 100	—	10
		1610

Buried Within the Walls	— —	121
Without the Walls	—	387
In Mid. and Surry	— —	728
City and Sub. Weſtminſter		374
		1610

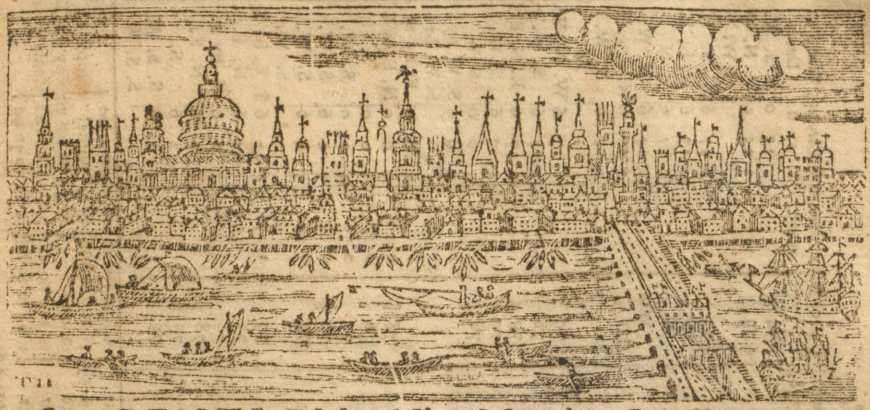
Weekly, May 22	—	316
29	—	326
June 5	—	335
12	—	299
19	—	334
		1610

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1	Sunday															W.	rain
2	111			79 ⅜		78 ¾			78				79		2 17 6	W. S. W.	fine
3	111			79 ⅜		78 ⅞			78				78 ⅞		2 17 6	N. by E.	fine
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5	110 ¾			78 ½		78 ¼			77 ½				78 ⅛		2 17 6	N. W.	hot
6	110 ¼			78 ½		78 ¼			77				78		2 17 6	N. E. by N.	hot
7	110 ½			79		78 ½			77 ⅛						2 17 6	N. W.	sultry
8	Sunday															W.	sultry
9	110 ½			79		78 ¼			77 ¼				79 ⅛		2 17 6	W. N. W.	sultry
10	110 ¼			78 ⅜		78 ¾			77 ½				78 ⅝		2 17 6	S. W.	sultry
11	110 ¼			79 ⅛		79			77 ¼				79 ⅛		2 17 6	E. N. E.	hot, rain
12	110 ¾			79 ¼		78 ¾			77 ½				79		2 17 6	S. W.	fine
13	110 ⅛			79 ¼		78 ¾			77 ½				78 ¾		3 0 0	S. W.	fine
14	110			79 ¼		78 ¼	77		77 ½						3 0 9	S. W. by S.	hot
15	Sunday															S. W. by S.	hot
16	110			79 ¼		78 ¾			77 ½						3 0 0	E. by N.	rain
17	110			79 ⅛		78 ¾			77 ⅜				78 ¾	0 10 6	3 0 0	N. E. by E.	fine
18	110	122 ½		79 ⅛		79			77 ¾				78 ⅞	0 8 0	3 0 0	S.	hot
19	110 ⅜	122 ½		79 ¾		79 ¼			77				79	0 8 0	3 0 0	S. W.	hot
20	110 ½	122 ½		79 ⅞		79 ⅛			77 ¼				79 ⅛	0 7 0	3 2 6	S. W.	hot
21	110 ½	122 ½	101 ¾	80		79 ⅛			78				79	0 7 0	3 2 6	S. W.	hot
22	Sunday															S. W.	hot
23	110 ½	123	93 ½	80		79 ¼	77 ¾		78				79	0 7 0	3 2 6	S. E. by S.	hot
24	110 ½	123	93 ½	79 ⅞		79 ⅜			77 ⅞				79		3 2 6	N. E.	hot
25	110 ¼	123	93 ¼	80		79 ⅝			78				79		3 2 6	E. by S.	hot
26	110	122 ¾	93 ¼	80		79 ⅜			78				78 ⅞		3 2 6	N. E.	hot
27	110	123 ¼	93 ¼	80	79	79 ¼		78 ¼	78 ⅛				79 ⅜		3 2 6	S.	warm
28	110 ¼	123	92	80 ½	79 ¼	79 ¼		78 ¼	78 ¼	81 ¼			79 ⅛		3 2 6	S. S. W.	warm
29	Sunday															S. S. W.	warm

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JULY, 1759.

Serious CONSIDERATIONS *concerning an* INVASION.

From the Weſtminſter Journal, July 21.

THAT the French will attempt an invaſion, I have no manner of doubt; I have too good an opinion of the abilities of their miniſtry to doubt it. The ruin of their trade, the loſs of their moſt valuable poſſeſſions, which furniſh the ſprings of their commerce, the loſs of reputation in the eyes of all Europe, by the repeated loſſes and inſults they have ſuffered on their own coaſts, with a thouſand other conſiderations, muſt make them ſenſible that they have now no chance of recovering that importance which they have always held in Europe, but by hazarding a bold ſtroke; and none ſo likely to ſucceed, as to carry the ſword into the bowels of their capital enemy.

Appearances, it is true, are againſt them, but fortune may be for them. The operations, by ſea, cannot be ſo mechanically, or ſo deliberately conducted, as thoſe by land: An unlucky atom of powder, may blow up the fineſt ſhip, and diſable the fineſt fleet that ever ſailed. The winds and tides may lock up one ſquadron, and fill the ſails of another. A tempeſt may deſtroy or diſſipate a fleet upon one coaſt, and forward it upon another. Nay, it has been often ſeen, that when two fleets of unequal force have been engaged, they have come off with equal loſs, which is in fact a victory to the weakeſt, while the ſtronger had it not in his power to make an advantage by its ſuperiority.

All theſe are conſiderations in favour of any deſperate effort, which the French, in the teeth of probability, may make with their fleet. Sir John Norris, one of the beſt and moſt experienced ſeamen that ever England bred; Sir Charles Wager, who was as honeſt a man, and as able a ſeaman, as any in his time; nay, admiral Vernon himſelf, were often heard to own, that our fleet, though a probable, was but a precarious defence to our coaſts. Suppoſing, therefore, for argument ſake, the two French ſquadrons, by joining, to be equal to our fleet now under Sir Edward Hawke; ſuppoſing them to be ſuperior, which, I will venture to ſay, is no unreaſonable ſuppoſition; is it not worth their while to hazard an engagement? Undoubtedly it is: For it is a maxim, with all good generals and admirals, always to hazard an engagement, when the advantages they can get by a victory, greatly over-balance the loſs they can ſuffer by a defeat. Suppoſing the French to be beat in this engagement, they loſe eight or ten ſhips, and there is an end of the affair; and even then, their fleet is as uſeful to them, as it can be while it is locked up in their harbours. But ſuppoſing (which Heaven avert) by any of the accidents I have already mentioned, or by the dint of ſuperiority, the French fleet ſhould beat ours, what muſt then be the conſequence; undoubtedly then they would be able to employ their flat bottomed boats with ſafety and effect. But ſuppoſing, what by no means is improbable or impoſſible, that they ſhould be able, by the aſſiſtance of winds and tides, to draw our fleet off their coaſts, the conſequence muſt be the ſame, if not worſe; for then a very weak eſcort will be able to take charge of their boats, in the ſhort run they have between their own and the Britiſh coaſts.

My reader, undoubtedly, by this time, has a right to aſk what I mean by all this diſcouraging preachment. My meaning is not to diſcourage, but to awaken every Briton, who (as too many are) is lulled to ſecurity by the ſtrength and ſtation of our fleet. My meaning is to convince him,

that it is only a probable ſecurity, and that events at ſea are at beſt precarious. My meaning is to tell the publick, that unanimity by land, as well as by ſea, is the only ſecurity that this iſland has, or can have, againſt its enemies. We are not to regard what French or Frenchified papers A ſay upon this head; we are either to read them backwards, like a witch's prayer, or we are to conſtrue them as common ſenſe and experience dictate. It is now well known, that the laſt real invaſion which France deſigned againſt this country, had very near taken effect before we B knew of its being deſigned, and that it was over before we heard of our danger. This was in the beginning of the year 1744, when 12,000 French troops, under marſhal Saxe himſelf, and aſſiſted by the pretender, in perſon, were prepared to be thrown over into England. The French, C at that time, as now, pretended, in their publick papers, that Rocqueville, their admiral, was to take a number of flat-bottomed boats under his protection: But the real ſcheme was otherwiſe. He put to ſea with one part of their fleet, and providence, at that period, ſeemed D moſt wonderfully to exert itſelf, in teaching mankind of how little avail human diſpoſitions are, that depend upon the elements of nature. Sir John Norris, by one of the ſpeedieſt and moſt vigorous equipments ever known, got up with Rocqueville, who was inferior to him in E ſtrength, about dark. That night the elements declared for the French, and while the Engliſh thought they had them impounded, next morning they were irrecoverably gone, and thereby, in all probability, they ſaved every ſhip they had.

While this was tranſacting on the coaſt F of England, count Saxe, and the young pretender, were actually embarking, and had put to ſea, upon the coaſt of France. Four or five thouſand troops were embarked in tranſports, and the embarkation of the reſt was going on with all the ſpirit and ſucceſs imaginable, when the very G winds that ſaved them in one place, daſhed them to pieces in another, and rendered the ſcheme abortive. I ſhall juſt aſk my reader, what he thinks the event muſt have been, if, at that time, when the nation was divided, diſarmed, and diſfurniſhed of troops, that invaſion had taken H place, and how many hundred chances there were to one, that it did.

I ſhall conclude with this exhortation to my countrymen. Let us, on this occaſion, be unanimous; let us act, as if our ſituation was not an iſland, but on the continent; let us reflect, that we have neither walls nor fortifications to truſt to, and that our own hearts and bodies muſt ſerve us inſtead of both; and let us take the advice of old Buchannan:

Nec foſſa et muris, Patriam, ſed marte tueri.

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

Ships of War taken and deſtroyed on both Sides, during the preſent War.

French Ships of War.		*By what Ships taken or deſtroyed.*
Alcide	Guns 64	Dunkirk and Defiance.
Lys	64	
Eſperance	74	Orford.
Royal Chariot	36	Torbay.
Aquillon	48	Antelope.
Nymph	30	Hampton Court.
Eſcarboucle	16	Iſis.
Emerald	28	Southampton.
A new ſloop	4	Phœnix privateer.
Hermione	28	Unicorn.
Alcyon	50	Huſſar and Dolphin.
Abenaquiſe	38	Sheerneſs and Chicheſter.
Arc en-Ciel	50	Litchfield.
Foudroyant	80	Monmouth.
Orpheus	64	Revenge.
Raiſonable	64	Dorſetſhire.
Galathea	24	Eſſex.
Loire	36	St. Albans.
Roſe	36	Monmouth.
Prudent	74	Boſcawen's ſquadron, at Louiſbourgh.
Entreprenant	74	
Capricieux	64	
Celebre	64	
Apollo	50	
Fidelle	36	
Chevre	16	
Biche	16	
Bienfaiſant	64	Taken by ditto at ditto.
Diana	36	
Echo	32	
Garland	22	Renown and Maidſtone.
Duc d'Hanover	14	Lizard.
Belliqueux	64	Antelope.
Bellona	30	Veſtal.
Mignone	20	Æolus.
Danaë	40	Southampton.
Arethuſa	36	Thames.
Hardy	20	Dreadnought.
Hermione	26	Ditto.
	1632	
One of	50	Lord Howe, at St. Malo's, no Guns.
One of	36	

Total, fifteen of the line, and twenty-ſix frigates.

Duc d'Aquitaine 64, private ſhip of war, taken by the Eagle and Medway.

Count

Count de St. Florentine 64, private ship of war, taken by the Achilles.

They have likewise loſt by Accidents.

Opiniatre	64	Sunk in Conquet road.
Greenwich	50	
Leopard	60	Burnt at Quebeck.
Bien Amie	64	Loſt in the Eaſt-Indies.
Aigle	50	All loſt at ſea.
Concord	30	
Sauvage	30	

Liſt of Ships taken from us this War.

Blandford	20	But returned.
Warwick	60	
Greenwich	50	This ſince loſt.
Merlin	14	But ſince retaken.
Winchelſea	24	Since retaken.
Stork.	10	

So that at this time they have only the Warwick and Stork to boaſt of.

Liſt of what Ships we have loſt by Accidents.

Mars	64	Loſt at Halifax.
Tilbury	60	Loſt off Louiſbourg.
Invincible	74	Loſt at Spithead.
Litchfield	50	Loſt on the Guinea coaſt.
Prince George	84	Burnt at ſea.
Bridgwater	24	Run aſhore at Fort St. David's.
Triton	20	

From the IDLER.

NO complaint is more frequently repeated among the learned, than that of the waſte made, by time, among the labours of antiquity. Of thoſe who once filled the civilized world with their renown, nothing is now left but their names, which are left only to raiſe deſires that never can be ſatisfied, and ſorrow which never can be comforted.

Had all the writings of the ancients been faithfully delivered down, from age to age, had the Alexandrian library been ſpared, and the Palatine repoſitories remained unimpaired, how much might we have known of, which we are now doomed to be ignorant, how many laborious enquiries, and dark conjectures, how many collations of broken hints and mutilated paſſages might have been ſpared. We ſhould have known the ſucceſſions of princes, the revolutions of empire, the actions of the great, and opinions of the wiſe, the laws and conſtitutions of every ſtate, and the arts by which publick grandeur and happineſs are acquired and preſerved. We ſhould have traced the progreſs of life, ſeen colonies from diſtant regions take poſſeſſion of European deſarts, and troops of ſavages ſettled into communities, by the deſire of keeping what they had acquired; we ſhould have traced the progreſs and utility, and travelled upward to the original of things, by the light of hiſtory, till, in remoter times, it had glimmered in fable, and at laſt been left in darkneſs.

If the works of imagination had been leſs diminiſhed, it is likely that all future times might have been ſupplied with inexhauſtible amuſement, by the fictions of antiquity. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides would have ſhewn all the ſtronger paſſions in all their diverſities, and the comedies of Menander would have furniſhed all the maxims of domeſtick life. Nothing would have been neceſſary to moral wiſdom, but to have ſtudied theſe great maſters, whoſe knowledge would have guided doubt, and whoſe authority would have ſilenced cavils.

Such are the thoughts that riſe in every ſtudent, when his curioſity is eluded, and his ſearches are fruſtrated; yet it may, perhaps, be doubted, whether our complaints are not ſometimes inconſiderate, and whether we do not imagine more evil than we feel. Of the ancients, enough remains to excite our emulation, and direct our endeavours. Many of the works which time has left us, we know to have been thoſe that were moſt eſteemed, and which antiquity itſelf conſidered as models; and, having the originals, we may, without much regret, loſe the imitations. The obſcurity which the want of cotemporary writers often produces, only darkens ſingle paſſages, and thoſe commonly of ſlight importance. The general tendency of every piece may be commonly known; and though that diligence deſerves praiſe, which leaves nothing unexamined, yet its miſcarriages are not much to be lamented; for the moſt uſeful truths are always univerſal, and unconnected with accidents and cuſtoms.

Such is the general conſpiracy of human nature, againſt contemporary merit, that if we had inherited, from antiquity, enough to afford employment for the laborious, and amuſement for the idle, I know not what room would have been left for modern genius, or modern induſtry; almoſt every ſubject would have been pre-occupied, and every ſtyle would have been fixed by a precedent, from which few would have ventured to depart. Every writer would have had a rival, whoſe ſuperiority was already acknowledged, and to whoſe fame his work would, even

before it was seen, be marked out for a sacrifice.

We see how little the united experience of mankind have been able to add to the heroick characters displayed by Homer, and how few incidents the fertile imagination of modern Italy has yet produced, A which may not be found in the Iliad and Odyssey. It is likely, that if all the works of the Athenian philosophers had remained, Malbranche and Locke would have been condemned to be silent readers of the ancient metaphysicians; and it is apparent, that if the old writers had all B remained, the Idler could not have written a disquisition on the loss.

STATE *of the* MILITIA *of this Kingdom.*

Counties.	Nob. & Gent. Lieutenants.	Number to be raised.	Offered & near comp.	Now on Duty.	
Bedford	Bedford	400			
Berks	St. Alban's	560	560		C
Bucks	Temple	560	560		
Cambridge	Royston	480	480		
Chester	Cholmond.	560	560		
Cornwall	Edgecumbe	640			
Cumberland	Egremont	320			
Derby	Devonshire	560			
Devon	Bedford	1600	1600	1600	
Dorset	Shaftesbury	640	640	640	D
Durham	Darlington	400			
Essex	Rochford	960	960		
Gloucester	Chedworth	960	560		
Hereford	C. H. Williams	480			
Hertford	Cowper	560	560		
Huntingdon	Manchester	320	320		
Kent	Dorset	960	560		
Lancaster	Strange	800			E
Leicester	Rutland	560			
Lincoln	Ancaster	1200	1200		
Middlesex	Newcastle	1600			
Tower Hamlets	Cornwallis	1160			
Monmouth	Col. Morgan	240	240		
Norfolk	Orford	960	960	960	F
Northampt.	Halifax	640			
Northumb.	Northumb.	560	560		
Nottingham	Newcastle	480			
Oxford	Old Interest	560			
Rutland	Exeter	120			
Salop	Powis	640			
Somerset	Pawlet	840	840	840	
Southampt.	Bolton	960	960		G
Stafford	Gower	560			
Suffolk	Grafton	960	960		
Surry	Onslow	800	800	800	
Sussex	Abergaven.	800	800		
Warwick	Hertford	640	640	640	
Westmorl.	J. Lowther	240			
Worcester	Coventry	560			
Wilts	Pembroke	800	800	800	H
York, W. R.	Rockingha.	1240	236		
N. R.	Holderneſſe	720			
E. R.	Irwin	480			
Anglesea	Ow. Myrick	80			
Brecknock	Col Morgan	160	160		
Cardigan	L. Sburne	120	120		
Caermarth.	Geo. Rice	200			
Carnarvan.	John Wynn	80			
Denbigh.	R. Myddleton	280			
Flint	Cholmond.	120			
Merionet.		80			
Montgom.		240			
Glamorgan.	Plymouth	360			
Pembroke.	Wm Owen	260			
Radnor.	H. Gwyne	120			
Total		32100	17436	6280	

Brief Account of the CAMBRICK ACT.

BY this act, no cambricks or *French* lawns, or other linens whatsoever, of the kind usually entered under the denomination of cambricks, shall be imported after the 1st of *August* next but in bales, cases, or boxes, covered with sackcloth or canvas, containing each 100 whole pieces, or 200 half pieces, on penalty of forfeiture thereof. Cambricks and *French* lawns shall be imported for exportation only, and be lodged in the king's warehouses, and delivered out under like security and restrictions, as prohibited *East-India* goods. Upon importation they shall pay only the half subsidy. All cambricks and *French* lawns in the custody of any persons shall be deposited by the 1st of *August* next in the king's warehouses, and the bonds thereupon shall be delivered up, and the drawback upon exportation be paid; and the goods shall not be delivered out again but for exportation. Cambricks and *French* lawns exposed to sale, or found in private possession, after the said day, shall be forfeited; and shall be liable to be *searched for* and seized in like manner *as other prohibited* and uncustomed *goods are*: And the offender shall forfeit 200l. over and above all other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any former act. If any doubt shall arise concerning the species or quality of the goods, or the place of their manufacture, the proof shall lie on the owner.

The penalty of 5l. inflicted by 18 Geo. II. c. 36. §. 1. and payable to the informer, on any person that shall wear any cambrick or *French* lawn, still remains in force, and is recoverable on conviction by oath of one witness before one justice.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LIVE in the country and converse with very few, but I love my country notwithstanding, and am therefore desirous of knowing how the world goes. For this, I am obliged to your Magazine, which has come most frequently to my hands, and appears to me instructive, moderate, and free from party prejudices, which is the reason of my application. I am very sorry to find that our enemies the French, have been able to establish funds for large sums, to

procure upon them what money they wanted, and in consequence of these supplies, to fit out a fleet, prepare an army, and keep a numerous militia upon their coast, at the same time that they threaten us with an invasion, and affect to publish the preparations they are making with that view; which I consider as facts, because they have been so often asserted, and never contradicted.

It is not my purpose either to dispute or dismay; on the contrary, I mean to encourage and to excite my countrymen to stand on their defence at all events. We have already raised many millions upon easier terms than they have done, or are capable of doing: There needs no art to sustain our publick credit, the only measure requisite for that purpose is, to make it well understood. I am convinced that the wealth of this nation is far from being exhausted, and that the treasure already given being properly applied, reasonable proposals will not only be relished at home, but also draw great sums from abroad, for the support of a government that never broke its word. In regard to the invasion, it has rendered us unanimous, and if our militia had been fully raised, we should at this time have been more formidable to the wisest of our enemies, than they can be to the weakest and most timorous amongst us.

However, taking things as they state them, our case is far from being dangerous, much less desperate, since by a few hints I shall shew that in a very little time, and with little or no expence, such a force may be added to that which we already have, as will amply provide for our safety. We have a noble fleet, and as our enemies with all their new inventions have not yet learned the art of flying, we may reasonably hope that they will not pass the seas without loss. The greater the force with which they attempt an invasion, the greater the risk. But supposing them to be landed, my first hint is, that there are within a few miles of this capital at least forty thousand horse, that if properly trained might be made to stand fire, and this, upon a royal proclamation, would, I presume, be readily and chearfully done, and by this means good would be drawn out of evil, and the effects of our luxury converted at once into a mode of defence, equally effectual in respect to us, and unprovided for by them.

My next hint is, that those to whom these horses belong, may with very small charges, provide their livery or their other servants with arms, and have them taught the use of those arms for their defence. This surely no prudent master would think hard, no brave or honest servant would decline. I am not lawyer enough to know how this is to be brought about, but throw out what I take to be a useful intimation for the sake of those who have knowledge, power, and inclination to model it; and taking these hints together, I apprehend it will produce a cavalry numerous enough to harrass our enemies, and to second the martial endeavours of our gallant regulars and brave militia.

There is one thing more that makes so strong an impression upon my mind that I cannot help mentioning it to you, which is, the propriety of teaching the manual exercise to youth at boarding-schools and academies *, which would have many good effects, and as far as I am able to discern, would be attended with no ill consequences. It would root out that effeminacy which is the reproach of the present generation: It would give a manly and genteel air with little trouble, and scarce any loss of time: It would make young men healthy and robust, by opening their chests, and giving a free and equal action to their limbs: It would revive that noble spirit which distinguish'd our ancestors, and it would imprint a terror upon our foes, that may procure peace and prosperity to future times.

I remain, &c. Yours,

WATCHFUL.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

GIVE me leave, by the means of your useful Magazine, to call upon the author of the letters (see Lond. Mag. for October, 1750, p. 451, Septemb. 1751, p. 405, May, 1754, p. 210, and for May, 1755, p. 233.) against prostituting holy orders to supply a maintenance for bankrupt tradesmen, who (according to the decent excuse of those who sollicit admittance for them) are good for nothing, and cannot be therefore otherwise provided for, to resume his pen, by which he so effectually curbed this abuse till this very time; but which begins to revive, and is recommenced in the diocese I now happen to be in, by a late and fresh instance. Or rather I could wish to see the two universities properly alarmed at an abuse that must have so fatal a tendency, in respect to them; and that they would jointly seek a prevention of this evil. In 1438, the university of Oxford complained, that church preferments were bestowed, without any regard to learning or merit; that the colleges were thereby become *empty*, because there was no need of study or learning to be qualified for a benefice. Whereupon the convocation, to whom this complaint was addressed, passed a canon, that none but *graduates* in the universities should be capable of benefices.

Must not the same effect follow, from persons being ordained so frequently, who have never seen an university, and some of

* *Another writer recommends the practice of the manual exercise to charity-schools.*

of them hardly ever a book, or who are incapable of making use of any but in their mother tongue, which all of them, to my knowledge, are not capable of reading right; *none* of them having had a proper training, and every one of them an unfit character? And is it not fit that an equal remedy be sought? God grant that we may some-how see a stop put to it; or the universities, the clergy——religion itself, must all suffer from it, and that in no little degree. Your, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WE learn from d'Estrades, that De Wit having proposed to the French king an invasion of England during the first Dutch war, that monarch replied, That such an attempt would be entirely fruitless, and would tend only to unite the English. *In a few days*, said he, *after our landing, there will be fifty thousand men, at least, upon us.* Now, though I am persuaded that his present most christian majesty hath not half so good a reason to give for making the attempt, as his predecessor gave for declining it; yet it seems not improbable but our enemies may make one desperate effort for the execution of their project; it being a notion pretty general amongst them, that the English are no where so weak, or so easily overcome, as in their own country.

A nation is safe, only in proportion as it is strong; and its strength consists, not so much in numbers and riches, as in discipline and virtue. For, "No numbers of men, though naturally valiant, are able to defend themselves, unless they be well armed, disciplined, and conducted. Their multitude brings confusion; their wealth, when it is likely to be made a prey, increases the fears of the owners, and they, who, if they were brought into good order, might conquer a great part of the world; being destitute of it, dare not think of defending themselves *."

"Athens, says a great author †, was possessed of the same number of forces, when she triumphed with so much glory, and when with so much infamy she was enslaved. She had twenty thousand citizens when she defended the Greeks against the Persians, when she contended for empire with Sparta, and invaded Sicily. She had twenty thousand, when Demetrius Phalereus numbered them, as slaves are told by the head in a market. When Philip attempted to reign in Greece, and appeared at the gates of Athens, she had even lost nothing but time. We may see, in Demosthenes, how difficult it was to awake her: She dreaded Philip, not as the enemy of her liberty, but of her pleasures. This famous city, which had withstood so many defeats, and, after having been so often destroyed, had as often risen out of her ashes, was overthrown at Chæronea, and, at one blow deprived of all hopes of resource. What does it avail her, that Philip send back her prisoners, if he does not return her men? It was ever after as easy to triumph over the Athenian forces, as it would have been difficult to triumph over her virtue."

That great maxim, then, of our modern politicks, which places the strength and security of a nation in the numbers and riches of its inhabitants, when received, as too generally it is, without restriction, appears to be no less false than pernicious. Riches and numbers, no doubt, are useful auxiliaries to virtue, but can by no means supply the want of it: If they could, then might we defy all the efforts and enterprizes of the French, the pretender, the pope, and the d——l.

W. G.

Of the LOWER RHINE, *with a New* MAP *thereof.*

THE circle of the Lower Rhine consists of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the three ecclesiastical electorates, Mentz, Cologn, and Treves, or Triers; but the annexed Map takes in so much of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, &c. as to render it of great importance to our readers, who may be also curious to know the course of that river, rendered so famous in past and present history. It rises in the Grisons country, runs N. by Coire, and continuing its course, forms the lake of Constance: Thence it runs westward, passes by Constance and Schaffhausen, and visiting Basil, runs due N. dividing Swabia from Alsace. It then runs through the palatinate, and, receiving the Neckar, the Maine, and the Moselle, continues its course N. by Mentz, Coblentz, and Cologn, and enters the Low Countries at Skenkenscans: It then divides into several channels, as the Lech, the Waal, &c. which running W. through the United Provinces, discharge themselves into the German sea, below Rotterdam. Its antient channel, which fell into the sea, a little west of Leyden, is entirely choaked up and lost. (See our Map of the Upper Rhine, in our Mag. for April last.)

The

* *Sidney on government.*

† *Montesquieu.*


German Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
British Statute Miles
5 10 20 30 40
Long. E. fr. London
9°
10°
11°
Matten
Hagenau
Ft Louis
Lauterberg
Rhine R.
Durlach
Grunbach
Baden
Wildbad
Calb
Stutgart
Grining
Marbach
Alling

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A nation is safe, only in proportion as it is strong; and its strength consists, not so much in numbers and riches, as in discipline and virtue. For, "No numbers of men, though naturally valiant, are able to defend themselves, unless they be well armed, disciplined, and conducted. Their multitude brings confusion; their wealth, when it is likely to be made a prey, increases the fears of the owners, and they, who, if they were brought into good order, might conquer a great part of the world; being destitute of it, dare not think of defending themselves *."

"Athens, says a great author †, was possessed of the same number of forces, when she triumphed with so much glory, and when with so much infamy she was enslaved. She had twenty thousand citizens when she defended the Greeks against the Persians, when she contended for empire with Sparta, and invaded Sicily. She had twenty thousand, when Demetrius Phalereus numbered them, as slaves are told by the head in a market. When Philip attempted to reign in Greece, and appeared at the gates of Athens, she had even lost nothing but time. We may see, in Demosthenes, how difficult it was to awake her: She dreaded Philip, not as the enemy of her liberty, but of her pleasures. This famous city, which had withstood so many defeats, and, after having been so often destroyed, had as often risen out of her ashes, was overthrown at Chæronea, and, at one blow deprived of all hopes of resource. What does it avail her, that Philip send back her prisoners, if he does not return her men? It was ever after as easy to triumph over the Athenian forces, as it would have been difficult to triumph over her virtue."

That great maxim, then, of our modern politicks, which places the strength and security of a nation in the numbers and riches of its inhabitants, when received, as too generally it is, without restriction, appears to be no less false than pernicious. Riches and numbers, no doubt, are useful auxiliaries to virtue, but can by no means supply the want of it: If they could, then might we defy all the efforts and enterprizes of the French, the pretender, the pope, and the d——l.

W. G.

Of the LOWER RHINE, *with a New* MAP *thereof.*

THE circle of the Lower Rhine consists of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the three ecclesiastical electorates, Mentz, Cologn, and Treves, or Triers; but the annexed Map takes in so much of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, &c. as to render it of great importance to our readers, who may be also curious to know the course of that river, rendered so famous in past and present history. It rises in the Grisons country, runs N. by Coire, and continuing its course, forms the lake of Constance: Thence it runs westward, passes by Constance and Schaffhausen, and visiting Basil, runs due N. dividing Swabia from Alsace. It then runs through the palatinate, and, receiving the Neckar, the Maine, and the Moselle, continues its course N. by Mentz, Coblentz, and Cologn, and enters the Low Countries at Skenkenscans: It then divides into several channels, as the Lech, the Waal, &c. which running W. through the United Provinces, discharge themselves into the German sea, below Rotterdam. Its antient channel, which fell into the sea, a little west of Leyden, is entirely choaked up and lost. (See our Map of the Upper Rhine, in our Mag. for April last.)

The

* *Sidney on government.*

† *Montesquieu.*

For the London Mag.


A New MAP of the
LOWER RIHNE,
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By T. Kitchin Geogr.
WESTPHALIA
DUCHY OF JULIERS
CIRCLE OF THE LOWER RHINE
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE
LORRAIN
ALSACE
SWABIA
Wesel
Halteren
Lip R.
Ham
CITY OF
Dorsten
RECKLINGHAUSEN
Reckinghausen
Heins
Dinslacken
Hornbeck
Holt
Hamborn
Gastorf
Steyll
Dortmundt
Meurs
Duysburg
Bockum
Kempen
Ordingen
Crevelt
Linne
Suchteln
Keyserswerd
Ratingen
Werden
Roer R.
Steinhuis
Angermund
Haltingen
Geldrop
Burick
Nuys
DUSSELDORP
Breckerfeld
Elberfeld
Eirkerad
Upden
Wipper R.
Daten
Lillberg
Solingen
Lennep
Radtvorden
Zons
Wering
Rheindorf
Hocksmagen
Merienheyde
Gravenbruch
Wipperfurt
Linnich
Caster
Bedburg
Neel
Mulheim
Forsbach
Hoich Kirpel
Hulspery Capt.
Agger R.
Duytz
COLOGNE
Marien Zeude
Rodendal
Triesa
Rauschenburg
Neustadt
Marpurg
Lulsdorf
Siegberg
Wildbruil
Siegen
Aelsen
Sieg R.
Boedingen
Gerthausen
Blancken-berg
Dillenburg
Hachenburg
HohenSohns
Homberg
Gromberg
Alendorf
Giessen
Wetzlar
Gruninge
Schotten
Nidda
Fridberg
Usingen
Cambery
Hombarg
Wilstat
Nidder R.
Epstein
Hochst
FRANKFORT
Offenbach
Hanau
Aschaffenburg
Sadtau
Rosspach
Rotenbach
Reck
Lutzelberg
Fulbron
Werthe im
Michelstat
Amorbach
Erpach
Waldthurn
Buchesheim
Konigshoven
Mudach
Limpach
Buchen
Mosbach
Rosenberg
Krautz
Ladenburg
Heidelberg
Dilsberg
Neckar R.
Lauter R.
Angeloch
Wimpfen
Neckers Ulm
Gemingen
Hailbron
Ersingen
Gochsheim
Gilling
Lauffen
Grunbach
Marbach
Greining
Wildbad
Calb
Stutgart
Durlach
Rhine R.
Lauterberg
Baden
Hagenau
Mattin
Fenestrangen
Bitsch
Bergzabern
Landau
Germersheim
Philipsburg
Spier
Wiseloch
Rotenburg
Scharfenek
Anweil
Newstat
Spierbach R.
Luderscheidt
Dudin
Riderings
Viscevillar
Guemund
Zweybruck
Blieskastel
Frankenstein
Lautern
Deidesheim
Gevnsheim
Worms
Heppenheim
Wallom
Hanau
Altzheim
Fidelsheim
Zwingenberg
Bensheim
Lautereck
Falckenstein
Reipoltz-kirch
Wolfstein
Freinsheim
N. Leyninge
Turkheim
Ellerstadt
Wemheim
Otterberg
Warthenheim
Kubelberg
Hersweiler
Sar Louis
Berus
Sarbruck
Elsbach
Villers Bettnoc
Quems-magen
Siersperg
Siriek
Freudelberg
Grimberg
Sarburg
Clonio
TRIERS
Baldenau
Budelich
Hunolstein
Vuiren
Franck
Mosselle
Bernkast.
Traerbach
Pfaltz
Wittlich
Bietburg
Kyllburg
Cocheim
Ebernach
Bulich
Schonek
Manderscheidt
Daun
Munster Myntelt
Alken
Boparn
Nastede
Coblentz
Hermanstein
Engers
Andernach
Monrea
Meien
Hildesheim
Stadtfeld
Pruym Abby
Schoinek
Keyserseseh
Ulmen
Cocheim
Ebernach
Bulich
Schonek
Nastede
Goar
Oberwesel
Rauenech
Caub
Rudelsheim
Geisenheim
Eltzelt
Hopheim
Ingelheim
Bingen
Strom berg
Gennunen
Sponheim
Thann
Kirn
Sobernheim
Sautheim
Oppenheim
Cubernheim
Armsheim
Grutnach
Oberstein
Birckenfelt
Grumbach
Munster Appy
Dreckscokernheim
Sion
Kuschel
Ulm
Lautereck
Hechen
Die Alstat
Kubelberg
Elsbach
Otterberg
Warthenheim
Keyserslautern
Zweybruck
Blieskastel
Frankenstein
Dudin
Riderings
Viscevillar
Guemund
Sar Albe
Bouguenon
Bitsch
Fenestrangen
Matten
Hagenau
Ft. Louis
Baden
Durlach
Rhine R.
Lauterberg
Germersheim
Philipsburg
Landau
Bergzabern
Billickum
Weidenthal
Gmben

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

ON the 28th of September, 1758, the parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 14, and by proclamation it was declared, that it was then to sit for the dispatch of business; but, on the 7th of November, it was by proclamation further prorogued to Thursday the 23d, when both houses being assembled at Westminster, the deputy-usher of the black rod was sent to the house of commons, by the lords authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission, to desire the immediate attendance of that honourable house, in the house of peers, to hear the commission read; and the house of commons attending accordingly, the lord keeper of the great seal, sitting with several other lords on a form, between the throne and the wool-sacks, spoke to the effect following.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to let you know, that, as it is not convenient for his majesty to be present here this day in his royal person, he has been pleased, by letters patent under the great seal, to authorize his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and several lords therein mentioned, to do every thing in the name of his majesty, which ought to be done on the part of his majesty, in this parliament, as may more fully appear by the letters patent."

And the said letters patent being then read, the lord keeper of the great seal, as one of the commissioners, opened the session with a speech to both houses, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 594.

As soon as the commons were retired, the speech of the lords commissioners was read in the house of peers, and a motion made for an address to his majesty, which was agreed to without opposition; and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, was agreed to by the house, and was as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We you majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with hearts full of that duty and affection to your sacred person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of kings.

That constant regard and attention, which your majesty has shewn to the honour and interest of your kingdoms, have filled our minds with the most grateful sentiments; and we see, with real satisfaction, those active and vigilant efforts, which your majesty, in your great wisdom has made, to carry on the war with vigour, in order to the desirable end, which we all wish, a safe and honourable peace.

Justice and good policy required, that our enemies should feel, how dangerous it is for them to provoke the spirit and strength of the British nation. We acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the goodness of the divine Providence, in having crowned your majesty's measures and arms with success in several parts; and we joyfully congratulate your majesty on the conquest of the strong fortress of Louisbourg, with the islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, the taking of Frontenac, and the reduction of Senegal. The high importance of these successes is apparent, in the reputation thereby acquired to your majesty's arms, and in the distress they cannot fail to bring upon the French commerce and colonies, as well as in the happy effects procured to those of Great-Britain.

We have seen, with the warmest emotions of resentment, the exorbitant devastations committed by the armies of France, upon the dominions of your majesty, and those of your allies in Germany. They must now have experienced how much, in consequence of their unbounded ambition to invade their neighbours, their own coasts are exposed, in the demolition of their expensive works at Cherburg, particularly intended for the annoyance of this country; and in the loss of so many ships and vessels, as well privateers as others, in their ports. At the same time, we cannot sufficiently admire your majesty's magnanimity and moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated, on the innocent subjects of that crown, the injurious treatment which you have received.

We have a just sense of the real advantages derived to the operations of Great-

Britain in particular, as well as to the common cauſe in general, from the wiſe conduct of the king of Pruſſia, and prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. Their great abilities, and the bravery of your majeſty's troops, and thoſe of your allies, have been ſignally conſpicuous, in the ſucceſſes with which they have been attended, and muſt be acknowledged by all Europe.

Nothing can poſſibly be of greater national importance, than the navigation and commerce of your ſubjects; and we return your majeſty our dutiful thanks for that protection and ſecurity, which they have received from your royal care, in the diſpoſition of your fleet, to which their preſent flouriſhing condition is ſo much owing. The ſtagnation of our enemy's trade, and the taking and deſtroying ſo many of their capital ſhips of war, ought, in this view, to be reckoned amongſt the moſt happy events.

Permit us to declare our grateful ſenſe of that paternal tenderneſs, which your majeſty has expreſſed for the burdens of your people. We receive from thence the ſtrongeſt encouragement to adhere, the more firmly, to the cauſe of the proteſtant religion and publick liberty, againſt any unnatural union formed to oppreſs it. In this juſt cauſe we will, to our utmoſt, effectually ſtand by and defend your majeſty; ſupport the king of Pruſſia, and the reſt of your allies; and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Our duty and fidelity to your majeſty, and our zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family, are uniform and unalterable; our prayers for the prolongation of your precious life, and auſpicious reign over us, are ſincere and fervent: And we beg leave to give your majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting, on our part, to improve union and good harmony amongſt all your ſubjects, for promoting and ſecuring theſe intereſting and eſſential objects."

Next day their lordſhips waited on his majeſty with their ſaid addreſs, when his majeſty made them a moſt gracious anſwer, which the reader may ſee in your ſaid Magazine, p. 595.

And the commons being returned to their own houſe, the ſpeech was read to the houſe by Mr. Speaker, whereupon a motion was made for an addreſs to his majeſty, which was agreed to *nemine contradicente*, and the addreſs drawn up in purſuance thereof, and next day agreed to by the houſe *nem. con.* was as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks for the ſpeech delivered, by your majeſty's command, to both houſes of parliament.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty, with hearts full of the moſt unfeigned joy, upon the many ſignal ſucceſſes, with which it has pleaſed divine providence to bleſs your majeſty's meaſures and arms in ſeveral parts of the world; particularly in the important conqueſt of the ſtrong fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, ſo eſſential to our operations in North America; the reduction of the valuable ſettlement of Senegal; the total demolition of the harbour and works of Cherbourg, erected at ſo great expence by the enemy, with a particular view to annoy this country; and the deſtruction of the ſhipping and privateers in the ports of France.

Your majeſty's faithful commons feel, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, how greatly theſe events redound to the honour and intereſts of your majeſty's kingdoms, to the upholding the reputation of the Britiſh arms, and to the maintaining and extending the glories of your majeſty's reign.

We have the moſt lively ſenſe of theſe happy conſequences (under God) of your majeſty's wiſdom in the powerful exertion of the naval force of theſe kingdoms, to the annoyance and diſtreſs of the fleets, trade, and navigation of France, whilſt the commerce of Great-Britain flouriſhes in full protection and ſecurity; and, at the ſame time, of your majeſty's juſtice and magnanimity, in ſteadily ſupporting your allies, and in carrying on with vigour, in all parts, this arduous and neceſſary war.

It is with joy and admiration we ſee the glorious efforts made in Germany, by your majeſty's great ally the king of Pruſſia, and thoſe made by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, ſeconded by the valour of your majeſty's troops, and thoſe of your allies; and that full employment has thereby been given to all the armies of France, and of her confederates: From which, our operations, both by ſea and in America, have received the moſt evident and important advantages.

Permit us to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons, juſtly animated in

in defence of the rights of your majesty's crown, and of the protestant religion, and the common cause of liberty and independency, against the dangerous union, which hath been formed to oppress them, will bear up against all difficulties, and exert themselves to the utmost, by granting to your majesty such supplies as shall be necessary, effectually to stand by, and defend your majesty, and vigorously to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of your majesty's allies; firmly relying on the wisdom and goodness of your majesty, that the same will be applied, in the propereſt manner, to push the war with advantage, and to reduce the enemy to equitable terms of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

We beg leave, also, to express our most grateful sense of the paternal satisfaction your majesty takes, in that good harmony which subsists amongst your faithful subjects; and of your majesty's gracious acceptance of the universal zeal and affection of your people; which salutary union hath enabled us so effectually to exert our strength abroad, and hath preserved, at home, tranquillity, safety, and publick credit; and we trust, that the continuance of the same truly national spirit will, by the blessing of God, be attended with the like happy effects for the future."

This address being, on the 25th, presented, his majesty made a most gracious answer, which was the same day reported to the house, by the earl of Thomond, and was as follows.

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this fresh mark of your unanimous zeal, in defence of me and my crown, and of my good brother the king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies.

You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation of my kingdoms, their trade, and colonies; and for the liberties of Europe."

The said speech of the lords commissioners, appointed by his majesty for holding this parliament, having, on the 24th, been ordered by the house of commons to be taken into consideration the next morning, the house accordingly, on the 25th, proceeded to take the same into consideration, when it was again read by Mr. speaker, and a motion made, That a supply be granted to his majesty; whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, next Monday morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that motion; which it accordingly did, and resolved, that it was the opinion of the committee, that a supply be granted to his majesty; and next day, the 28th, this resolution being reported, and read a second time, was agreed to *nem. con.* whereupon it was resolved, that the house would, next morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty.

Thus the committee of supply was established, which was continued by several adjournments to the 23d of May; and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which being from time to time reported, were agreed to by the house on the days as follow.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR. *Continued from p.* 304.

THIS was really a sort of acknowledgment on our part, that the whole continent of Nova Scotia, to the north of the bay of Fundy and Chignecto river, belonged to France, and they accordingly resolved to take it as such; for beside this fort, at the mouth of that river, which they had called Beau-sejour, they presently after erected another upon the east end of the Isthmus, at the bottom of a bay which they call Baie Verte, or Green Bay; by which means, they made themselves entirely masters of the Isthmus between the Peninsula and the continent of Nova-Scotia, and thereby kept a passage open for as many of the Indians, as they could privately persuade to pour in from the continent, against the colony which we had settled in the Peninsula; and that they might make the most of this presumed acknowledgment, they, about the same time, began to erect another fort, at the mouth of St. John's river, by which they opened a communication and a water carriage, from the bay of Fundy, almost quite to the river St. Lawrence, and very near to Quebec.

This behaviour of the French, on the side of Nova-Scotia, gave us a most justifiable reason for recalling our commissaries and declaring war; yet still our commissaries continued at Paris, and we submitted to continue the negotiation, which probably made the French imagine, that they had now got the long wish'd for opportunity to make themselves masters of the river Ohio, and thereby establish a short and easy communication by water, almost the whole way from the mouth of the river Mississipi to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. For this purpose they built a

fort upon the south side of lake Erie, and about 15 miles south from thence they built another, upon a navigable river called Beef river, one of the branches of the Ohio, by which two forts, and their fort at Niagara, which they had very much improved, together with a new fort they had A erected at the conflux of the rivers Ohio and Wabache, they compleated their design; for they might now travel, and transport goods, by water from Quebec to New-Orleans and back again, without any land carriage, except about 10 or 15 miles at Niagara, in order to avoid the B great cataract in that river, and 15 miles from their fort upon the south side of the lake Erie, to their fort upon Beef river, and two or three portages of a few yards only, in order to avoid the falls or rippling streams, in the two great rivers St. Lawrence and Ohio. C

The establishing of this communication was therefore a point of the utmost consequence, but even this they would not be satisfied with; for at the same time they resolved to appropriate to themselves, and to exclude us entirely from any trade or settlements in that country, or any where D to the westward of it, tho' we had then, and had actually for many years before, had settlements in that country, and the whole of it belonged to the Iroquois, or to those Indian nations, who, at the time of the treaty of Utretcht, were our friends; consequently the French ought not to E have built any fort in the country, much less could they pretend to exclude us from any part of it. Yet so early as in the year 1749, they sent 2000 men, regular troops, to the Missisipi, and Mr. Celeron, at the head of 500 men, to the Ohio, to secure their possession of these two rivers, F and to drive our people out of the country; tho' one of these rivers might, and ought to have been disputed by us, and the other certainly belonged to us, if the first discovery, and the actual possession of those Indians who had declared themselves subjects of Great-Britain, could give us G any title. From this time, they continued to seize such of our Indian traders as they met with in that country, and not only plundered them of their goods, but sent them prisoners to Canada, where they were detained till they either made their escape, or paid a H ransom for their liberty: Nay, three of these traders they sent prisoners to Bourdeaux, where they were kept in close prison, till they found means to apply to the earl of Albemarle, then our ambassador at Paris, who got them released, but he could never obtain any indemnification to the prisoners, or any satisfaction for the insult offered to his country.

This is a short account of the behaviour of the French upon the continent of America, almost from the very moment A the treaty of Aix was signed; but their behaviour, with respect to the West-India islands was still more provoking. They presentlybegan to send some of their people to settle and plant the neutral islands, particularly Tobago. As soon as we had notice of this, there were orders dispatch- B ed to our ambassador at Paris to remonstrate against it, which he did in such strong terms, that the French court thought fit to issue an order to Mr. de Caylus, the chief governor of their Caribbee islands, commanding him to withdraw all their people from those islands; and of this or- C der, they were so complaisant, as to deliver a duplicate to our ambassador, which was sent to Barbadoes by the Jamaica sloop of war, upon whose arrival, Mr. Holbourne, then our commodore upon that station, sailed to Martinico, to require a performance, but all the answer D he could obtain was, that Mr. de Caylus had as yet received no orders from his master about evacuations; and one of his ships, the Tavistock, having touched at St. Lucia in her return, the French upon that island threatened to fire upon her, if she did not depart in 12 hours.

E And, lastly, with regard to the East-Indies, in pursuance of the treaty of Aix, they restored to us, it is true, the town of Madrass in the ruinous condition it then was; for they had taken care not to repair the fortifications; tho' we had not only repaired but augmented the fortifica- F tions of Cape-Breton; and this was the reason why they got it so expressly and solemnly declared, by a declaration signed July 8, 1748, by the plenipotentiaries of their Britannick, and most Christian majesties, and of the states general, that since April 30, then last, the day on which G the preliminaries were signed, no orders had been sent to the East or West-Indies, for proceeding to the demolition or destruction of any of the conquests made on either side in the said East and West-Indies, or for doing any thing contrary to, &c. This declaration they insisted on, as H they were conscious of their own bad faith, and knew they had made no reparations or additions to the fortifications of Madrass; therefore they were jealous, lest we, to be equal with them, should have sent orders to demolish those we had made to the fortifications of Cape-Breton; and having

having obtained this declaration, as it was so much their interest, they punctually performed the article for the restitution of Madrass. But they soon formed a scheme for distressing and provoking us in the East as well as the West-Indies; for having entered into an alliance with a Nabob in the Neighbourhood of Pondisheri, they persuaded him not only to rebel against his sovereign the Mogul, but to attack us, and then they gave him all the assistance in their power, under pretence of his being their ally.

Under this pretence they, in conjunction with their rebellious Nabob, commenced an open war against our people and their allies in the East-Indies, so early as in the year 1749, in which war they obtained some victories, but they were so often defeated, and so roughly handled, by our people and their allies under the conduct of major Lawrence or that of captain Clive, that, in October, 1754, they were glad to sue for, and obtained a cessation of arms for three months, before which time, the present war between the two nations, was in a manner begun. *

Thus almost in every part of the world, the French began to provoke, insult, and distress us, in less than a year after we had agreed to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and as the French ministers must, generally speaking, be allowed to be no despicable politicians, if we consider the superiority of our naval power, and the impossibility they were under to defend either their commerce or their plantations against it, when properly exerted, as they had experienced towards the end of the preceding war, we may wonder how the French court came to act so indiscreet a part, as to provoke this nation to war, before they had encreased their marine, so as to be at least near upon an equality with that of this nation. But our wonder will cease, if we consider the circumstances of this nation, and the circumstances of Europe at that conjuncture: They knew the necessity we were under to protect the electorate of Hanover, in case it should be attacked upon our account: They knew how easy it would be for them to attack that electorate with a more numerous army than this nation, by itself alone, could send against them; and they knew, that by their agreeing so readily at the congress at Aix la Chapelle, to restore the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, they had given the powers upon the continent of Europe such an opinion of their moderation, that it would be almost impossible for us to form a confederacy upon that continent, sufficient for protecting Hanover against their invasion. From these circumstances they concluded, that our ministers would not venture, in a hostile manner, to oppose any encroachments they could make, or to resent any insults they could put upon us; and they rightly judged, that to distress us in our trade and plantations, was the easiest and the safest method they could take for lessening our marine, and encreasing their own.

This was what induced the French ministers to act the part they did, with respect to this nation, notwithstanding the known superiority of our naval power: They very reasonably supposed, that the same cause which made us accept the terms of peace, proposed at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, would make us suffer any thing rather than enter into a new war against them; and it must be confessed, that, from these circumstances, our own ministers had great reason to endeavour, if possible, to obtain an amicable settlement of our disputes by negotiation. But injurious insults, if an atonement be not offered as soon as asked, ought to put an end to all negotiation. After such insults, to continue negotiating is to court a repetition of such insults; and this we found, by continuing to negotiate, after tamely suffering the behaviour of the French at Chignecto, in Nova-Scotia, and not properly resenting the insolent answer of their officer, Mr. la Corne, who was sent to build a fort upon a British territory, and to protect British subjects in an open rebellion, against their lawful sovereign †.

But tho' the honour and interest of Great-Britain, did not, upon this occasion, procure an immediate rupture, the interest of a private company produced, in a very few years, this salutary effect. To explain this, I must observe, that in the year 1749, a company, consisting of some gentlemen in Virginia, and some merchants in London, was established by charter under the name of the Ohio company; and to this company was granted 600,000 acres of land upon the river Ohio. This charter and grant the French soon heard of, and therefore the very next year, their governor of Canada wrote to our governors of New-York and Pensilvania, that our Indian traders had encroached on their territories by trading with their Indians, and that if they continued to do so, he should be obliged to seize them wherever they were found; which was the first time that either the French or we had pretended to an exclusive trade with any Indians, or even with those

* *See the Map in Lond. M--* [illegible]

† *See before, p.* 303.

those that were declared friends or allies of the others. On the contrary, it was expressly stipulated by the fifteenth article of the treaty of Utretcht, that on both sides, the two nations should enjoy full liberty of going and coming among the Indians of either side on account of trade; and that the natives of the Indian countries should, with the same liberty, resort as they pleased, to the British and French colonies, for promoting trade on the one side and the other, without any molestation or hindrance, either on the part of the British subjects, or of the French.

What answer we returned, or if we returned any, to this insolent letter, is not come to my knowledge; but in the year 1751, the French put their menace in execution, by seizing three of our Indian traders, whom they found trading among the Twigtwees, a numerous nation inhabiting the country westward of the Ohio, and next beyond the country of the Iroquois; and tho' this was instantly resented by those brave Indians, I never heard that it was properly resented by the powerful nation of Great Britain. At this very time, Mr. Gist, employed by the Ohio company, was upon the Ohio, surveying the lands upon that river, in order to have 600,000 acres of the best of them, and most convenient for the Indian trade, laid out and appropriated to the company; and tho' he concealed his business from the Indians, yet it is said, that both they and the French were informed of it by our Indian traders, who were jealous of that company as their most dangerous rivals in the Indian trade. But these traders were soon made sensible, that the French would be much more dangerous neighbours; for the latter presently set about building their two forts beforementioned on the south-side of the lake Erie and upon Beef river; and consequently were preparing, instead of being rivals only, to be monopolizers, to exclude our traders entirely from any trade with the Indians upon, or beyond the river Ohio. This made them give immediate advice of what the French were about, to Mr. Hamilton, our then governor of Pensilvania, who laid it before the assembly of that province, and represented the necessity of their having some places of strength built as truck houses upon the Ohio, to serve as a retreat to their Indian traders, and as a security for their goods; which proposal was approved of by the assembly, but as the assembly of that province is generally at variance with their governor, no money could be raised for that purpose.

Whether the governor of Pensilvania sent home advice of what the French were about, I do not know: It was certainly his duty to do so, as these two forts were built upon their territory: But if he did, no notice, it seems, was taken of it, at least no orders were sent, nor was any attempt made to dispossess the French and demolish their forts; and as they now began to seize and plunder every British trader they found upon any part of the river Ohio, repeated complaints of their behaviour were made to our governor of Virginia, where our new Ohio company had such weight, that at last, towards the end of the year 1753, major Washington was sent to the French governor of these two forts to summon him to retire, and to demand a reason for his hostile proceedings; and at the same time a resolution was taken, to build a fort somewhere near, or upon the forks of the Ohio *. The major accordingly went and delivered his message to the French officer, who for answer "said, That he knew of no hostilities that had been committed: That he could receive no orders, nor would he obey any, but those of his most Christian majesty, or his governor of Canada: That as the country belonged to the king of France, no Englishman had a right to trade upon any of its rivers; and therefore that he would, according to his orders, seize, and send prisoner to Canada, every Englishman that should attempt to trade upon the Ohio, or any of its branches?"

Give the devil an inch, they say, and he'll take an ell: This may be truly affirmed of the French: From our allowing them to settle at the mouth of the Missisipi, in the year 1717, or 1718, we may see, by the Map, what a prodigious extent of country they now begin to claim from us †. I say, now begin; for, notwithstanding the great convenience which they knew they might have derived from the possession of the river Ohio, they never pretended any, much less an exclusive right to that river, or the country on either side of it, till after the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. And to shew what good reason we have to contend for this river and country, as if it were *pro aris et focis*, and also for the free, if not the sole navigation of the lake Erie, from which the French now pretend to exclude us, I shall first give La Hontan's description of this lake, which is as follows:

"Lake Erie, says he, is justly dignified with the illustrious name of Conti; for assuredly it is the finest lake upon earth. You

* *In North-America, the conflux of two rivers, is called the fork of the chief River.*

† *See Lond. Mag. for* 1755, *p.* 312, *and* 432.

You may judge of the goodneſs of the climate, from the latitudes of the countries that ſurround it. Its circumference extends to 230 leagues; but it affords every where ſuch a charming proſpect, that its banks are decked with oak-trees, elms, cheſnut trees, walnuts, apple-trees, plumb trees, and vines, which bear their fine cluſters up to the very top of the trees, upon a ſort of ground that lies as ſmooth as one's hand. Such ornaments as theſe are ſufficient to give riſe to the moſt agreeable idea of a proſpect in the world. I cannot expreſs what vaſt quantities of deer and turkeys are to be found in theſe woods, and in the vaſt meads that lie upon the ſouth ſide of the lake. At the bottom of the lake we find wild beeves, upon the banks of two pleaſant rivers that diſembogue into it, without cataracts, or rapid torrents (Riv. Blanc, and Guahago). It abounds with ſturgeon and white fiſh. It is clear of rocks, ſhelves, and banks, and has 14 or 15 fathom water. The ſtags, roebucks, and turkeys, run in great bodies up and down the ſhores, all round the lake.—In fine, if there was a clear and free paſſage for veſſels, from Quebeck to this lake, it might be made the fineſt, the richeſt, and moſt fertile kingdom in the world; for, over and above all the beauties I have mentioned, there are excellent ſilver mines about 20 miles up the country, upon a certain hill, from whence the ſavages brought great lumps, that have yielded that precious metal with little waſte."

This is La Hontan's deſcription of Lake Erie, the whole of which belongs properly, and of right, to Great-Britain; and, except as to the ſilver mines, every thing he ſays has ſince been confirmed by many travellers, both Engliſh and French. Then, as to the river Ohio, we have now a pretty full and exact account of it from our own people, who have travelled either up or down this river, by land or by water, from its ſource, near the 45th degree of northern latitude, and 78th degree of weſtern longitude, from London, to its influx into the Miſſiſipi, in the 37th degree of the ſame latitude, and the 88th degree of the ſame longitude, after a courſe of above 740 miles in a ſtreight line, and, as ſuppoſed, near double that courſe by water; and after receiving many large and navigable rivers into its ſuperior ſtream, particularly the Wabache, which riſes near the north-weſt corner of the lake Erie, and runs to the ſouthward; Wood river which riſes in South Carolina, on this ſide the Apalachian mountains, very near one of the heads of Santee river that enters the Atlantick ocean near Charles Town, and runs northward; and Cherokee river, which likewiſe riſes near one of the heads of Santee river, and runs weſtward; all A which rivers, and many others, were frequented by our Indian traders, and poſſeſſed by Indians, who were generally our friends, long before a Frenchman had ſet Foot into what they now call Louiſiana, or knew where the mouth of the Miſſiſipi was to be found. And by all B accounts the Ohio itſelf is remarkable for its gentle current, being navigable either up or down, from its ſource to its influx, with only one fall near its conflux with the Wabache; but with many windings and turnings, which, tho' they add to the length of its courſe, contribute greatly to C the eaſe and ſafety of its navigation.

Laſtly, as to the country through which this beautiful river holds its winding courſe, our Indian traders aſſure us, that from the ſouthern ſhore of the lake Erie, and as far weſt as the river Wabache, it is equally beautiful, being a level flat D country and a rich, fertile ſoil, full of all the largeſt and beſt ſorts of timber trees mentioned by la Hontan; and as there is vaſt plenty of graſſes and herbs of all ſorts, it is in every part ſtored with infinite flocks of wild beaſts and fowls of the ſame kinds with thoſe to be met with upon the ſhores of E the lake Erie: And they further tell us, that in the part of the country which the French have lately poſſeſſed themſelves of, that is to ſay, between fort du Queſne and lake Erie, there are many ſalt ponds and ſprings, a commodity very ſcarce and much wanted in all the inland parts of F America; and therefore this part is more reſorted to by wild deer and buffaloes, than any other part of the country.

From theſe accounts, we may ſee how much it behoves us to vindicate and ſecure our rights and our property upon, and to the weſtward, as well as the eaſtward of G the Ohio; and as the Ohio company, not only had a great influence in Virginia, but was obliged to make the utmoſt uſe of that influence, becauſe its very exiſtence depended upon putting a ſtop to the French incroachments and pretenſions upon that river, the colony of Virginia acted H with more Vigour than Penſilvania had done. Before major Waſhington's return, and before they had heard of the above inſolent anſwer given to him by the French commandant, they had provided and ſent out proper people and materials for erecting a fort, at the conflux of the Ohio and Monongahela.

gahela, which he met upon his return; but upon his report, they might have expected, that the French would attack and drive away the people they had sent out, especially as they had before driven away all our people that were settled upon the Ohio, and had demolished a truck house we had at Picckanvillany upon the river Miamis, at least 200 miles west of the new intended fort: This, I say, the Virginians might have expected, and therefore they should instantly have sent out a strong party to defend their workmen, if it had been for nothing else but to bring the French to blows, and to oblige them, before they could effect their purpose, to commit what even they must have acknowledged to be an act of hostility. But this the Virginians either neglected, or had not time to do, by the slow and tedious forms of proceeding in all our colonies.

Whatever was the cause, it is certain no such thing was done, and as the people they sent out, were no way provided for war, before the designed fort was near finished, a party of French regular troops came upon them, drove them from their works, and quite out of the country without opposition, and erected a regular fort at the very place where our people had been at work. This was touching our ministers in a tender part: The Ohio company, which by this incroachment was quite demolished, was their favourite child: Almost every member of it was intimately connected with them; and the company had been at a good deal of expence in getting the country surveyed, and in erecting a capacious ware-house for the Indian trade at Wills's Creek, and making a road to it for wheel carriages, all which was now in danger of being lost, beside the alluring hopes of making thousands of every hundred they had, or should lay out. This our ministers could not bear: To see their friends so treated was more insufferable than any indignity that had been before offered to the nation; and therefore as soon as advice of this new French incroachment was brought home, it was resolved, it seems, to send orders, or at least to give leave to our colonies in America to drive the French from their new fort upon the Ohio, or at least to defend their own frontier, by force of arms, without considering how impossible it was for our colonies, in their present divided state, to do either the one or the other.

Upon the arrival of these orders or instructions at Virginia early in the spring 1754, they applyed for assistance to the other colonies, but no one of them sent a man to the service, and the assemblies of some of them, in order to excuse their not levying or sending any troops, were so ungrateful to their mother country, as to make it a matter of doubt, whether the French forts upon the Ohio were within his majesty's dominions. However, the colony of Virginia rightly resolved to oppose the French incroachments by themselves alone, and without any other assistance except one independent company, commanded by capt. James Mackay, who upon the first order, marched with the utmost expedition from South-Carolina to their assistance; for they would not wait for the two independent companies from New-York, who were likewise ordered to their assistance, and actually arrived in Virginia about the end of June or beginning of July; but long before they arrived, major, now called colonel Washington, had marched with captain Mackay's company, and 300 men raised by the colony under his command.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Journal of a French *Officer at* Martinico, *from the Time the* British *Fleet appeared before* Fort-Royal, *until the Attack of* Guadalupe. *Promised in our last, p.* 342.

WE had been told for a long time, that we were to expect a very serious visit from the enemy; but we began to be less alarmed at it, as our publick news-papers informed us, that the extraordinary preparations which they had been so busy about in England, were actually suspended. It was universally reported and believed, that the enemy had a greater object in view than Martinico, from so formidable a squadron, and such a number of transports, without which, we imagined, they could not promise themselves success in their intended expedition.

Our poor island, long since abandoned by Europe, now began to think itself quite buried in oblivion, when a brilliant squadron, but with colours of a most dismal appearance to us, arrived upon our coasts, and convinced us that there were some people in the world who had thought of us.

A country so reduced that its inhabitants would gladly have given two bushels of coffee for one pint of beans, could but ill accommodate guests so numerous, and of such importance: But we had been taught to live upon passion and resentment for some time; and therefore could not be at a loss for provision

viſion proper for their entertainment, tho' notwithſtanding our endeavours, we were ill provided: Some bad intrenchments, thrown up about two months before at St. Pierre's, and at a place called Caſenavire, where we thought it moſt probable the enemy would attempt to land, made up the ſum total of our abilities for receiving them.

From ſo little preparation being made by the government here, which ſeemed lulled into a ſtate of extreme ſecurity, tho' the court of France had apprized them of their danger by a packet, we concluded that we had no reaſon to expect an attack, or that we ſhould have at leaſt a month's notice of it.

Both the ſhepherd and his flock were in a profound ſleep, when the wolf, in the ſhape of an Engliſh ſquadron, made his appearance on our coaſts, and at a time when he was the leaſt expected.

One would imagine it could be no longer a doubt what they were, and what were their intentions: But even yet we appeared incredulous, and, after the example of M. Beauharnois, we concluded what we ſaw to be no more than a fleet of merchantmen. That this was M. Beauharnois's opinion, appears from the anſwer he gave to M. Caillon, lieutenant du Roi in Trinity quarter, and governor Rouille, tho' he had even been informed by good obſervers of the true ſtate of this armament. On Monday the 15th of January this fleet arrived in good order in the bay of Fort Royal, with their boats in tow, and every thing prepared for a debarkation; and then we began to be convinced what ſort of merchandize they dealt in.

At this inſtant Fort Royal had all the appearance of falling an immediate ſacrifice. Four companies of infantry, conſiſting of no more than 120 men, and the major part of them more like apparitions than ſoldiers, 36 bombardiers, 80 Swiſs, and 14 officers, were her whole force; and 100 barrels of beef were to ſerve for all the ſupport, as well as comforts of life; no water in the ciſterns, a very few of the utenſils neceſſary for the ſervice of cannon, no ſpare carriages, no wadding, no match, but a few ſhot, and hardly any langrage: This was her condition.

This fort, which till this time, had been the protector of our fleets, now ſtretched her hands towards the harbour, and in her day of diſgrace claimed the protection ſhe had been uſed to give. The aſſiſtance ſhe could have was but ſmall; no more than one ſhip and two frigates could help her; and in her then unhappy ſituation, when ſhe could do nothing herſelf, the ſmalleſt veſſel might have been of uſe; but in the day of adverſity, how hard is it to find a friend? The two frigates had themſelves to take care of, and having M. Beauharnois's leave, they only waited for the darkneſs of the enſuing night, which they thought long in coming, to make their eſcape: Accordingly, they abandoned the unfortunate fort to her deſtiny, while the more generous Floriſſant ſtaid to partake of her fortune.

Towards the evening of the 15th, a bomb-ketch appeared within leſs than a cannon ſhot of the fort, to examine what veſſels we had lying in the baſon, when ſhe received a ſhot ſo well directed, as to cut away one of her maſts, and oblige her to retire.

On the 16th, about nine o'clock in the morning, one of the ſhips placed herſelf before the battery at Point Negro, and three more before Caſenavire, which were ſilenced in a ſhort time: But it ſhould be obſerved, that the battery at Point Negro, being in the form of a ſemicircle, and having but ſeven guns for all the different points of direction, there was only one of them could be brought to bear upon the ſhip which lay againſt it; and that the battery at Caſenavire has no more than four guns, and is without embraſures.

Having made themſelves maſters of theſe two ſmall batteries, they began their landing, and advanced to the plantations of M. Dupré, at the diſtance of 300 paces from Point Negro: There they raiſed a redoubt on their right, and another in front, cloſe to a road leading to a ſmall wood.

Between the 16th and 17th, having the advantage of a clear moon-light-night, they ranged their army in order of battle, and ſent ſome platoons a-head, by the ſide of the water that ſurrounds the Morne Tortueſon.

The principal view of the enemy was to poſſeſs themſelves of the Morne Tortueſon, which commands Fort Royal, the harbour, the road, and the town; all which they might eaſily have made themſelves maſters of, by means of their cannon, and a battery of eight mortars, which they intended raiſing.

The general deſpaired of maintaining the poſt of the Morne Tortueſon, and had given orders for quitting it; which very happily our people had refuſed doing.

He was of opinion, that the enemy, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the fort, would neceſſarily cauſe the loſs of the whole

island, and had resolved, in the morning, to blow it up: Nay, they say, he was prevented only by the frigates. Nevertheless, we are well convinced, that if Fort Royal did not fall into the hands of the enemy, nothing could be attempted against the island in general; for our retiring places in the mountains, with little sallies, and continually harrassing them, would get the better of 20,000 men, tho' they had obtained their landing.

But, instead of blowing up the fort, nothing was in readiness; and, though workmen were employed for that purpose, the mines could not be got ready in time: Besides, they found they could only blow up the platform and the governor's house, and destroy the batteries, which would not have hindred the enemy from taking post in the fort, and repairing the works again.

There was a necessity then of defending the Morne Tortueson against the English to the last extremity, if it were only to retard their attempts upon the fort, and to give time for compleating the mines which were unfinished: How consistent to reason then was the hasty order that was given for abandoning that post, as the fort was not tenable in itself, and no dispositions had been made for putting it into a state of defence!

This circumstance proves, that the inhabitants, who are the real strength of the island, should have sacrificed their lives in defence of the fort, which was so weak, that it was ordered to be destroyed.

It is impossible to describe the confusion and disorder among our people at the Morne Tortueson, and to a reasonable man, every thing seemed to threaten the most dismal consequences. Our troops, already fatigued to death by a forced march, had neither bread nor water, and it was 24 hours before any was distributed: Thus, in a post disadvantageous in itself, without any sort of fortification, without cannon, without a leader, or (to speak the truth) any one to command, spent with fatigue and hunger, and in the utmost confusion, were we to meet a body of troops, well disciplined, and which in the morning of the 17th came marching towards us in two columns, and in good order, with two field-pieces, which opened their way against men who had nothing but their fusils, and the greatest part of them never used but in firing at birds: I can compare the situation we were in to nothing but that of a flock of sheep in a fair, drove together for sale, and from thence immediately to the slaughter-house.

The general happening to arrive at the Morne Tortueson just as the enemy had begun firing upon this confused flock, which were drawn up in no order, thought it prudent to retire, and carried away with him many, who, for want of experience, did not know what to do with themselves.

In this hurly-burly every man judged for himself, and followed the advice which his own courage suggested: It was the only necessary thing we did not want, and in a business of this sort an heroick courage supplies every other defect.

The counsellors, the gentlemen, and every body that was able, put themselves in the best order they could for fighting: But, entirely ignorant of the art either of offence, or defence, they knew nothing more than how to run up to the enemy, and fire away. People in Europe say, that hunting, or the chace, bears some resemblance to war, and I am sure our war upon that day was a perfect image of a chace.

The people formed little parties, and engaged in platoons as well as they could; and the English, finding themselves attacked from every quarter, soon gave way, with the loss of a great many men. It is not our custom to carry off scalps, and we contented ourselves with their grenadiers caps, but cannot help observing that the threatening motto of *Nec aspera terrent* ill agreed with the behaviour of those that wore them.

Their platoons, supported by a body of their troops, having advanced near a wood, were briskly fired upon; and, among others, the party which had passed the water before-mentioned, durst advance no farther, but retreated back, and joined the main body of their army. One of their principal officers put himself at their head, to try to regain the post they had quitted: But by the time he had advanced thirty steps he was killed, which so discouraged his party that they retreated in great disorder, thro' an apprehension of falling into other and greater ambuscades, and of being surrounded by the different bodies which were seen gathering from every quarter.

During this time the bomb-ketches approached, notwithstanding the fire of the fort, and threw several bombs into the town and fort. One of them fell within 20 feet of the Floriſſant's stern, which shewed the critical situation she was in: But there was a necessity for posting her in that manner, both for defending one side of the town, and for blocking up the entrance into the Cul du Sac. One of the bombs

bombs thrown from the fort cut away the flag ſtaff of one of the frigates, which obliged them to retire.

Monſ. Lignery, lieutenant du Roy, an officer of diſtinction and merit, and one in whom the iſland placed the higheſt confidence, had the command of Fort Royal, and behaved with ſuch activity, that none of the enemy's ſhips came within reach of his guns, without paying for it.

His majeſty's ſhip Floriſſant, commanded by M. Morville, lay in ſuch a manner as to prevent any diſembarkation at the ſavannah next to Fort Royal, and to fire upon the town, in caſe the enemy ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of it.

M. Morville ſent into the fort one of his officers and men, with the beſt of his gunners, which there was an abſolute neceſſity for. But his attention to the ſervice did not ſtop here: He formed into a company, with two officers and ſome of the marines who deſired to go as volunteers, what ſoldiers he had on board for the ſervice of his ſhip; theſe he ſent to the Morne Tortueſon, where the greateſt puſh was expected; and, that no operation might be retarded, he loſt no time in furniſhing the fort with freſh detachments of men for the ſervice of the batteries, and neceſſaries of all ſorts which were wanting: On the other hand, he diſpatched to the camp 45,000 cartridges, biſcuit, and, in ſhort, every thing that the ſhip could furniſh. There was not one of the king's officers who did not give the higheſt proofs of his zeal and ardour, and ſhew as much warmth for the preſervation of the country, as if they had all had eſtates in it to defend.

M. Capony, major of the iſland, had, at the beginning, thrown himſelf into the intrenchment at Caſenavire, which he maintained with great firmneſs, though the enemy were continually firing aſhore upon him, and never quitted his poſt till he had received repeated orders from the general, and alſo advice that the enemy's troops were actually aſhore at Point Negroe. He then haſtened to the Morne Tortueſon, marching himſelf always firſt to diſcover the diſpoſition of the enemy, and to give intelligence to the general, and receive his orders. He was conſtantly in motion for three days and three nights, and gave proofs of the greateſt zeal and intrepidity.

The officers of the garriſon diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much; and M. Mahaut, a captain in the infantry, threw ſeveral bombs with great exactneſs.

On the 17th, in the morning, we took two priſoners that had been wounded, which were carried to the fort, and an Iriſh ſoldier, who had deſerted, came in to us. Being carried before the general, he gave the following account: "That they left Portſmouth the 15th of November, and arrived at Barbadoes the 3d of January, where they embarked 150 negroes: That they had aſked, at Barbadoes, a reinforcement of 1000 men, which the inhabitants and government refuſed, but had promiſed, that, if there was occaſion, they would come to their aſſiſtance: That one of their hoſpital ſhips, which had on board five of their principal ſurgeons, was not arrived, which gave them great uneaſineſs, as it was reported that ſome ſhip had run foul of her in the night, and ſunk her: That one of their tranſports, with 150 Highlanders, was taken by two French frigates in the chops of the channel: That it was publick in England, that c—— M———r had repreſented the Iſland of Martinico as in the moſt deplorable circumſtances, without proviſions, or hopes of having any, by the care he had taken to prevent neutral powers from furniſhing ſupplies: That he had made the court of London believe, he ſhould meet with little reſiſtance in attacking it, and it was probable, many of the inhabitants, reduced by want, and in hopes of better treatment, would ſurrender themſelves." If what this deſerter reported is true, Mr. M——— ſeems to have ſuffered himſelf to be miſled by falſe appearances: Beſides, he is little acquainted with the characters and genius of our inhabitants, who are born with a love for their ſovereign, deeply engraved upon their hearts, and are always ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in his ſervice, and for the glory of his arms, and to give him, upon all occaſions, the ſtrongeſt proofs of their fidelity.

The deſerter likewiſe aſſured us, that the general and principal officers of the Engliſh army had remonſtrated to Mr. M———, that they found things very different from what they had been repreſented to be; that they ſaw no enemy to fight with, and yet bullets were flying about them, from every leaf and bough they came near; that the country was full of ambuſcades; and that, if they proceeded further, they muſt be all cut to pieces: Beſides this, they were eat up by inſects, and ſcorched to death by an inſupportable heat; and as there was no proſpect of ſucceeding in the attempt they were upon, they were determined to embark again.

What this deſerter told us was ſoon verified; for in the night time, and when we were expecting ſome grand effort from the enemy, they embarked with all imaginable precipitation, inſomuch, that at the dawn of day we found in their intrenchment a large quantity of the implements of war, ſuch as powder, guns, cartridges, ſhovels, pick-axes, wheelbarrows, and chevaux de frize. I imagine we muſt have killed and wounded them 400 men, with a loſs on our ſide of only 21 killed and wounded.

Thurſday the 18th their fleet got under ſail, and made ſeveral tacks off the road till night came on. The next morning we found they had ſteered their courſe for St. Pierre's, where every thing was in readineſs to give them a good reception.

In ſight of the road of St. Pierre's, the fleet ſtood to and fro ſome time, as if there had been an intention of bombarding the town, which was then full of nothing but fighting men, as every thing elſe had been moved out ſome days before. In ſtanding in too near the land, one of the men of war ran aground, almoſt a-breaſt of the little battery at the mouth of Dry Gut, which plied her very warmly, and incommoded her greatly, while ſhe returned a briſk fire: Other veſſels were ſent to her aſſiſtance, and eight ſhallops to tow her off, which, at length, they effected, though they muſt certainly have loſt a great number of men: On our ſide we loſt but two matroſſes. The c——'s ſhip attempting to come near her, two bombs were diſcharged at her, which made her get further off again. In the enſuing night the fleet left us and ſheered towards Guadalupe.

We had made moſt excellent diſpoſitions againſt the next day. A little work was raiſed at the Morne Tortueſon, and we had got ſome field pieces there which would have put us upon a footing with the enemy; all diſorder and confuſion was rectified; the ardour of our people for action was great; in ſhort, every thing gave us an aſſurance of ſucceſs, when the enemy robbed us of it, by running away.

Premiums of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p. 311.

Premiums for improving Arts, &c.

FOR the beſt drawings of a human figure, after life, by youths under the age of 24, during their meetings next winter, at the academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-Lane (according to the rules hung up there) 30 guineas, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit.

A For the beſt drawings of any ſtatue, at the candidate's own election, in the duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 21, to be produced and determined as above, 25 guineas.

The drawings muſt be left with the perſon who takes care of the ſtatues, until they are delivered to the ſociety.

B For the beſt drawings of a human figure, or figures, from models, caſts, or baſſo relievos, the principal figure not leſs than 12 inches, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the 3d Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined as above, 15 guineas.

C All the above drawings to be made with chalks only.

For the beſt drawings of a human figure, after a print or drawing, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, or pen, and of a different ſize from the original.

D For the beſt drawings of landſcapes after nature, by youths under the age of 19, to be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or biſtre, and produced on or before the 1ſt Tueſday in November, 1759, to be determined as above, 20 guineas.

E On the back of each drawing mention ſhall be made whence the view was taken.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions after nature, of beaſts, birds, fruit, or flowers, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the 3d Tueſday in February, 1760, and determined as above, 20 guineas.

F To be made with crayons, or water colours.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions, as above, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen,

G or Indian ink.

For the beſt drawings or compoſitions as above, by girls under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with crayons, or water-colours.

H For the beſt drawings or compoſitions of ornaments, conſiſting of birds, beaſts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufacture, by girls under the age of 18, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings or compositions of ornaments, being original designs, fit for weavers, callico-printers, or any art or manufacture, by youths under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be coloured, or not coloured, at the option of the candidate.

For the best drawings of a human figure, or heads, after drawings or prints, by boys under the age of 14, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of any kind (human figures and heads excepted) by boys under the age of 14, to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas.

To be made with chalks, pencil, pen, or Indian ink.

For the best drawings of a horse, from the life, by youths under the age of 20, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The height of the figure to be not less than 10 inches, and to be made with chalks only.

A gold medal will be given for the best original drawing of any kind, and a silver medal for the second best, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of 20, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1760.

Also two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the best original drawings of any kind, by young ladies or gentlemen under the age of 16, to be produced and determined as the last.

To be made with chalks, pen, pencil, Indian ink, or bistre.

The candidates must send in their drawings, without frame or glass, sealed up, and marked with the number of the class they belong to, and their names must be wrote on the margin of each drawing on the inside, and covered by themselves respectively.

For a copper medal, the size of an English crown, which shall be executed the best, in point of workmanship and boldness of relief, by persons under the age of 25, after a model first produced by the candidate, and approved by the society; the medal and dies are to be delivered on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, 20 guineas.

The medal to be the property of the society.

A For the best model of the face, and reverse of a medallion, its diameter not less than three inches, by youths under the age of 22, being their own composition, to be produced and determined as above, 10 guineas.

The subject to be given by the society.

B For the best models in clay of basso-relievos, by youths under the age of 25, being their own invention, the height of the principal figure not less than 12 inches, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 30 guineas.

C The subject to be Jeptha's Rash Vow.

For the best models in clay, of figures or basso-relievos, by youths under the age of 20, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas.

D For the best models in clay (not less than 20 inches high) from the dancing fawn, in the duke of Richmond's gallery, by youths under the age of 22, to be produced and determined as the last, 20 guineas.

E For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 22, being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas.

F For the best models or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, or foliage, by youths under the age of 19, to be produced and determined as the last, 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay of all these models must be left in its natural colour, and quite dry when produced.

G For the best models in wax (fit for artists who work in metals) by youths under the age of 19, being their own invention, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, and determined in proportion to their merit, 10 guineas.

H No candidate who has gained the first premium in any class, will be permitted to enter him or herself as a candidate in any class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year.

A candidate being detected in any disingenuous methods to impose on the society, will forfeit the premium for which he

he is a competitor, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any premium for the future.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling (except those who draw or model in the duke of Richmond's gallery, or at the academy) may draw or model at their respective dwellings; but the persons to whom premiums shall be adjudged, will be expected to give satisfactory proofs, that the drawings or models by them produced, were entirely their own performance, without the assistance of any person; and the drawings and models, for which premiums are given, shall become the property of the society; excepting, however, such as gain honorary premiums, which shall remain with the society two months, and be then returned, if desired, to their owners.

For the best engraving of a history piece, consisting of not less than three human figures, the principal one not under eight inches high, to be produced to the society on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1761, 40 guineas.

For the best engraving, performed by youths under the age of 22, from a subject to be appointed by the society, to be delivered on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 20 guineas.

For the best scraping in metzotinto, after a picture or drawing approved of by the society, by youths under the age of 22, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The plates to be produced to the society, and three impressions to be taken from each of them, for the use of the society.

For an engraving in wood, in the manner of Albert Durer, or of those prints commonly called Titians, which shall be performed the best, with regard to the drawing, knowledge of the lights and shades, and freedom of cutting, by youths under the age of 19, after drawings approved by the society, six guineas.

The blocks, with impressions, to be produced to the society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, and three impressions from each of them to become their property.

For the best etching, performed by boys under the age of 18, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

The subject to be appointed by the society.

For a naked human figure, the best engraven in intaglio, on an oval red cornelian, and executed the best, with regard to drawing, depth, and freedom of engraving, and excellence of polish, by persons under the age of 26 (after a model or impression appointed by the society) to be delivered, sealed up, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, 10 guineas.

N. B. The gem to be left with the society one month, and three impressions in sulphur to be made from it for the use of the society.

For the greatest number of casts or impressions in glass, commonly called pastes, not less than 30, the most varied, compounded, and perfect, both in colours and subjects, and nearest in excellence to antique pastes, as well cameos as intaglios, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1760, 15 guineas.

The casts or impressions to be the property of the society.

For the best original historical picture, the subject to be taken from the English history only, containing not less than three human figures, as large as the life, 100 guineas.

For the second best, 50 guineas.

For the best original landscape, on a canvas, four feet two inches in length, by three feet four inches in height, 50l.

For the second best, 25l.

Proof must be made to the satisfaction of the society, that the whole of each picture was painted in England, and since the 1st day of January, 1759.—The pictures to be delivered without frames, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1760.—Those which gain premiums, must remain with the society for two months after the decision, and then be returned to their owners.

For casting in bronze the best figure or groupe, and repairing the same in the best manner, if a single figure, not less than 15 inches high, and if a groupe, not less than 12 inches, to be produced on or before the 1st Tuesday in February, 1760, 15 guineas.

N. B. The casts to be shewn to the society before they are begun to be repaired. —The bronze which gains the premium, to be left with the society one month.

A sum not exceeding 100l. will be given as a gratuity to any person or persons, who shall make an accurate actual survey of any county; but this advertisement is not intended to bind the society to any particular time of paying the said gratuity, as satisfactory proofs will be required of the merits of such performance. If any person or persons propose to make such survey, they are desired to signify

their

their particular intentions on or before the 2d Tuesday in November next, that the society may not engage in greater expence than shall be found convenient.

As a further encouragement, the surveyor that will give an exact and accurate level and section of the rivers in any county surveyed, that are capable of being made navigable, shall be intitled to an additional gratuity.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The Earl of CLARENDON*'s Account of the Sale of* Dunkirk, *taken from the Account of his Life, written by himself, and lately published.*

AT or about this time there was a transaction of great importance, which at the time was not popular, nor indeed understood, and afterwards was objected against the chancellor in his misfortunes, as a principal argument of his infidelity and corruption; which was the sale of Dunkirk: The whole proceeding whereof shall be plainly and exactly related from the beginning to the end thereof.

The charge and expence the crown was at; the pay of the land forces and garrisons; the great fleets set out to sea for the reduction of the Turkish pirates of Algiers and Tunis, and for guarding the narrow seas, and security of the merchants; the constant yearly charge of the garrison of Dunkirk, of that at Tangier, and the vast expence of building a mole there, for which there was an establishment, together with the garrisons at Bombayne and in Jamaica (none of which had been known to the crown in former times;) and the lord treasurer's frequent representation of all this to the king, as so prodigious an expence, as could never be supported; had put his majesty to frequent consultations, how he might lessen and save any part of it. But no expedient could be resolved upon. The lord treasurer, who was most troubled when money was wanted, had many secret conferences with the general, and with the best seamen, of the benefit that accrued to the crown by keeping of Dunkirk; the constant charge and expence whereof amounted to above one hundred and twenty thousand pounds yearly: And he found by them that it was a place of little importance. It is true, that he had conferred of it with the chancellor, with whom he held a fast friendship; but found him so averse from it, that he resolved to speak with him no more, till the king had taken some resolution. And to that purpose he persuaded the general to go with him to the king, and to the duke of York, telling them both, "That the chancellor must know nothing of it:" And after several debates, the king thought it so counsellable a thing, that he resolved to have it debated before that committee which he trusted in his most secret affairs; and the chancellor being then lame of the gout, he commanded that all those lords should attend him at his house. Beside his majesty himself, and the duke of York, there appeared the lord treasurer, the general, the earl of Sandwich, the vice-chamberlain Sir George Carteret, who had been a great commander at sea, and the two secretaries of state. When the king entered the room with the lord treasurer, he desired his majesty, smiling, "That he would take the chancellor's staff from him, otherwise he would break his head." When they were all sate, the king told him, "They were all come to debate an affair that he knew he was against, which was the parting with Dunkirk; but he did believe, when he had heard all that was said for it and against it, he would change his mind, as he himself had done." And so the debate was entered into in this method, after enough was said of the straights the crown was in, and what the yearly expence was.

1. "That the profit which did or could accrue to the kingdom, by the keeping of Dunkirk, was very inconsiderable, whether in war or peace. That by sea it was very little useful, it being no harbour, nor having place for the king's ships to ride in with safety; and that if it were in the hand of an enemy, it could do us little prejudice, because three or four ships might block it up, and keep it from infesting its neighbours: And that though heretofore it had been a place of licence at sea, and had much obstructed trade by their men of war, yet that proceeded only from the unskilfulness of that time, in applying proper remedies to it; which was manifest by Cromwell's blocking them up, and restraining them when he made war upon them, insomuch as all the men of war left that place, and betook themselves to other harbours. That it was so weak to the land (notwithstanding the great charge his majesty had been at in the fortifications, which were not yet finished) by the situation and the soil, that it required as many men within to defend it, as the army should consist of that besieged it; otherwise, that it could never hold out and endure a siege of two months:

months: As it appeared clearly, by its having been taken and retaken so many times within the late years, in all which times it never held out so long, though there was always an army, at no great distance, to relieve it.

2. That the charge of keeping and maintaining it, without any accident from the attempt of an enemy, did amount unto above one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by the year, which was a sum the revenue of the crown could not supply, without leaving many other particulars of much more importance unprovided for." And this was not lightly or cursorily urged; but the state of the revenue, and the constant and indispensable issues, were at the same time presented and carefully examined.

3. "It could not reasonably be believed, but that if Dunkirk was kept, his majesty would be shortly involved in a war with one of the two crowns. The Spanish ambassador had already demanded restitution of it in point of justice, it having been taken from his master by the late usurper, in a time when there was not only a peace between his majesty and the king of Spain, but when his majesty resided, and was entertained by the catholick king, in Flanders: And at this time both France and Spain inhibited their subjects from paying those small contributions to the garrison at Dunkirk, and endeavoured to restrain the governor himself from enjoying some privileges, which had been always enjoyed by him from the time that it had been put into Cromwell's hands." And it was upon this, and many other reasons, then conceived, "That as it would be very hard for the king to preserve a neutrality towards both crowns, even during the time of the war between them" (which temper was thought very necessary for his majesty's affairs;) "so it would be much more difficult, long to avoid a war with one of them, upon the keeping Dunkirk, if the peace that was newly made should remain firm and unshaken."

Upon these reasons, urged and agreed upon by those who could not but be thought very competent judges, in respect of their several professions and great experience, the king resolved to ease himself of the insupportable burden of maintaining Dunkirk, and to part with it in such a manner, as might be most for his advantage and benefit. There remained then no other question, than into what hand to put it: And the measure of that was only who would give most money for it, there being no inclination to prefer one before another. It was enough understood, that both crowns would be very glad to have it, and would probably both make large offers for it. But it was then as evident, that whatsoever France should contract for, the king would be sure to receive, and the business would be soon dispatched: Whereas, on the other hand, it was as notorious and evident to his majesty, and to all who had any knowledge of the court of Spain, and of the scarcity of money there and in Flanders, that how large offers soever the Spaniard might make, they could not be able in any time to pay any considerable sum of money; and that there would be so much time spent in consult between Madrid and Brussels, before it could be dispatched, that the keeping it so long in his majesty's hands would, in the expence, disappoint him of a good part of the end in parting with it. Besides that, it seemed at that time probable, that the Spaniard would shortly declare himself an enemy; for besides that he demanded Dunkirk as of right, so he likewise required the restitution of Tangier and Jamaica upon the same reason, and declared, "That without it, there could be no lasting peace between England and Spain," and refused so much as to enter upon a treaty of alliance with the king, before he should promise to make such a restitution.

There wanted not in this conference and debate, the consideration of the states of the United Provinces, as persons like enough to desire the possession of Dunkirk, from whence they had formerly received so much damage, and were like enough to receive more, whenever they should be engaged in any war: And if in truth they should have any such desire, more money might be reasonably required, and probably be obtained from them, than could be expected from either of the kings. But upon the discussion of that point, it did appear to every man's reason very manifest, that though they had rather that Dunkirk should be put into the hands of the Spaniard, than delivered to France, or that it should be detained by the English; yet they durst not receive it into their own possession, which neither of the two crowns would have approved of, and so it would have exposed them to the displeasure, if not the hostility of both the kings.

Upon this full deliberation, his majesty inclined rather to give it up to France than to Spain; but deferred any positive resolution, till he had imparted the whole matter

matter to the council-board, where the debate was again resumed, principally, "whether it were more counsellable to keep it at so vast a charge, or to part with it for a good sum of money." And in that debate, the mention of what had been heretofore done in the house of commons, upon that subject, was not omitted, nor the bill that they had sent up to the house of peers for annexing it inseparably to the crown: But that was no thought of moment; for as it had been suddenly entertained in the house of commons, upon the Spanish ambassador's first proposition for the restitution, so it was looked upon in the house of peers as unfit in itself, and so laid aside after once being read (which had been in the first convention soon after the king's return), and so expired as soon as it was born. After a long debate of the whole matter, at the council-board, where all was averred concerning the uselessness and weakness of the place, by those who had said it at the committee, there was but one lord of the council who offered his advice to the king against parting with it: And the ground of that lord's dissenting, who was the earl of St. Albans, was enough understood to have nothing of publick in it, but to draw the negotiation for it into his own hands. In conclusion, his majesty resolved to put it into the hands of France, if that king would comply with his majesty's expectation, in the payment of so much money as he would require for it: And a way was found out, that the king might privately be advertised of that his majesty's resolution, if he should have any desire to deal for it.

The advertisement was very welcome to the French king, who was then resolved to visit Flanders, as soon as he should know of the death of the king of Spain, which was expected every day. Nor had he deferred it till then, upon the late affront his ambassador had received at London from the Spanish ambassador (who by a contrived and laboured stratagem, had got the precedence for his coach before the other; which the king of France received with that indignation, that he sent presently to demand justice at Madrid, commanded his ambassador to retire from thence, and would not suffer the Spanish ambassador to remain in Paris till he should have satisfaction, and was resolved to have begun a war upon it,) if the king of Spain had not acknowledged the fault of his ambassador, and under his hand declared the precedence to belong to France; which declaration was sent to the courts of all princes: And so, for the present, that spark of fire was extinguished, or rather raked up.

The king sent M. d'Estrades privately to London, to treat about Dunkirk, without any character, but pretending to make it his way to Holland, whither he was designed ambassador. After he had waited upon the king, his majesty appointed four or five of the lords of his council, whereof the chancellor and treasurer, and general were three, to treat with M. d'Estrades for the sale of Dunkirk; when the first conference was spent in endeavouring to persuade him to make the first offer for the price, which he could not be drawn to: So that the king's commissioners were obliged to make their demand. And they asked the sum of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be paid upon the delivery of Dunkirk and Mardike into the possession of the king of France; which sum appeared to him to be so stupendous, that he seemed to think the treaty at an end, and resolved to make no offer at all on the part of his master. And so the conference brake up.

At the next meeting he offered three millions of livres, which, according to the common account, amounted to three hundred thousand pistoles, which the king's commissioners as much undervalued; so that any farther conference was discontinued, till he had sent an express or two into France, and till their return: For as the expectation of a great sum of ready money was the king's motive to part with it, besides the saving the monthly charge; so they concluded that his necessities would oblige him to part with it at a moderate price. And after the return of the expresses, the king's commissioners insisting still upon what d'Estrades thought too much, and he offering what they thought too little, the treaty seemed to be at an end, and he prepared for his return. In conclusion, his majesty being fully as desirous to part with it, as the king of France could be to have it, it was agreed and concluded, "that upon the payment of five hundred thousand pistoles, in specie, at Calais, to such persons as the king should appoint to receive it, his majesty's garrison of Dunkirk and Mardike should be withdrawn, and those places put into the hands of the king of France:" All which was executed accordingly. And, without doubt, it was a greater sum of money than was ever paid, at one payment, by any prince in Christendom, upon what occasion soever; and every body seemed very glad

to see so vast a sum of money delivered into the Tower of London, as it was all together; the king at the same time declaring, "that no part of it should be applied to any ordinary occasion, but be preserved for some pressing accident, as an insurrection, or the like," which was reasonably enough apprehended.

Nor was there the least murmur at this bargain in all the sessions of the parliament which sate after, until it fell out to some mens purposes to reproach the chancellor: And then they charged him "with advising the sale of Dunkirk, and that the very artillery, ammunition, and stores, amounted to a greater value than the king received for the whole;" when upon an estimate that had been taken of all those, they were not esteemed to be more worth than twenty thousand pounds sterling; and the consideration of those, when the king's commissioners insisted upon their being all shipped for England, and the necessity of keeping them upon the place where they were, had prevailed with M. d'Estrades to consent to that sum of five hundred thousand pistoles. But whether the bargain was well or ill made, there could be no fault imputed to the chancellor, who had no more to do in the transaction than is before set down, the whole matter having been so long deliberated and so fully debated. Nor did he ever before, or in, or after the transaction, receive the value of half a crown for reward or present, or any other consideration relating to that affair: And the treatment he received after his coming into France, was evidence enough, that that king never thought himself beholden to him.

Curious EXTRACTS *from the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II.

REMARKS *on the different* Temperature *of the* AIR *at* EDYSTONE, *from that observed at* Plymouth, *between the* 7th *and* 14th *of* July, 1757. *By Mr.* John Smeaton, F. R. S.

SIR,

ON the reading of Dr. Huxham's * letter at the last meeting, some observations occurred to me, concerning the different temperature of the air, which I had observed at the Edystone, from what had been observed by the Doctor at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July last: Which having been desired by some members to be put into writing, I beg leave to trouble you with the following.

Edystone is distant from Plymouth about 16 miles, and without the head-lands of the sound about 11.

The 7th and 8th were not remarkable at Edystone for heat or cold: The weather was very moderate, with a light breeze at east; which allowed us to work upon the rock both days, when the tide served.

About midnight, between the 8th and 9th, the wind being then fresh at East, it was remarkably cold for the season, as I had more particular occasion to observe, on account of a ship that was cast away upon the rocks. The wind continued cold the ninth all day; which was complained of by some of the shipwrecked seamen, who had not time to save their cloaths; and so fresh at east, as prevented our going near the rocks, or the wreck; and so continued till Sunday the 10th; when, seeing no prospect of a sudden alteration of weather, I returned to Plymouth in a sailing boat, wrapped up in my thick coat. As soon as we got within the headlands, I could perceive the wind to blow considerably warmer; but not so warm as to make my great coat uneasy. Having had a quick passage, in this manner I went home, to the great astonishment of the family, to see me so wrapped up, when they were complaining of the excessive heat: And indeed, it was not long before I had reason to join in their opinion.

This heat I experienced till Tuesday the 12th, when I again went off to sea, where I found the air very temperate, rather cool than warm; and so continued till Thursday the 14th.

In my journal for Wednesday the 13th, I find the following remarks, viz. "This evening's tide" (from 6 A. till 12 A.) "the wind at east, but moderate, with frequent flashes of lightning to the southward. Soon after we got on board the store-vessel, a squall of wind arose from the south-west on a sudden, and continued for about a minute; part of which time it blew so hard, we expected the masts to go by the board: After which it was perfectly calm, and presently after a breeze returned from the east."

And in the journal of the 14th, is entered, "This morning's tide" (viz. from 1 M. to 1 A.) "the air and sea quite calm."

Hence it appears, how different the temper of the air may be in a small distance; and to what small spaces, squalls of wind are sometimes confined.

It may not be amiss further to observe upon this head, that once, in returning from

* *See our last Vol. for* 1758. *p.* 563.

from Edyſtone, having got within about two miles of the Ramhead, we were becalmed; and here we rolled about for at leaſt four hours; and yet at the ſame time ſaw veſſels, not above a league from us, going out of Plymouth Sound with a freſh of wind, whoſe direction was towards us, as we could obſerve from the trim of their ſails; and as we ourſelves experienced, after we got into it, by tacking and rowing.

I am, SIR,

Furnival's Inn Court, Jan. 12, 1758. Your humble ſervant, J. SMEATON.

An Account of the Earthquake felt in the Iſland of Sumatra, *in the* Eaſt Indies, *in* November *and* December, 1756. *In a Letter from Mr.* Perry *to the Rev. Dr.* Stukeley, *dated at* Fort Marlborough, *in the Iſland of* Sumatra, Feb. 20, 1757. *Communicated by the Rev.* William Stukeley, *M. D. F. R. S.*

THE earthquake at Liſbon, which you gave me an account of, was certainly the moſt awful tremendous calamity, that has ever happened in the world. Its effects are extremely wonderful and amazing; and it ſeems, as you obſerve, to have been felt in all parts of the globe. On the 3d day of the ſame month the earthquake of Liſbon happened, I felt, at Manna *, a violent ſhock myſelf; and from that time to the 3d of December following, I felt no leſs than twelve different ſhocks, all which I took an exact account of in my pocket-book. Since which we have had two very ſevere earthquakes, felt, we believe, throughout this iſland †. The walls of ‡ Cumberland-houſe § were greatly damaged by them. Salop-houſe §, my own (formerly Mr. Maſſey's), the houſes of Laye ‖ and Manna, were all cracked by them; and the works at the ſugar-plantation ** received conſiderable damage. The ground opened near the qualloe †† at Bencoolen, and up the river in ſeveral places; and there iſſued therefrom ſulphureous earth, and large quantities of water, ſending forth a moſt intolerable ſtench. Poblo Point ‡‡ was much cracked at the ſame time; and ſome dooſoons §§ in-land, at Manna, were deſtroyed, and many people in them.

Theſe are the ill effects, that have come to our knowledge; but, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, not all the damage that has happened upon the iſland.

An Account of the Heat of the Weather in Georgia: *In a Letter from his Excellency* Henry Ellis, *Eſq; Governor of* Georgia, *and F. R. S. to* John Ellis, *Eſq; F. R. S.*

Dear Sir, Georgia, July 17, 1758.

THOUGH ſome weeks have paſſed ſince I wrote to you, yet ſo little alteration has happened in the ſtate of our affairs, that nothing occurs to me, relative to them, worth committing to paper. This, indeed, I need not regret, as one cannot ſit down to any thing, that requires much application, but with extreme reluctance; for ſuch is the debilitating quality of our violent heats at this ſeaſon, that an inexpreſſible languor enervates every faculty, and renders even the thought of exerciſing them painful.

It is now about three o'clock; the ſun bears nearly S. W. and I am writing in a piazza, open at each end, on the north-eaſt ſide of my houſe, perfectly in the ſhade: A ſmall breeze at S. E. blows freely through it; no buildings are nearer, to reflect the heat, than 60 yards: Yet in a thermometer hanging by me, made by Mr. Bird, and compared by the late Mr. George Graham, with an approved one of his own, the mercury ſtands at 102. Twice it has riſen this ſummer to the ſame height, viz. on the 28th of June, and the 11th of July. Several times it has been at 100, and for many days ſucceſſively at 98; and did not in the nights ſink below 89. I think it highly probable, that the inhabitants of this town breathe a hotter air than any other people on the face of the earth. The greateſt heat we had laſt year was but 92, and that but once: From 84 to 90 were the uſual variations; but this is reckoned an extraordinary hot ſummer. The weather-wiſe of this country ſay it forebodes a hurricane; for it has always been remarked, that theſe tempeſts have been preceded by continual and uncommon heats. I muſt acquaint you, however, that the heats we are ſubject to here, are more

* *Manna lies about 50 miles to the ſouthward of Marlborough.* † *The iſland of Sumatra is between 7 and 800 miles long, from north to ſouth.* ‡ *Cumberland-houſe is a new well-built houſe, for the governor of the place.* § *N B. Both theſe are contiguous to the fort.* ‖ *Laye houſe, or factory, is about 30 miles to the northward of Marlborough.* ** *The ſugar plantation is five or ſix miles from Marlborough.* †† *The qualloe is the country word for a river's mouth.* ‡‡ *Poblo Point lies about three leagues to the ſouthward of Marlborough.* §§ *Dooſoons are villages.*

intenſe, than in any other parts of the province, the town of Savannah being ſituated upon a ſandy eminence, and ſheltered all round with high woods. But it is very ſufficient, that the people actually breathe ſo hot an air as I deſcribe; and no leſs remarkable, that this very A ſpot, from its height and dryneſs, is reckoned equally healthy with any other in the province.

I have frequently walked 100 yards under an umbrella, with a thermometer ſuſpended from it by a thread, to the height of my noſtrils, when the mercury has B roſe to 105; which is prodigious. At the ſame time I have confined this inſtrument cloſe to the hotteſt part of my body, and have been aſtoniſhed to obſerve, that it has ſubſided ſeveral degrees. Indeed, I never could raiſe the mercury above 97 with the heat of my body. C

You know, dear Sir, that I have traverſed a great part of this globe, not without giving ſome attention to the peculiarities of each climate; and I can fairly pronounce, that I never felt ſuch heats any where as in Georgia. I know experiments on this ſubject are extremely D liable to error; but I preſume I cannot now be miſtaken, either in the goodneſs of the inſtrument, or in the fairneſs of the trials, which I have repeatedly made with it. This ſame thermometer I have had thrice in the equatorial parts of Africa; as often at Jamaica, and the Weſt- E India iſlands; and, upon examination of my journals, I do not find, that the quickſilver ever roſe in thoſe parts above the 87th degree, and to that but ſeldom: Its general ſtation was between the 79th and 86th degree; and yet I think I have felt thoſe degrees, with a moiſt air, more diſ- F agreeable than what I now feel.

In my relation of the late expedition to the north-weſt, * if I recollect right, I have obſerved, that all the changes and variety of weather, that happen in the temperate zone, throughout the year, may be experienced at the Hudſon's-Bay ſettlements in 24 hours. But I may now extend this obſervation; for in my cellar the thermometer ſtands at 81, in the next ſtory at 102, and in the upper one at 105; and yet theſe heats, violent as they are, would be tolerable, but for the ſudden changes that ſucceed them. On the 10th of December laſt the mercury was at 86; on the 11th it was ſo low as 38 of the ſame inſtrument. What havock muſt this make with an European conſtitution? Nevertheleſs, but few people die here out of the ordinary courſe; though indeed one can ſcarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigourleſs body; yet ſuch is generally our condition, from the middle of June, to the middle of September.

DEAR SIR,

Yours moſt affectionately,

HENRY ELLIS.

An Account of the late Diſcoveries of Antiquities at Herculaneum, *and of an Earthquake there: In a letter from* Camillo Paderni, *Keeper of the Muſeum at* Herculaneum, *and F. R. S. to* Thomas Hollis, *Eſq; F. R. S. dated* Portici, Feb. 1, 1758 †.

WE have been working continually at Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, ſince my laſt of December 16, 1756. The moſt remarkable diſcoveries E made there are theſe, which follow.

February, 1757, was found a ſmall and moſt beautiful figure of a naked Venus in bronze, the height of which is ſix Neapolitan inches. She has ſilver eyes, bracelets of gold on her arms, and chains of the ſame metal above her feet; and F appears in the attitude of looſening one of her ſandals. The baſe is of bronze inlaid with foliage of ſilver, on one ſide of which is placed a dolphin.

In July we met with an inſcription, about twelve Neapolitan palms in length, which I have here copied.

IMP, CAESAR, VESPASIANVS, AVG, PONTIF, MAX
TRIB, POT, VII. IMP. XVII. P.P. COS. VII. DESIGN. VIII
TEMPLVM, MATRIS, DEVM, TERRAE, MOTV, CONLAPSVM, RESTITVIT

After having found a great number of G oblong form, but petrified, and broke into two pieces. There is no ſlit in it, that being unneceſſary, as the ancients did not join their letters in the manner we do, but wrote them ſeparate.

In September were diſcovered eight marble buſts, in the form of terms. One H of theſe repreſents Vitellius, another Archimedes; and both are of the fineſt workmanſhip.

* *See our Vol. for* 1748, *p.* 313.

† *See our Vol. for* 1758, *p.* 345.

workmanship. The following characters, in a black tint, are still legible on the latter, namely, APXIMEΔ which is all the inscription that now remains.

In October was dug up a curious bust of a young person, who has a helmet on his head, adorned with a civic crown, and cheek pieces fastened under his chin. Also another very fine bust of a philosopher, with a beard, and short thick hair, having a slight drapery on his left shoulder. Likewise two female busts; one unknown, in a veil; the other Minerva, with a helmet; both of middling workmanship.

In November we met with two busts of philosophers, of excellent workmanship, and, as may be easily perceived, of the same artist; but unfortunately, like many others, without names.

In January was found a small, but most beautiful eagle, in bronze. It hath silver eyes, perches on a praefericulum, and holds a fawn between its talons.

In the same month we discovered, at Stabiæ, a term six palms high, on which is a head of Plato, in the finest preservation, and performed in a very masterly manner. Also divers vases, instruments for sacrificing, scales, balances, weights, and other implements for domestick uses, all in bronze.

At length I have finished, with much labour, the examination and arrangement of the scales, balances, and weights, which are very numerous in this museum; and, what is remarkable, many of the former, with all the weights, exactly answer those now in use at Naples. At present I am considering the liquid measures; and also engaged in disposing the paintings in the new apartment allotted for them. These affairs, with my usual province of inspecting the workmen, who are busied in digging; my being obliged to keep an exact register of every thing that is discovered; besides other daily and accidental occurrences; employ my time so intirely, that I have not a moment's repose, but in my bed.

The square belonging to the palace, in which the museum is deposited, will be finished, and completely ornamented, by Easter. In the center of it I have placed the bronze horse, which was broken in many pieces, and restored by me, as mentioned in my last. In the walls of the colonades are affixed all the inscriptions h therto discovered: And I shall yet adorn them with altars, curule chairs, and other antiquities proper for such places. The principal entrance into the museum hath been made to correspond with the grand stair-case. On the right side of it stands the consular statue of Marcus Nonius Balbus, the father; and on the left, that of Marcus Nonius Balbus, the son; with two inscriptions relating to, and found near them. Upon the stair-case are placed eight antique statues in bronze, on beautiful pedestals of polished marble. In an opening in the center of the right hand colonade, is fixed the statue of the wife of the elder Balbus, with the antique inscription belonging to it.

At the entrance of the square, a magnificent pair of iron gates, with palisades, are just put up, ornamented with many bronzes, which are gilt; and on the sides of these gates are two other consular statues of persons unknown.

The whole day and night of the 24th of last month, it seemed as if Mount Vesuvius would again have swallowed up this country. On that day it suffered two internal fractures, which intirely changed its appearance within the crater, destroying the little mountain, that had been forming within it for some years, and was risen above the sides; and throwing up, by violent explosions, immense quantities of stones, lava, ashes, and fire. At night the flames burst out with greater vehemence, the explosions were more frequent and horrible, and our houses shook continually. Many fled to Naples, and the boldest persons trembled. For my own part, I resolved to abide the event here at Portici, on account of my family, consisting of eight children, and a very weak and aged mother, whose life must have been lost by a removal in such circumstances, and so rigorous a season. But it pleased God to preserve us; for the mountain having vented itself that night and the succeeding day, is since become calm, and throws out only a few ashes.

[*See forward, p.* 383.]

QUESTION.

By Mr. J. BROWNE, *of* Skinner's-street, Spittle-fields.

HAVING placed a perpendicular of three feet, at the side of a river; observed (at the distance of 80 feet in a strait line) an assigned mark on the opposite shore, to be in a line with the top of the same; and likewise found the angle at the mark (formed by the visual and horizontal lines) to = 1°. 26′.

Required, The breadth of the river, and the height of the observer's eye from the surface?

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his Majesty's* NAVY *on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on* Dec. 31, 1758.

HEADS *of the Naval Estimates.*	*Particulars.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		
DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	808758 6 9	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	11484 3 3	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758, as also to several bills of exchange	442163 11 10	1692427 1 10
To his majesty's yards and rope yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	399921	
For the half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	30100	
Seamens Wages.		
Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	239095 14 9 ¼	
To ships in sea pay on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758	2295606	2604074 1 7 ¾
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for slop cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea	69372 6 10	
Victualling debt as per *estimate received from those commissioners,* viz.		
Due for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	15391 5 8	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	482246 16 11	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1758	39325 1 5	600330 12 3
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	11877 8 3	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers, employed at the several ports	51490	
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per *estimate received from those commissioners,* viz.		
Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office	— — — —	95467 12 8 ¾
The total amounts to the sum of —	— — — —	4992299 8 5
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands	411151 3 7 ¾	416870 13 1 ¾
And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, as on the other side	5719 9 6	
The debt of the navy will then be —	— — — —	4575428 15 3 ¼
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1758, and Dec. 31, following	467036 13 6	667771 19 7 ½
And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1758, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to	200735 6 1 ¾	
For which sum of 667,771l. 19s. 7d. ½. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for in former years,		
The nett debt of the navy will then be	— — — —	3907656 15 7 ½

There

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and preſent Treaſurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1758, *in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid Debt of the Navy.*

In what treaſurers hands	*In* MONEY.	*Wear and tear ordinary and tranſp.*	*On the* HEADS *of* Seamens wages.	Victuals.	*Total.*
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Right Hon. George Dodington, Eſq; firſt treaſurerſhip.	In money	5038 13 1 ¼	1780 13 9	34 18 2 ½	6892 5 5
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen	— — — —	38 4 ¼	— — — —	
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq;	In money	6644 5	1423 4 10 ¼	1504 2 5 ½	9627 7 8 ¾
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen	— — — —	55 15 5	— — — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Eſq; firſt treaſurerſhip.	In money	4260 8 2 ¼	3672 15 11 ¾	1590 2 ¾	10540 2 1 ¾
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen	— — — —	1016 17 9	— — — —	
Right Hon. George Dodington, Eſq; ſecond treaſurerſhip.	In money	7504 3 8 ½	2898 3 3 ¼	233 14 6	10848 3 10 ¾
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen	————	212 2 5	————	
Right Hon. Geo Grenville, Eſq; ſecond treaſurerſhip.	In money	27112 17 2	320757 1 11 ½	18663 12 3	373243 4 5 ⅝
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen	————	6709 13 1	————	
		50500 7 2	338564 8 10	22026 7 7 ¼	411151 3 7 ¼

There remained on Dec. 31, 1758, to come in of the ſupplies of the year 1758, including Haſler, Plymouth, and Greenwich hoſpitals, 5719l. 9s. 6d.

A LETTER *of* Eraſmus *to Dr.* Francis, *Cardinal* Wolſey's *Phyſician. Diſplaying ſome old* Engliſh *Cuſtoms. (See our laſt Vol. for* 1758, *p.* 631.)

I OFTEN wonder, and not without concern, whence it comes to paſs, that England for ſo many years hath been continually afflicted with peſtilence; and above all, with the ſweating ſickneſs, which ſeems in a manner peculiar to that country. We read of a city which was delivered from a plague of long continuance, by altering the buildings, according to the advice of a certain philoſopher. I am much miſtaken, if England, by the ſame method, might not find a cure. Firſt of all, they are totally regardleſs concerning the aſpect of their doors and windows to the eaſt, north, &c. Then they build their chambers ſo that they admit not a thorough air, which yet, in Galen's opinion, is very neceſſary. They glaze a great part of the ſides with ſmall panes, deſigned to admit the light and exclude the wind: But theſe windows are full A of chinks, thro' which enters a percolated air, which ſtagnating in the room, is more noxious than the wind. As to the floors, they are uſually made of clay, covered with ruſhes that grew in fens, which are ſo ſlightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains ſometimes for 20 years together, and B in it a collection of ſpittle, vomit, urine of dogs and men, beer, ſcraps of fiſh, and other filthineſs not to be named. Hence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled, very pernicious, in my opinion, to the human body.

body. Add to this, that England is not only ſurrounded with the ſea, but in many parts is fenny, and interſected with ſtreams of a brackiſh water; and that ſalt fiſh is the common and the favourite food of the poor. I am perſuaded that the iſland would be far more healthy, if the uſe of A theſe ruſhes were quite laid aſide, and the chambers ſo built as to let in the air on two or three ſides, with ſuch glaſs windows as might be either thrown quite open, or kept quite ſhut, without ſmall cranies to let in the wind. For as it is uſeful ſometimes to admit a free air, ſo is B it ſometimes to exclude it. The common people laugh at a man, who complains that he is affected by changeable and cloudy weather; but for my part, for theſe thirty years paſt, if I ever entered into a room which had been uninhabited for ſome months, immediately I grew ſe- C veriſh. It would alſo be of great benefit, if the lower people could be perſuaded to eat leſs, and particularly leſs of their ſalt-fiſh; and if publick officers were appointed, to ſee that the ſtreets are kept free from mud and urine, and that, not only in the city but in the ſuburbs. You will D ſmile, perhaps, and think that my time lies upon my hands, ſince I employ it in ſuch ſpeculations; but I have a great affection for a country, which received me ſo hoſpitably for a conſiderable time, and I ſhall be glad to end the remainder of my days in it, if it be poſſible. Though I E I know you to be better ſkilled in theſe things than I pretend to be, yet I could not forbear from giving you my thoughts; that if we are both of a mind, you may propoſe the project to men in authority, ſince even princes have not thought ſuch regulations to be beneath their care and inſpection.

From Mr. PERFECT'S *Pamphlet entitled,* The Practice of Gardening, *we ſhall give our Readers a few Extracts, as follow:*

Of the Diſpoſition of a GARDEN.

BEFORE the care of raiſing plants, there naturally comes the proviſion of a ſoil for them to grow in. The garden muſt have good mould, and the proper conveniencies, elſe no art can give it beauty. If the borders be poor, bring H in ſome old well rotted dung, mixed with ſome rich and freſh paſture mould, and a good quantity of that rotten earth which is found under old ſtacks of faggots. Theſe ſhould be well mixed together, and then dug into the ground, in ſuch quantity as may appear neceſſary: More when it is poorer, and leſs when it is ſomething better.

Let the ground be open to the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, but well ſheltered againſt the north, and north eaſt. If former ill management has ſuffered trees or walls to thoſe quarters where it ſhould be open, let them be lopped, taken down, or removed; and if there wants ſhelter on the other quarters, let it be given by a plantation of foreſt trees, or by walls.

This ground will feed and defend the choiceſt plants that bear the open air in our climate: And the next requiſite is water. Ponds muſt be ſunk in proper places, and they ſhould be ſhallow and clayed at the bottom. If nature has given ſuch, it is very fortunate; if not, they muſt be provided. Any water will do that has ſtood ſome time in ſuch places; even pump-water itſelf: For it ſoftens with the air and ſun. In a ground of any extent, there ſhould be two or three of theſe; becauſe the labour of carrying water to a diſtance is very great, and when gardeners neglect it, the plants fade.

All that is required farther, is a nurſery and a place for hot-beds. A piece of ground about an eighth part as big as the garden, will ſerve for a nurſery; and one but half as big as that, will be ſufficient for the other purpoſe.

The nurſery ſhould lie to the ſouth-eaſt, and be well ſheltered from the cold quarters; it ſhould be hid from the garden, becauſe there is no beauty in it; and there ſhould be a little of the ſame enriching ingredients allowed to the mould, that are uſed for the borders in the garden. F It muſt not be ſo much; for the plants will thrive better for being removed into a ſomewhat richer ſoil. It is a cuſtom for this reaſon to let the nurſery have a very poor ground, but that is wrong; as extremes commonly are. Mr. North of Lambeth, has a nurſery where the ſoil is G very rich; and upon enquiry, I find no plants ſucceed better than thoſe which have been brought out of his ground. On talking with that experienced nurſeryman, he gave me the following reaſons: That if ſeeds be ſown in a poor ſoil, the firſt ſhoot will be weak; and when they come to be removed out of the ſeed bed into a nurſery bed, they are hardly able to get over the check of it: Whereas if they are firſt raiſed in good ground, the original ſhoot is ſtrong, and the power of vegetation ſoon gets over the check of that and

and the other removals. This is agreeable to reason, and he found it true in many years practice. In short, such as the first shoot is, such the tree will be; and the old practice of keeping a nursery poor, is wrong. But moderation must be the rule; and tho' the mould of this spot should be good, it must not be equally rich with that of the garden.

The aspect determines where the nursery must be placed; but the spot for the hot beds must be chosen according to convenience: It must be a warm corner of the ground, near the borders, though hid from sight; and it must be near the stable, or the place from whence the dung is to be brought. The closer it is to the borders, the easier it will be to remove the plants with balls of earth to their roots; and they will always take the sooner, the better the old earth is preserved about them. There is no piece of ground so small, but this division may be put in practice; and setting out right, all the rest will be easy. The ground being prepared, we may proceed to the four methods of culture by which the plants are raised."

Mr. Perfect then gives very intelligent directions for these four methods of culture, and proceeds to the culture and management of biennial and perennial hardy plants, and the culture by suckers, layers, and cuttings. He then gives us the following directions for sowing choice flowers *.

" Prepare the mould for these flowers thus. Pare off the turff in a dry piece of rich pasture ground, and dig up the mould as deep as it goes; this is usually one full spade's depth: Take care to go no deeper, and not to mix any of the bottom with it. In the beginning of March, dig up five loads of this; mix with it three loads of river mud, one load of old cow-dung, and the same quantity of rotten mould dug up where an old faggot pile has stood. Sprinkle over this four bushels of slacked lime, and a pail full of brine made of a peck of salt.

The quantity may be larger or smaller according to the number of plants intended to be raised; but this is the best proportion: Let it be all well worked together, and thrown thro' a coarse skreen. And thus let it lie till May: Then turn it very thoroughly again: It will also require another turning in July; and this will compleat it for service.

Procure seeds from some persons on whom you can depend; they must be saved from the finest flowers that ripen any, for some of the very finest do not; and laid carefully to harden. Each parcel must be put up separate, and laid by till the latter end of July.

Then chuse a part of the nursery which is open to the south east, and skreened from all other quarters: Dig away the mould, make up beds with that which has been all this time preparing for this purpose, and mark them number 1, 2, 3, and so on. Each must be a yard wide, four inches deep in mould, and made a little rounded. When these are all ready begin sowing. Rake off an inch of mould from the surface of the first bed; mix some of it with the seed intended to be sowed, and scatter it on evenly in the evening of a mild day. From the seventh to the seventeenth of August is the best period for this service. Sift on as much of the mould that was raked off, as will cover the seeds a third part of an inch, and lay a piece of thorn bush upon the bed. Thus far it is the same with the method of raising the common perennial plants. It was before observed, that the difference is only in point of time and care. Sow every seed in this manner, and finish all the beds.

The seeds of these choice flowers are usually sown in pots and boxes; and the common writers on gardening give that direction. I have tried both, and find the open ground is best. The earth drys too fast in these small parcels, and the seeds grow better when they have the vapours from the open ground.

Once in three days water the beds in this manner: Lift off the bushes, and lay a piece of old matting over the bed. Water upon this lightly and carefully, and when the wet is got through lift it off, and so water the next. The ground will thus be moistened without disturbing the seeds. If gentle showers fall naturally, these waterings may be omitted; but if heavy rains fall, some mats or cloths must be laid over the beds upon the thorn bushes, to keep off the violent force of the drops.

A very small piece of ground will answer for this, and therefore the case is easy. Writers direct a different time for sowing the several kinds, but this season with this method suits all.

July, 1759.

* *Which may be reduced into two classes, viz.* 1. *The fibrous or tuberous, as auriculas, ranunculus's, anemones, &c. Or,* 2. *Bulbous rooted, as tulips, hyacinths, lillies, &c. which have grassy leaves.*

The young plants will appear at various times, but the dangers to which they are expoſed are the ſame, and one kind of protection is required for all. No weed muſt be ſuffered to grow upon any of the beds. When the plants riſe very cloſe, ſome may be pulled up and planted A in a more vacant place. When rains fall heavy, mats muſt be laid over the thorn buſhes; and as the froſts come on, the ſame care muſt be uſed to guard againſt them. In ſevere weather the beds muſt be kept up covered entirely; but when it is milder, they muſt have the free air B of the middle of the day. Towards ſpring a reed hedge muſt be ſet up to the north-eaſt of the beds, to keep off the nipping winds from that quarter. Thus they will be kept till the beginning of the ſpring; and they muſt then be gently watered at times; and if the noon day ſun C appear to have too much power, they muſt be ſhaded from it.

Thus all the kinds will be kept in good condition till about June the next year. At this time the auriculas and polianthuſes which retain their leaves, muſt be tranſplanted. Another bed like the firſt muſt D be prepared for them, and they muſt be ſet at four inches diſtance one from another. They muſt be watered carefully, and ſhaded till they have taken root. After this, no more is required, than to keep the ground clear from weeds; and thus they will be gathering ſtrength till E the next year.

Theſe being removed, the other beds muſt be examined. The leaves of the young anemonies, and the reſt will now be decayed; they muſt be clipped off, and the ſurface of the bed laid ſmooth, and a little of the ſame mould ſifted over the F whole, about the third of an inch in thickneſs. Thus they muſt remain till autumn, keeping the ſurface clear from weeds. At the beginning of October, ſift another new coat of mould over them, of the ſame thickneſs with the former, and take the ſame care of the beds this as G the former winter; only as the plants are ſtronger, it need not to be ſo ſtrict. The nurſery beds muſt alſo be ſheltered during ſevere weather, in the depth of winter, and the ſurface of all the beds muſt be kept clean from moſs."

This acute gardener afterwards gives H further rules for treating thoſe plants, that are to be taken up at certain ſeaſons, and their management in the reſt of their growth. He concludes with the management of the tulip.

"As we directed all the ſeeds to be ſown at the ſame time in ſeparate beds in the nurſery, we are to ſuppoſe tulip ſeed had its place among the reſt. Theſe ſeeds have been ſown in Auguſt. The young plants will appear the following April like blades of graſs; and their firſt A leaves will fade in about five weeks. The ſurface of the bed ſhould be then cleared of all young ſhoots of weeds or moſs, and ſome freſh mould ſifted on to cover it a third of an inch. In September the ſurface muſt be again well cleared of every foulneſs, and a new coat of the B ſame mould ſifted on of the ſame thickneſs. All this time, and all the following winter, the minute roots will be gathering ſtrength. In ſpring they will again ſhoot up ſmall leaves: Theſe will fade as the heat of ſummer comes on, and then the roots are to be taken up: C This muſt be done with care, for they are yet very ſmall.

A new bed muſt be made for them, and this ſhould be five inches thick in mould: The bottom ſhould be the natural earth well rammed, that it may be even and hard: The roots muſt be plant- D ed in this when they are taken out of the other bed, which will be about the beginning of July. They muſt be ſet at three inches diſtance, and covered an inch and half above the crown. At the latter end of September, a freſh covering of half an inch of the ſame mould muſt be E given them, and the ſame early in the ſpring. After this the bed muſt be watered at times; the leaves will appear again in March, and fade about July: Then a freſh coat of half an inch of mould muſt be laid on, and the ſame again in autumn. The next ſummer F they muſt have juſt the ſame management; and in the ſummer of the ſucceeding year they muſt be taken up again.

The roots now having four years growth, will be of ſome conſiderable ſize. A new bed muſt then be made for them juſt as the former, only two G inches deeper in mould. They muſt be planted in this, three inches from the crown to the ſurface, and they muſt ſtand ſix inches aſunder.

They muſt remain two years in this bed, keeping the ſurface conſtantly clear from weeds, and giving them a new H coat of mould every ſummer and autumn. This brings them to their perfection, and the next year they will flower. Some will blow ſooner, but they are the worſe for it.

The roots muſt be taken up in the ſummer of this laſt year, and laid on a can-

vas

vas to dry. They ſhould be kept out of the ground till autumn, and then planted in beds of the ſame mould two feet deep, and rounded at the top: The roots muſt be planted ſeven inches deep, and ten inches diſtant from one another. The next year they will blow in perfection as to ſhape and bigneſs; but they will not come to the beauty of their colours till after one or more years of farther growth.

Every ſeaſon the roots muſt be managed as already directed; and in every ſummer's blowing, there will be ſome ſeen broken into ſtripes. Theſe muſt be marked when in flower, and the roots ſeparated from the others when they are taken up: They muſt be planted in particular beds; and they will make by degrees a fine collection.

This is the culture of the tulip, the moſt delicate of all the bulbous roots: And thus that flower will be brought to its higheſt perfection. The time of its growth is long, but the trouble is very little."

INSTALLATION, *&c. at* Oxford.

Oxford, July 7. ON Monday laſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Right Hon. John earl of Weſtmoreland, chancellor elect of this univerſity, made his publick entrance, by the eaſt gate, into this city. His lordſhip was attended at his entrance, and for a great part of the Wycomb road, by a long train of coaches and other equipages of the nobility and gentry of the country. Notice was given of his near approach, by the ringing a bell at St. Mary's, which called together the gentlemen of the univerſity, who were ranked, according to their different orders and degrees, on his lordſhip's right hand, from the eaſt gate to St. Mary's church. The left hand ſide of the ſtreet was reſerved for the townſmen.

On his lordſhip's arrival at St. Mary's, he was received by the vice-chancellor, noblemen, and doctors, in their robes; and being conducted into the church, was complimented by the publick orator, in a ſhort Latin ſpeech, to which his lordſhip replied in the ſame language. After this his lordſhip dined at St. Mary-Hall, where apartments were provided for him, and many gentlemen and ladies of his train.

On Tueſday, at ten o'clock in the morning, the noblemen and the doctors, in their robes, waited on his lordſhip at the vice-chancellor's lodgings at Corpus Chriſti college; and about eleven the proceſſion (which was more numerous than has been ſeen here in the memory of man) began from thence, and paſſed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the maſters of arts in their proper habits; and then proceeded through the great gate of the ſchools to the divinity ſchool, and from thence into the theatre.

Here the vice chancellor, in a Latin ſpeech, opened the buſineſs of the convocation, and then addreſſing himſelf to the chancellor, who was ſeated at his right hand, after applauding in a proper and polite manner the choice the univerſity had made, and congratulating his lordſhip upon it, adminiſtered to him the neceſſary oaths, and preſented him with the inſignia of his office, viz. the keys, the ſeal, and the book of ſtatutes. The vice-chancellor then quitted the chair, which was immediately filled by the chancellor, who finiſhed this ceremony of the inſtalment by addreſſing himſelf to the univerſity in an elegant Latin oration. Then his lordſhip admitted the following noblemen and gentlemen to the honorary degree of doctors of law, viz.

The Rt. Hon. the earl of Northampton,
The Rt. Hon. the earl of Macclesfield,
Lord Willoughby de Broke,
Count Shulenburgh, lord of the bed-chamber to the king of Denmark,
James Boreel, } deputies from the
Gerard Meerman, } ſtates general,
William Gerard Dedel, commiſſary of Amſterdam,
Sir Richard Glyn, lord mayor, and repreſentative in parliament for the city of London,
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. knight of the ſhire for the county of Warwick,
Sir Edward Dering, Bart.
Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.
Sir Roger Twiſden, Bart.
Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. knight of the ſhire for Somerſet,
William Cartwright, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Northampton,
Thomas Cholmondeley, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Cheſter,
Edward Popham, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Wilts,
Henry Dawkins, of London, Eſq; and
Tho. Lambert, of Sevenoak, Kent, Eſq;

This convocation concluded with a ſpeech from the publick orator. — And then the proceſſion returned to Corpus Chriſti college, where the noblemen and doctors were entertained at dinner with the chancellor.

Afterwards the following noblemen of the univerſity ſpoke their congratulatory verſes, which were received by the audience, with uncommon, but deſerved ap-

plauſe, viz. the earl of Suffolk, Engliſh verſe; the earl of Donnegal, Latin, and lord Norreys, Latin.

In the evening the oratorio of Sampſon was performed, in the theatre, by a ſelect and numerous band, conducted by Dr. Hays.

On Wedneſday, being the day of lord Crewe's commemoration, the doctors, &c. met again at the vice-chancellor's lodgings, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and went in proceſſion with the chancellor, from thence, to the theatre. The vice-chancellor having opened the buſineſs of the convocation, the commemoration ſpeech was ſpoken by Mr. Warton, the poetry profeſſor. The ſubject of this elegant and admired ſpeech was, with great propriety, confined to thoſe benefactors who had been chancellors of the univerſity. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred, in this convocation, on the Right Hon. lord Fane, member of parliament for Reading; the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, and the Hon. William Craven, member of parliament for Warwickſhire, who were preſented by Dr. Seward, of St. John's college, who acted for the profeſſor of law. Afterwards the Right Hon. the earl of Suffolk was admitted to the degree of maſter of arts, to which he was preſented in a much applauded ſpeech by the publick orator. The Encænia were then continued by the following gentlemen, viz. Hon. Mr. Beauclerk, of Queen's, Engliſh; Sir B. B. Delves, Magdalen college, Latin; Sir James Macdonald. Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. Beckford, New college, Engliſh; Mr. Wodehouſe, and Mr. Le Maiſtre, Chriſt Church, Latin dialogue; Mr. Nibbes, of St. John's, Latin. All theſe exerciſes were performed with great propriety of elocution and action, and were highly applauded by the audience. In the evening was performed the oratorio of Eſther.

On Thurſday, the chancellor met the heads of houſes, at the delegate's room, and preſided in their conſultations on the buſineſs of the univerſity; and from thence was accompanied by them to the theatre. Here the Encænia, or congratulatory exerciſes, were again reſumed, by Mr. Hopton and Mr. Walcot, of Magdalen college, who ſpoke a dialogue in Latin verſe, on the late improvements and benefactions to the univerſity; Mr. Bagot, of Chriſt-Church, Latin verſe; Mr. Ilbert, of Magdalen, Engliſh verſe; Mr. Way, of Chriſt-Church, Latin; Mr. Bragge, of Magdalen, Latin; Mr. Budgen, of Trinity, Engliſh; Mr. Kaye, of Brazen-noſe, Engliſh oration.

The degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on the following gentlemen:

Right Hon. Robert Shirley, ſon to the earl of Ferrers.

A Hon. Wilmott Vaughan, member of parliament for Cardiganſhire, and ſon to lord Liſburne.

Sir Richard Chaſe.

Harbord Harbord, Eſq; member of parliament for Norwich.

James Evelyn, of Fulbridge, Suſſex, Eſq;

B And the following gentlemen had the degree of maſter of arts conferred on them, viz.

The Right Hon. the earl of Donnegal, of Trinity college.

Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Magdalen college.

C Alexander Courthope, of Horſemonden, Kent, Eſq;

John Children, of Tunbridge, Kent, Eſq;

Roger Twiſden, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir R. Twiſden, Bart.

Thomas Popkin, of Kettle-Hill, Glamorganſhire, Eſq;

D John Sawbridge, jun. of Alantigh, in Kent, Eſq;

Wm. Dealtry, of Magdalen college, Eſq;

Powell Snell, jun. of Baliol college, Eſq;

John Toke, of Univerſity college, Eſq;

William Guiſe, of Queen's college, Eſq;

Tho. Knight, of Trinity college, Eſq;

E Henry St. John, of New college, Eſq;

On Friday the Encænia were reſumed in the theatre, when an Italian ode, in praiſe of the chancellor, was performed by the whole opera band: After which the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

F Henry Pye, Eſq; member of parliament for Berkſhire.

William Grove, Eſq; member of parliament for Coventry.

John Harvey Thurſby, Eſq; member of parliament for Stamford.

Joſiah George Hort, Eſq; ſon to the archbiſhop of Tuam.

G The degree of A. M. was alſo conferred on Henry Hunter, Eſq; of Trinity college; Mr. Thomas Auguſtine Arne was admitted to the degree of doctor of muſick; and verſes were ſpoken by the following gentlemen; Mr. Mundy, New

H college, Engliſh; Mr. Forſter, Corpus Chriſti college, Engliſh; Mr. Pepys, Chriſt Church, Latin; Mr. Simpſon, Chriſt Church, Latin; Mr. De Salis, Queen's college, Latin; and Mr. Sandys, of Queen's college, Latin.

Then

Then the solemnity of the installation and commemoration was closed by Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, who, in a spirited and eloquent oration, delivered with his usual grace and dignity, enlarged on the propriety of the choice the university had made; displayed his lordship's eminent abilities; introduced lady Pomfret's, and Mr. Dawkins's late benefactions; and concluded with an exhortation to the youth of this place, and his ardent wishes for the perpetual peace and prosperity of the university.

The splendor of the appearance on this occasion, the harmony and decorum with which the whole ceremony was conducted, and the entertainment afforded to so polite and respectable an audience, by the exercises and orations of each day, reflect the highest honour on the prudence of the magistrates, and abilities of the members of this distinguished seat of learning.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

July 7.

THE French threaten to invade us—his majesty has told us so—our government seems to believe it—and the most christian king can do nothing, in the present distress of his affairs, with us that is half so sensible—Notwithstanding all those appearances, I don't believe that a Frenhman ever will, or can, in a hostile manner, set his foot on this island. But I believe they will attempt it; and I believe that, if our marine does not do its duty, they will be able to land.

But, my friends, supposing they do not land, and supposing they do land, how are Britons to behave? I will take the first supposition.

Supposing them not to land, and that all their preparations are only intended to distress our publick credit, they gain a much greater end, if you do not do your duty, by that, than if they did land. If they do land, they must be destroyed; if they do not land, they must destroy us, if any number amongst you are faint hearted enough to imagine that their landing can, in any respect, shake that system of protestant government, under which all of us enjoy every blessing that liberty can bestow, or industry can purchase.

Publick credit, in England, at present, is built upon durable principles; and while those principles subsist, as they hitherto have done, the gates of Rome, slavery, and hell, never can prevail against it. But it is upon principles alone that it subsists, and while those principles endure it must be permanent—it must be eternal.—

Publick credit is like a mathematical stair case; it is as firm, and will be as lasting as the heaviest work of manual labour; but the moment you destroy a certain step in the wondrous fabrick, down tumbles the whole.—The publick credit of England is her publick safety, and is built upon the strongest, and the most interesting of all principles, that of self-preservation.—There is not a man, there is not a beggar, in England, whose interest it is not to support it. When Englishmen support it not,

Chaos is come again.

But, my friends, there is a malady which all the world is sensible is peculiar to England, and that is suicide. As the principle of publick credit is that of self-preservation, the act which destroys that principle must be suicide. It is in vain for any amongst you to say, How can the publick funds, be they good, bad, or indifferent, affect me?—I have nothing in them?—I don't know a friend in the world, of mine, that has any thing. But you have; the very person who gives you bread, if he does not himself depend upon the publick funds for his immediate support, depends upon some one or other who does. If he who does, suffers in his fortune, the person depending upon him must do the same, and you must consequently be ruined.

Such is the scale of progression in publick credit; when the upper link is unloosed, the whole is undone. As I said before, when the top step of that mathematical stair-case is knocked down, the whole tumbles of course. You are, my friends, to reflect how near, how very near, the inroad of a few banditti, in the year 1745, brought this precious gem to the verge of ruin. It could have been saved only upon the principle I now recommend to you.—That of self-preservation.—The merchants of London saw they themselves must be ruined, if publick credit was not supported; and upon the principle of self-preservation, and that principle only, some of them, who were far from being friends to the present establishment, ceased to be its enemies.—They united in a common effort—they supported the credit of their country, and thereby they supported, they enriched, nay, they dignified themselves.

Having said thus much upon the most probable supposition, that the French never can effect a descent upon Great-Britain, but that their even menacing it

may have an effect detrimental to our publick credit, which every one amongſt us ought to guard againſt; let me now proceed a little to examine the conduct that every Briton ought to obſerve, in caſe (which I believe never will be the caſe) thirty thouſand French were actually landed on the Britiſh ſhore.

Other writers will tell you, contribute, ſubſcribe, and aſſociate. But for what? To be ſure, to fight. I ſay, fight yourſelves. Every man who owes allegiance to his king and country, ought, upon ſuch an emergency as an invaſion, not only to hire other people to fight, but he ought to fight himſelf, aye, in *propria perſona*.

This is not a diſpute about miniſters or modes of government; it is a diſpute about the exiſtence of our own liberties and properties, whether they ſhall be deſtroyed, or whether they ſhall outlive the ambition and revenge of a people who have often attempted to deſtroy both. Let us, in ſuch a conjuncture, imitate the Romans, who, whenever they were threatened with a Gallick war, ſuperſeded all civil buſineſs, and each betook himſelf to his ſpear and his ſhield.

My friends and countrymen, it is but once that this diſpute can happen; if you behave manfully, you never can have occaſion to renew it. There is not in Great-Britain a denomination of party, that is not intereſted to repel ſuch an invaſion: Jacobites themſelves, unleſs they are abſolutely infatuated, muſt draw their ſwords in a quarrel that threatens them, as much as the moſt dutiful of his majeſty's ſubjects. In conqueſt there is no reſpect to parties. Look at your own hiſtory. William, the Norman, had a great party in England. Edgar Atheling was a pretender to the crown, and had an undoubted right of blood. But when William invaded and conquered, what did theſe conſiderations avail? Nothing: The whole property of England was parcelled out amongſt his followers; Engliſhmen were reduced to a ſtate of villenage, and would have been exterminated, had it not been that they were uſeful for hewing wood and carrying water.

Such, my friends and countrymen, muſt be our fates, if we exert not ourſelves as men. If we are invaded, the encouragement our enemies have, proceeds from their opinion of our diviſions. Let us unite! Let our great men ſee that they ſhall be ſupported, and make the commonalty ſenſible, that there is no man in England too great, to draw a ſword in defence of his country. The man, who upon ſuch an occaſion, ſhall plead the privilege of a title or a ribband, is a coward—is ſomething worſe.

If, my friends and countrymen, ye are thus united, and thus determined, let the French land. Forego the barrier of the ſea, and open the gates to invaſion. It will be the happieſt event that can happen to yourſelves or your poſterity. Neither we, nor they, will ever hear more of thoſe invaſion panicks, which have coſt this nation upwards of thirty millions to guard againſt. The hopes of all the enemies to the preſent eſtabliſhment muſt then be defeated, and firmneſs in government, with unanimity in ſubjection, muſt then take place. The courage of your brave anceſtors, upon many occaſions, got the ſtart of exerciſe and military diſcipline, when fighting for all that they held dear, as men and Engliſhmen. Look into your hiſtory. When Charles I. with one of the beſt veteran armies in Europe, had advanced as far as Brentford, againſt the city of London, his progreſs was checked. —By whom?—By the ſhopkeepers and apprentices of London, who thought their liberties endangered. The criſis is far more alarming now, ſhould the threatenings of our enemies take place. But here I ſtop; to ſay more would be to diſtruſt your ſenſibility, and, to have ſaid leſs, would not have become a publick writer at ſo alarming a juncture.

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

The following is an authentick Account of the great Preparations made on the coaſt of France, *from* Dieppe *to* Dunkirk, *for invading theſe Kingdoms, by an Eye-witneſs.*

"ON the 24th of laſt month, M. d'Horrouville arrived at Havre de Grace, from Paris, to take on him the command of the expedition; where he found but 30 of the flat-bottomed boats finiſhed [Theſe boats were built at the king's docks, and in the baſon, and not on the beach, as has been aſſerted, ſo that it was impoſſible for any Engliſh captains to have ſeen them only by reconnoitring] and about 20 more on the ſtocks. Theſe boats are built of inch and half fir, by Mr. Bernan, who is eſteemed their beſt builder, for about 2000 livres per boat; and he has contracted to build 50 more by the middle of September, which he thinks he ſhall not be able to complete within the time. There is nothing more in the conſtruction of theſe boats, than is common to the paſſage boats on the Seine; for which

which uſe, if the expedition fails, they will be ſold to the beſt bidder. On this day there was no camp, and only the common garriſon, which, with the troops cantoned in the adjacent towns, conſiſted of no more than eight battalions.

June 26. At Dieppe there were no flat-bottomed boats, but ſeveral of their ſmall coaſting veſſels then lay rotting, for want of hands to work them, and with only their ordinary garriſon. At Boulogne and Calais, there was no appearance of any hoſtile proceedings, no fear ſhewn of an enemy: And, in the beginning of July, Dunkirk was likewiſe deſtitute of flat-bottomed boats, and no camp to defend it, in caſe of a ſiege or bombardment; and in the garriſon, and the adjacent town, were fifteen battalions only cantoned. At this place, indeed, they were buſy in completing two men of war of 40 guns, two of 30, and one of 20, that were to take 2000 forces on board, to be commanded by M. Thurot, late of the Belle-iſle privateer, on an expedition to the northward, ſuppoſed either to Scotland or the north of Ireland, where he was laſt year. This is the whole of the armament that has been ſo much exaggerated and expatiated on for ſome time paſt."

An Account of an extraordinary Caſe of the Efficacy of the Bark *in the Dilirium of a Fever. By* Nicholas Munckley, *M. D. Phyſician to* Guy's-*Hoſpital, and F. R. S.* *(See before, p.* 373.)

ON Sunday the fifth of March, I was ſent for to a gentleman of about 30 years of age, who had been for ſome days ill of a fever. I found him with a degree of heat conſiderably above what was natural, and with a pulſe rather low, but quick, and beating, as meaſured by a ſtop-watch, about an hundred ſtrokes in a minute. In this ſituation he continued, without any remarkable alteration, for the two following days; and, from the appearance of this diſeaſe, I imagined that it would not be ſpeedily terminated. On Wedneſday, the third day of my ſeeing him, I found him, however, much better, his heat being conſiderably abated, and his pulſe being more than 20 ſtrokes in a minute ſlower than it had been the day before. On this alteration ſo much in his favour, it might have been thought he was growing well, had it not been, that there was no appearance, either by ſweat or urine, or on the ſkin, by which it could be imagined the diſeaſe was perfectly judged. On this account no alteration was made in the treatment that day; but finding the next morning, that he had ſlept well the preceding night, and that his pulſe continued quiet, being no more than 74 ſtrokes in a minute, he was allowed to get up in the evening, to have his bed made, and I ſhould have thought him well, had not every appearance of a critical ſuppuration been ſtill wanting. On this account I thought him to be very liable to a return of his fever; and therefore, when early the next morning I was informed, that he had been without any ſleep, and quite delirious the whole night, I was not greatly alarmed, as thinking he had a feveriſh paroxyſm, to which the bark would probably put an end. When I ſaw him that morning, I found him very delirious; but, to my great ſurprize, quite free from all kind of fever whatever, his pulſe then being as calm as it had been the preceding day: In this condition he remained all that day, and the following night; nothing, that was attempted to relieve him, having done him the leaſt ſervice; on the contrary his delirium increaſed ſo much, as to make it very difficult for the attendants to keep him in bed. The next morning he was much as he had been the day before; his imagination continuing greatly diſturbed, and he at times laughing, and playing antic tricks, and uſing geſtures the moſt oppoſite to his common demeanour when well; and which; tho' the pulſe had not been ſo perfectly quiet, had more the appearance of a mania, than of the delirium of a fever. In this unhappy ſituation there was but one thing which ſeemed likely to bring the affair to a ſpeedy determination. This it was proper to attempt, tho' the indications for it were very obſcure, and the event perfectly uncertain. On recollecting the time of this delirium's coming on, which was about 36 hours after the pulſe had grown quiet; and perceiving that one glaſs of the water which had been made in the night, was thick, and ſeemed diſpoſed to drop a ſediment, there was ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, and indeed to hope, that tho' the pulſe had been perfectly calm during the whole time of the delirium, there was ſomething of the fever ſtill at the bottom of this complaint. From theſe indications, obſcure as they were, it was judged proper to make a trial of the bark; which was accordingly ordered to be taken immediately, and to be repeated every two hours. This method ſucceeded beyond what could have been imagined; inſomuch, that it was obſervable, even by the attendants of this gentleman, that his mind came evidently more and more

to itself after every dose; and in the evening, after he had taken six drachms, his urine grew thick, and dropta lateritious sediment; and, excepting the weakness naturally consequent on such violent emotions as he had undergone, both of mind and body, he was as well as ever he had been in his life. He hath repeated the bark at proper intervals, as is usual after intermitting fevers, and continues to this day perfectly well.

The use of the bark, in the most irregular intermittent disorders, is very happily so well known in this island, that it might perhaps have been thought needless to have recited any case merely in confirmation of this practice; and I am too well aware of the insufficiency of every thing, but a number of facts, on which to found any philosophical truth, to presume to rest any thing on one single instance only. But the case above related is of so very extraordinary a kind, as to make it worthy of being mentioned, both on its own account, and for that analogy, which being found by experience to subsist between diseases, affords the surest method of reasoning on practical subjects. The two remarkable circumstances of this case are, the delirium's coming on, and continuing, without any exacerbation of the pulse; and the bark's proving so speedy and effectual a remedy, tho' given at a time when there was no appearance of any remission of the symptom which it was intended to remove. It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential to the definition of a fever, as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. But experience is against this notion; perhaps the present case is a proof of the contrary: however this be, there have not been wanting instances, in which, towards the end of a fever, the pulse has grown quiet, without the abatement of any other symptom, and the patient has generally lain comatose, and with the appearance of one, who hath taken a large quantity of opium. Galen, in the third book of the presages of the pulse, mentions this symptom, and pronounces it to be almost a fatal sign: And the same thing hath happened in more instances than one, which have come to my knowledge. May not then the above recited case lead to this useful enquiry, whether in fevers of every kind, when the pulse is quiet, the bark is not proper to be given, and likely to prove a remedy? In this case it proved absolutely such; and that it is at least a safe medicine in all such cases, in which any practitioner of experience or judgment would ever think of giving it, is now certainly known.

For my own part, I can safely declare, that in near ten years experience of it in Guy's hospital, during which time I find I have given it on different occasions, to above 500 patients in that house only, I never, from the most accurate observation I could make, saw it do any harm, or bring on any bad symptom, even in cases where it did not succeed according to the intention for which it was ordered; and (which I thought worth remarking) in chronical cases, even in those where the bark had been by many thought the most prejudicial, when, on the coming on of an intermittent fever, the bark hath been necessary to cure this secondary disease, the original distemper hath gone on, according to the best judgment I could form of it, exactly in the same manner as it would have done had the bark never been given.

A Description of HAVRE DE GRACE. *With a fine* PLAN *thereof, and of its Harbour, &c.*

HAVRE de Grace is situated in the Pays de Caux, 18 leagues from Rouen, and the same distance from Dieppe, on the point of a large valley gained from the sea, at the mouth of the river Seine, in N. lat. 49. 30. E. long. from London 10 min. In 1509, the place where Havre now stands was only a village inhabited by fishermen. The present town was begun to be built in 1516, by M. de Chillon, vice-admiral of France, who purchased from the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Ingouville, the ground on which he built the fortifications of the place, the jetties which form the entrance of the harbour, and the other outworks. The town is fortified by four bastions, viz. the bastions of St. André, St. Adresse, La Musique, the Capuchin bastion, and five half-moons. The first of these commands the entry of the harbour, and the little road; but it is in effect only half a bastion, having only one flank and one orillon. The bastion of St. Adresse commands one side of the little road and a morass near the sea. The bastion of La Musique commands the Ingouville gate, the causeway, and the great morass. The Capuchin bastion flanks the great morass, and the citadel. The ramparts of the town, which are continued from the bastion of St. Adresse to that of the Capuchins, are planted with a double row of elms. On the west, the town is bounded by the quays built along the harbour, and on the east stands the citadel, which commands the


THE
Little
Marsh
Ingou
Battery
Battery
Rope Yard
B
G
ate
Du Parrey Gate
Mole or N.W. Jetty
N.E. Je
THE LITTLE
Explanation.
A. St Andrew's Bastion.
B. St Adresse Bastion.
C. Music Bastion.
D. Capuchin Fryars Bastion.
E. Notre Dame Church.
F. St Francis's Church.
G. Ursulines Nunnery.
H. Great Tower with a Platform and two Powder Magazines Bomb Proof.
ROAD
Direction of the Tides
MOUTH OF T

to itself after every dose; and in the evening, after he had taken six drachms, his urine grew thick, and dropta lateritious sediment; and, excepting the weakness naturally consequent on such violent emotions as he had undergone, both of mind and body, he was as well as ever he had been in his life. He hath repeated the bark at proper intervals, as is usual after intermitting fevers, and continues to this day perfectly well.

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MOUTH OF THE RIVER SEINE

the town and that part of the ſhore which lies on the eaſt ſide of the Seine. It is a regular ſquare, conſiſting of four baſtions and three half moons, with a ditch and advanced ditch quite round it. The ramparts are of a conſiderable height. The ditches, as well as thoſe of the town, A are filled, on occaſion, with ſea-water, by means of ſluices.

The town of Havre is divided into two parts. The largeſt of which, towards the weſt, is called the diviſion of Notre Dame, and the other, towards the eaſt, that of St. Francis. They are ſeparated B from one another by a part of the harbour, the baſon, and the arſenal for the marine. The turning bridge forms the entrance into the baſon, and a communication between the two parts of the town. The diviſion of Notre Dame is an irregular ſquare; that of St. Francis a C trapezium: And the two together form a kind of irregular pentagon. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, but badly paved, excepting the principal ſtreet and the quays. The houſes are of wood, except ſome built ſince 1719, which, in conſequence of a new regulation made at D that time, have fronts of ſtone or of brick. There are but two churches in the town, thoſe of Notre Dame and St. Francis. There is one convent of Capuchin Monks, and another of the order of St. Francis. There is alſo a convent of Urſuline nuns. Some time ago the Eaſt-India company E had a tobacco manufactory here. The harbour of Havre is within the walls of the town, and can contain more than 300 veſſels at once. It lies eaſt north eaſt and ſouth-ſouth-weſt. In the higheſt tides the water riſes in it near twenty feet. The entrance is formed by two jetties of ſtone. F At the mouth of the harbour are three ſluices to ſtop the water in the ditches of the town, and let it out when there is occaſion to clean the harbour. The harbour of Havre has a particular advantage over not only the other ſea-ports of Normandy, but thoſe of the whole kingdom, G which is, that the water in it doth not begin to ebb, at leaſt ſenſibly, till three hours after full tide; inſomuch that fleets of 120 ſail have often been obſerved to go out of it in one tide, even with the wind againſt them. This effect is generally aſcribed to the impetuoſity with H which the Seine croſſes the mouth of the harbour, as ſoon as the ſea begins to retire, confining the water in the harbour till the force of its current be ſpent.

The tower of Francis I. ſtands at the mouth of the harbour: It is round, very large, and of a conſiderable height, vaulted and bomb proof, with a beautiful platform at top, planted with cannon for the defence of the mouth of the harbour. It was built in the year 1520. In this tower is the chain which ſhuts up the harbour every night, to hinder veſſels from entering in at their pleaſure. All the merchants ſhips that arrive at Havre, depoſit their gunpowder in it, when they enter the harbour.

When a veſſel appears before the harbour, a coaſting pilot is ſent to bring her in. Of theſe ſeveral are kept at the king's expence, who are perfectly acquainted with the poſition of the banks of ſand, and rocks which lie before the harbour. The great road is two good leagues from the harbour, and lies weſt-ſouth weſt from Cape la Heve. It extends a whole league from north to ſouth, and is twelve fathom deep at high, and between eight or nine at low water. In the year 1690 the whole French fleet lay at anchor there for ſeveral days. The little road is but half a league from the harbour, and lies ſouth-ſouth eaſt of Cape la Heve. It is of a ſquare form, extending about a quarter of a league every way.

The baſon is reſerved for the king's ſhips of war: Of theſe it can contain five and twenty or thirty; and ſhips of ſixty guns can enter it; for in high tides the water riſes in it eighteen French feet, which is more than nineteen of ours. There is a good ſluice for cleaning this baſon, by means of the water of the town ditches. At the end of the baſon ſtands the arſenal for the marine between the diviſion of Notre Dame and that of St. Francis. The entry into it lies near the harbour, and the turning bridge; and the other extremity is near the baſtion de la Muſique. The docks for building the king's ſhips are at the bottom of this arſenal.

Havre is one of the ſix departments or arſenals general for the marine of the kingdom.

The moſt conſiderable manufacture carried on at Havre is that of coarſe lace. Formerly this town employed 100 veſſels in the cod fiſhery; but for ſeveral years paſt they have applied more to the Weſt-India trade. The French are ſenſible of the advantages ariſing from its ſituation, for foreign commerce and domeſtick trade, and ſpare no expence in keeping the harbour and road in proper order; but, according to Mr. Belidor, an able engineer of that nation, they have hitherto proceeded on wrong plans.

Derivation of the Word CULPRIT.

SIR Edward Coke says, our books of reports and statutes in antient time, were written in French, and observes the difference betwixt the writing and pronouncing that language; also, that the legal sense ought not to be changed.—I believe there is not any word in any language more corrupted, or applied with greater impropriety, than the word *Culprit*.

After indictment read against the prisoner at the bar, he is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty of the indictment; if he answers not guilty, the clerk of the arraignments replies *Culprit*, which it is said is from *Culp prist*, and *Culp prist* from *Culpabilist*, and *Presto*, and signifies guilty already. What! are our laws so severe, or the procedure so preposterous as to declare a person guilty because he hath pleaded not guilty, and before the prosecutors are called on their recognizances to give evidence, and afterwards to ask him how he will be tried?

Etymologies are a necessary part of grammar; by them we arrive at the primary signification of terms, but if far fetched they become ridiculous. How many, Dalton and Burn not excepted, have tortured themselves with the word *Culprit*, a plain corruption from the French *Qu'il paroit?* The officer of the court says to the prisoner, guilty or not guilty? If the prisoner says guilty, his confession is recorded; if he answers not guilty, the the officer says *Culprit*, whereas he ought to say *Qu'il paroit*; i. e. make it appear, or let it appear if thou art not guilty. *Culprit* is evidently a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*, which is pure French, and bids the prisoner plead for himself, and make his innocence appear. *Culprit* hath manifestly changed the legal sense or true reading, and a false one, which ought to be exploded, hath been admitted. Common reason, common humanity, and similarity of sound evince this.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THAT political and private happiness are invariably connected with religion and virtue, is a self evident proposition. As morals decline, so will the health, courage, and publick spirit of a nation decline also. Above all, the favour of God, without which nothing can exist, much less prosper, will only accompany such as love and obey him; those whom God delights in must be happy; those whom he detests must be miserable. That the morals of this nation are very corrupt, is, alas! but too visible. Let us trace the causes of this corruption, in order that the remedies maybe pointed out.

Perhaps, the most fruitful source of depravity in this land, is the scandalous prostitution to be seen in almost every part of this great City; an evil that causes and multiplies every other species of wickedness. Pleasures of this kind, if they deserve the name, are commonly supported by fraud and rapine, and every act of injustice. Loss of health, disease, distress in families, are the usual consequences. The grand instruments of this iniquity are the first seducers; for the unhappy wretches, when seduced, are compelled, in a manner, to continue that bad course of life, from an impossibility almost of subsisting in any other. A highwayman is a saint, compared to that man who first ruined an innocent creature, and then turns her loose like a wild beast on the publick. He has not only endangered, to the highest degree, the temporary and eternal welfare of the unhappy creature, but has likewise extended and promoted the interest of sin, by laying a snare for the destruction of many others. The first seducer is justly chargeable with all the complication of wickedness that the abandoned female commits herself, and likewise with all the sin which she may be the alluring occasion and instrument of in others.

Now, Sir, to prevent, as far as possible, this great source of perdition, I would propose, that human laws should be enacted agreeably to the law enacted by divine authority among the Jews; namely, *If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.—If her father utterly refuse to give her unto him, he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins*: Exodus xxii. 16, 17.

A man who seduces a virgin ought either to marry or portion her: This law is actually put in execution in some countries. If the man be already married, and likewise too poor to portion her, he should be punished in the severest manner. This last case would not very often happen; for it is well known, that gentlemen are most commonly the first seducers.—What can be more just, than that those who deprive others of the means of subsisting, should be compelled to support them.—Till our streets are free from prostitutes we shall never have morals; and without morals, we cannot have happiness.

I am, &c.

[The great number of prostitutes, of which London alone reckons at least ten thousand, proceeds from the little regard which has been had to preserve to women those means of subsistence which become their sex. If a young woman has a gen-

teelish

teelish education and a small fortune, she stands upon the brink of destruction: And even if she is desirous, she scarcely knows what trade to put herself to, in order to be out of the way of temptation.

For, excepting two or three trades, which women still retain, all the rest are engrossed by men. We have, after the French fashion, men-mantuamakers, men-miliners, men-staymakers, men-shoemakers for women's shoes, men haircutters for women's hair, &c. and, very likely, in time, we shall have sempstresses, laundresses, and clear starchers of the same sex.

Such abounding of lewdness, and surfeiting of prostitution, as prevail at present, do in fact tend to increase the more unnatural vices, instead of preventing them, as is vulgarly, tho' erroneously supposed. And the history of all nations, from the former times down to the present, confirms this assertion. Antient Greece and Rome, and modern England, to mention no more, have furnished too many examples in proof of this point: And reason itself should tell us, that it is with this, as with all other depraved appetites, where surfeiting and satiety are inducements to seek out less natural ways of gratification. See Tucker's *essay on trade.*]

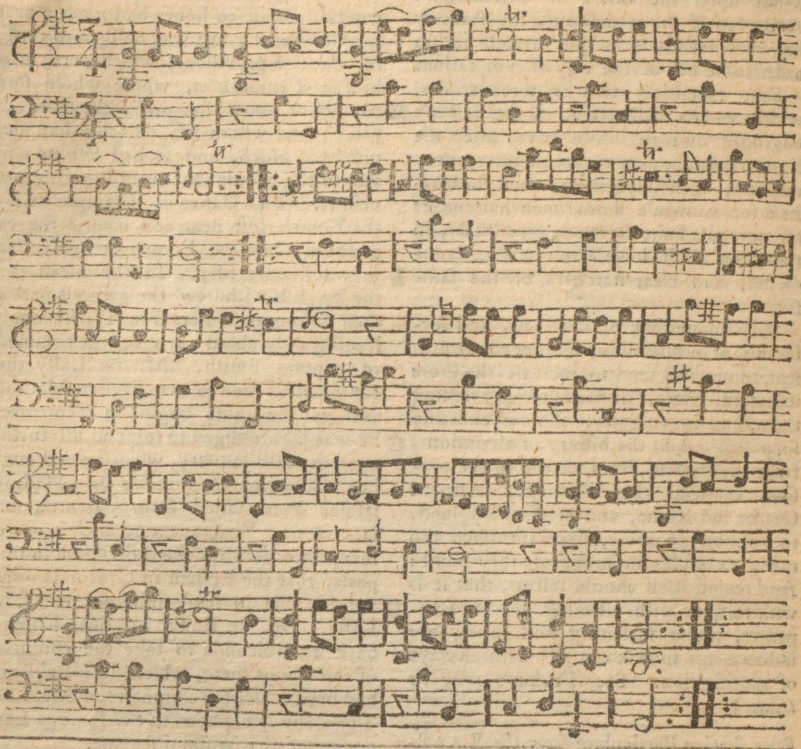
Some further Particulars *from the* EAST-INDIES. (*See p.* 336.)

WHEN M. de Lally marched against fort St. David's, he found only some Blacks in the out-works, tho' there were in the fort itself about 700 Europeans. These Blacks ran into the fort on the first appearance of an attack from the French. M. de Lally, judging from this, that no vigorous resistance could be made, did not give his people the trouble of making regular approaches, but ordered the place to be bombarded. This ruined the wells; and having killed a very few people, the rest thought proper to open the gates, and admit the victor, submitting to what terms he thought proper. M. de Lally then proposed to have marched against Madrass, but was dissuaded from it by M. de Bussy, whom he had sent for from Golconda, and to whom he brought the *Cordon rouge* from the king. M. de Bussy was of opinion, that he ought first to attack all the remote posts where the English had garrisons; and so cutting off our forces piece meal, Madrass might fall an easy sacrifice. M. de Lally, upon this, proposed to attack Trichenopoly, where the English had a garrison of about 400 Europeans. But in the way, having demanded, and been refused a large contribution from the king of Tanjour, he attacked the king in his capital, and in 50 hours had made a practicable breach; but was obliged to retreat for want of provisions, which were cut off by the Tanjourines, whose whole force consists of about five or six thousand cavalry; and whom M. de Lally had despised too much, and so had left no convoy to the people that were bringing provisions. The Danes of Tranquebar say, the French lost near 200 men in the expedition; but the French themselves say they lost only fifty. In the mean time the English withdrew the greatest part of their European soldiers from Trichenopoly, leaving only about 40 under the command of captain Smith. M. de Lally then cantoned his men so as to straiten Madrass; and as the rains begin in September, he was then obliged to suspend all further operations till January, when it was thought he would march directly to Madrass. Major Ford sailed from Calcutta, and landed near Vizagapatam, with 4 or 500 men, in order to make a diversion in these parts, that the French in Golconda might not be able to send assistance to M. de Lally. M. de Bussy, on this, hastened back to Golconda to take the command of the troops there, which, in his absence, had been under the command of Mr. Law. This Law is nephew to the famous Law, author of the Missisipi scheme.

The BIRD *of* PASSAGE, 1749.

GROWN sick of crowds and noise,
To peaceful rural joys
Good Bellmont from the town retires.
Miss Harriet seeks the shade,
And looks *the country maid,*
And artfully his taste admires.
Their sympathizing themes
Of lawns, and shades, and streams,
Were all they sung, and all they said;
The musick sweet he finds
Of well-according minds,
And loves the perfect *rural maid.*
His honest pure desires,
Not fed by vicious fires,
Suggest to speak his flame betimes:
But, scarce his passion known,
This *Passage-Bird* is flown
To warmer air, and brighter climes.
From shades to crowded rooms,
From flow'rs to dead perfumes—
The *season* calls—she must away:
'Tis then alone she lives,
When she in riot gives
To *routs* the night, to sleep the day.
He follows her enrag'd,
And finds her deep engag'd
At crafty *Crib* and brazen *Brag*:
He hears her betting high,
He sees her slur the die—
He takes his boots, and mounts his nag.

Lord HOWE's MINUET.



Poetical Essays *in* JULY, 1759.

To the Memory of R. West, *Esq*; *who died at* Popes *in* Herfordshire, June 1, 1742, *after a tedious Indisposition.*

WHILE surfeited with life, each hoary knave
Grows here immortal and eludes the grave;
Thy virtues prematurely met their fate,
Cramp'd in the limits of too short a date:
Thy mind, not exercis'd so oft in vain,
In health was gentle, and compos'd in pain.
Successive trial still refin'd thy soul,
And plastick patience perfected the whole.
A friendly aspect, not suborn'd by art;
An eye, which look'd the meaning of the heart; [fraught,
A tongue, with simple truth and freedom
The faithful index of thy honest thought.
Thy pen disdain'd to seek the servile ways
Of partial censure, and more partial praise;
Thro' ev'ry tongue it flow'd in nervous ease,
With sense to polish, or with wit to please:
No lurking venom from thy pencil fell,
Thine was the kindest satire, living well.
The vain, the loose, the base, might wish to see, [should be.
In what thou wert, what they themselves
Let me not charge on Providence a crime,
Who snatch'd thee blooming to a better clime;
To raise those virtues to a higher sphere,
Virtues, which only cou'd have starv'd thee here.

The Dying Rake's Soliloquy: *Altered and enlarged from the* Universal Visiter, N° III. *p.* 40 *By Dr.* Bartholomew.

IN the fever of youth, ev'ry pulse in a flame; [fame;
Regardless of fortune, of health, and of
Gay pleasure my aim, and profusion my pride,
No vice was untasted, no wish was deny'd.
Grown headstrong and haughty, capricious and vain, [strain;
Not decency aw'd me, nor laws could re-
The vigils of Comus and Venus I kept,
Tho' tir'd, not fated; in sunshine I slept:
All my appetites pall'd, I no pleasure enjoy'd,
Excess made 'em tasteless, their frequency cloy'd. [gave way,
When my health, and my fortune, to riot
And my parts, and my vigour, felt total decay; [fees,
The doctors were sent for, who greedy of
Engag'd that their skill should remove the disease; [was weigh'd,
With looks most important each symptom
And the face of prescription full gravely was play'd. [to a lath,
Reduc'd by their arts, and quite worn
My carcase was sent to the vultures of Bath.
When drench'd and well drain'd by the facultry there, [tive air.
All the hope that remain'd was to try na-

Scarce

Scarce a doit in my purſe, or a drop in my veins,
To my old mortgag'd houſe they convey'd my remains;
No friend to aſſiſt, no relation to grieve,
And ſcarcely a bed my bare bones to receive;
With ſolitude curs'd, and tormented with pain,
Diſtemper'd my body, diſtracted my brain.
Thus from folly to vice, and from vice to the grave,
I ſink, of my paſſions the victim and ſlave.
No longer debauch, or companions deceive,
But alarm'd at the vengeance, I'd fain diſbelieve;
With horrors foreboding, deſponding I lie,
Tho' tir'd of living, yet dreading to die.

PARODY *of the Soliloquy in* HAMLET.

TO hunt, or not to hunt? that is the queſtion——
Whether 'tis prudent in the ſoul, to ſuffer
The pangs of ſelf-denial, or to urge
With enthuſiaſtick rage and bold defiance
The rapid chace?—To hunt—to ride——
No more; and by that ride to ſay we fly
From thought, that canker-worm to gay deſires,
From cares that feed upon the lamp of life,
'Tis a fruition devoutly to be wiſh'd.
To hunt—to ride—to ride? perchance to fall;
Ay, there's the rub——
For in the mad purſuit what falls may come,
When ev'ry hound each hardy ſinew ſtrains,
And ev'ry breeze conveys enrapt'ring ſounds,
Muſt give us pauſe?—There's the reſpect,
That gives the fatal blow to promis'd joys,
That taints with baleful blight each blooming hope.
Who would forego this madneſs of delight;
Who without pain could hear a chace deſcrib'd,
Or ſilent ſit while others boaſt their feats,
When he himſelf might mount the neighing ſteed,
And urge the ſprightly chace? Beneath a roof
Who would wear out the tedious, doleful day,
Oppreſs'd with diſcontent and dire remorſe?
But that the dread of fall precipitate,
That unknown field, where, deſtitute of aid,
With ſhiver'd limb he haply may repent
His forward zeal and fury uncontroul'd,
Puzzles the will; and makes us rather pine
In humble cell, than ſeek for diſtant joys
Where pain and death th' advent'rous hunter wait.
But hark——
The hunter's notes, on Zephyr's pinion borne,
Aſſail my ears——
Already Phœbus gilds the mountain top.
Great Phœbus, patron of the hunting crew,
Propitious ſmile, and vaniſh ev'ry doubt!

A BALLAD *in the* Scottiſh *Taſte.*

THE laſs of the weſt was witty and free,
Her looks gay and winning, her eyne full of glee;
The lads all around lovely Nancy did wooe,
But none lov'd like Willie, like Willie ſo true!
In a cool poplar ſhade, near a ſlow running ſtream,
The ſhepherd thus warbled, and love was his theme:
While I ſtrive to be free, I am limed all o'er,
And the more that I ſtruggle, am tangled the more.
Over hills and high mountains full far have I been;
Fine aſſemblies, in fine towns, full oft have I ſeen:
By the banks of rough Severn, by ſmooth gliding Thame,
Thro' gay London damſels, right heart-free I came.
But, unweeting loon, who *weſt-way* did roam!
I had ſtill been ſecure, had I bided at home:
Now with love of dear Nancy my heart runneth o'er;
And the more that I ſtrive, I am tangled the more.
When lonely I wander, my flock goes aſtray;
While I fondly ſit wiſhing, ſwift time flies away:
With ſwift flying time all nature is born;
The laſſes all lovely, the lads all love-lorn!
The jaſmin, the roſe, and the carnation dye,
And my brighter Nancy muſt withering lye!
Full fain would I guard thee thro' life, my ſweet flow'r!
And ſhelter thee ſafe from the wind and the ſhow'r.

Written at Tunbridge Wells, *on Miſs* Temple, *afterwards Lady* Lyttelton, * *by Mr.* Congreve. *Never printed before.*

1.

LEAVE, leave the drawing-room,
Where flow'rs of beauty us'd to bloom;
The nymph that's fated to o'ercome,
Now triumphs at the wells.
Her ſhape, and air, and eyes;
Her face, the gay, the grave, the wiſe,
The beau, in ſpite of box and dice,
Acknowledge all excels.

2.

Ceaſe, ceaſe, to aſk her name,
The crowned Muſes nobleſt theme,
Whoſe glory by immortal fame
Should only ſounded be.
But if you long to know,
Then look round yonder dazzling row,
Who moſt does like an angel ſhow
You may be ſure 'tis ſhe.

3.

See near thoſe ſacred ſprings,
Which cure to fell diſeaſes brings,
(As ancient fame of Ida ſings)
Three goddeſſes appear!
Wealth, glory, two poſſeſt;
The third with charming beauty bleſt,
So fair, that heav'n and earth confeſt
She conquer'd ev'ry where.

4.

Like her, this charmer now,
Makes ev'ry love-ſick gazer bow;
Nay, ev'n old age her pow'r allow,
And baniſh'd flames recal.
Wealth can no trophy rear,
Nor glory now the garland wear;
To beauty ev'ry Paris here
Devotes the golden ball.

BALLAD

* *Lady of the late Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. mother of the preſent lord Lyttelton, Sir Richard Lyttelton, dean Lyttelton, and Mr. Lyttelton, governor of South Carolina.*

BALLAD II. *after Reconciliation. Written in the Month of* May, 1758. *(See our laſt, p.* 334.)

1.

ONCE more, O ye Muſes, my ſong
To Daphne directs the love ſtrain;
Come help me, dear virgins, along,
And your Collin ſhall ſweetly complain.
Now the winter is paſt, and the ſpring
Adorns with new beauties the grove;
And ev'ry blith bird on the wing
Proclaims 'tis the ſeaſon of love.

2.

Thro' the meadows and groves as I ſtray,
What verdure, what bloſſoms appear!
Yet theſe have their ſeaſons in *May*,
But Daphne charms all thro' the *year*.
Ev'ry flow'r that enamels the mead,
Ev'ry bird of the muſical kind,
Nay the innocent lambs as they feed,
Bring ſomething of Daphne to mind.

3.

While I view the lambs harmleſly play,
Or attend to the warbling throng,
I think how good humour'd and gay
She ſings or ſmiles all the day long:
Yet the turtle's ſoft voice when I hear,
So ſweetly bemoaning his ſtate,
The mournful ſound thrills thro' my ear,
And I think on my own cruel fate.

4.

But hark—from a neighbouring ſpray
The * mocking bird raiſes his ſtrains;
He bids me chear up and be gay,
To forget, for a while, my love pains.
As he ſwells his melodious throat
Far beyond ev'ry ſongſter with wings,
So my muſe ſhall excel her own note,
When of *Love* and of *Daphne* ſhe ſings.

5.

For the vi'lets perfuming the field,
And the daiſies that bluſh thro' the grove,
In *beauty* and *fragrance* muſt yield
To the *breath* and the *bluſh* of my love.
With her boſom the lilly compare!
Happy flow'r! there devoted to reſt;
But it quickly wou'd die in diſpair,
Were it not for the mole on her breaſt.

6.

Fooliſh flow'r! ſtill your triumph is vain;
For the *ſpot* on that raviſhing part
Diſcovers the whiteneſs more plain,
And there Cupid ſtands ſhaking his dart:
There—In *waving* deportment he ſtands,
Like a champion, to guard the dear prize;
And love's poiſon he holds in his hands,
For his arrows he dips in her eyes.

7.

From her eyes once an arrow there flew,
And it pierc'd to my tendereſt part;
For believe me, dear ſhepherds, 'tis true,
It remains ſtill faſt fix'd in my heart.
I have try'd to remove it in vain,
But it bleeds and remains as before;
Then to Daphne I ſtill muſt complain,
I dare venture to move it no more.

8.

Other beautiful nymphs there are found
Who have try'd Collin's heart to allure;
But the eyes that inflicted the wound
Can alone give the balſam to cure.
Other Shepherds fair Daphne may find,
With more riches, more art, and deſign,
Who will flatter her perſon and mind;
But their *Love* is not equal to mine.

ANACREON, ODE iii. *imitated.*

Μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις, &c.

'TWAS at the gloomy midnight hour,
When ſleep's great God exerts his pow'r,
When weary'd ſwains their eyelids cloſe,
And ſoothe their limbs with ſoft repoſe,
I heard a rapping at my door,
Such as I ſcarce had heard before.
Who is't, ſaid I, dares break my ſleep,
And at my door ſuch noiſes keep?
When Cupid, ſhiv'ring, ſcarce cou'd ſay,
"A luckleſs boy has loſt his way,
O haſte, my friend, and open, pray:
You need not fear, I mean no ill;
To hurt I have nor pow'r, nor will;
This diſmal live-long night, in vain,
I've wander'd o'er the dreary plain,
Half ſtarv'd with cold, wet thro' with rain!"
With pity mov'd, I heard his moan,
Then ſtruck a light, and gat me down:
In haſte I let him in, when lo!
His hand ſuſtain'd a ſilver bow;
A pair of ſhining wings he wore,
And at his back a quiver bore.
As ſoon as I a fire had made,
My little gueſt I to it led;
I warm'd his fingers with my own,
For cold they felt as any ſtone;
Then wip'd, and wrung, with friendly care,
The wet out of his dripping hair.
Soon as the thankleſs elf was warm,
And found that he had got no harm,
"Let's try, ſaid he, I fain would know,
Whether the wet has hurt my bow:
Then from his quiver choſe with ſpeed
A ſhaft predeſtin'd for the deed:
So ſtrong his ſilver bow he drew,
So ſwift the fatal arrow flew,
It pierc'd my liver thro' and thro'.
He ſkipp'd and danc'd about the room,
And ſneering cry'd, "Come, landlord, come,
And as a friend rejoice with me,
That I from ev'ry harm am free!
I ſafe indeed have kept my bow,
But you ſhall rue its being ſo."

G. S.

HORACE,

* *There are not a great number of ſinging birds in North-America, but the* Mocking Bird *is a native of that climate, and is perhaps the fineſt ſinging bird in the world. The wild ones often ſing all the night long, as well as the day; and frequently appear ſo elevated with their own notes, that they ſeem to jump and dance in time to the muſick of them. They are called* Mocking Birds, *from their ſeeming to* mock *and turn into ridicule every bird they hear; ſo that they may juſtly enough be called the* WITS *of the American woods.* *(See our Vol. for* 1745, *p.* 550.)

HORACE, BOOK iii. ODE ix.

A Dialogue betwixt the POET *and* LYDIA.

1.

Hor. WHILE Horace pleas'd, and none e'er preſs'd
With dearer arms that ſnowy breaſt;
Not Perſia's king, in all his ſtate,
Was half ſo happy, half ſo great.

2.

Lyd. While you your Lydia held ſo dear,
That Chloe you'd ſcarce name with her;
Then who but me! ſo bright a fame
As mine, ne'er grac'd great Ilia's name.

3.

Hor. I'm Chloe's now, the Cretan fair,
Who ſings, who plays, beyond compare;
For whom e'en death I'd not decline,
But ſave her life by loſing mine.

4.

Lyd. And Lydia for lov'd Calais burns,
Whoſe heart an equal flame returns;
For whom, had I two lives to give,
I'd doubly die, ſo he might live.

5.

Hor. But ſhou'd our hearts unite again,
And I once more put on your chain?
Shou'd Chloe's golden treſſes yield,
And Lydia's charms regain the field?

6.

Lyd. Than ſtars tho' he's more heavenly far,
Than cork tho' you far lighter are,
Rougher than ſeas when raging high,
With you I'd live, with you I'd die.

G. S.

Johan. Secundi, Epig. 12. *In Lycoridem Toletanam.*

SEX faciem drachmis divendit Ibera Lycoris;
Jure quidem; tanti venditur illa foro.
Si bene perpendas, tantum cupit illa rependi
Quæ facit in vultu damna protervus amans.
Vix libanda dedit ſummis ſua labra labellis,
Pars empti ſubitò magna coloris abit.
Diſceditque labris pictis rubicundus amator,
Et ſibi lucenti plus placet in ſpeculo.
At ſi quis poſtos turbavit fronte capillos,
Fit cito crinitus, qui modo calvus erat.
Fortè ſenex patulo improbulus laſcivit in ore,
Dentibus efficitur ditior innumeris.
Callidus hanc Cajus, tot ne diſpendia formæ
Sic redimat, mæcham mane fututor adit.

Imitated.

COQUETTA, poſſeſt of coſmetical ſkill,
Sells her face for a crown to as many as will.
Cheap enough, if you think of her coſts of repair;
Her paints, and her waſhes, falſe teeth, and falſe hair:
To keep theſe in order and often renew,
Her lover muſt pay for, and nothing but due.
And (once let a pun find with criticks excuſe)
When deck'd out for market ſhe's all over loose.
Young Fribble from kiſſing freſh colour acquires,
And, bluſhing, his face in her mirror admires.
With her a bald Fumbler once romp'd at that rate,
Full-hair'd he departed, with hers on his pate;
And toothleſs another, with ſtrenuous kiſs
Tranſferr'd a whole ſet from her mouth into his.
But Gripus gallants her the frugalleſt way,
In the morning e'er dreſt, ſo no damage to pay.

Written at the End of a Copy of the Bible in the Vatican.

HIC liber eſt in quo quærit ſua dogmata quiſq;
Atq; in quo reperit dogmata quiſq; ſua.

Engliſhed.

HERE all perſuaſions for their doctrines look,
And each one finds his doctrines in this book.

Johan. Secundi Epigramma 9.

CUR Poſthumus cœnat foris?
Ut ne domi cœnet ſuæ.

Imitated.

WHY loves Ned abroad for a ſupper to roam?
For a very good reaſon—his wife ſups at home.

Johan. Secundi, Baſ. 3.

DA mihi ſuaviolum (dicebam) blanda puella;
Libaſti labris mox mea labra tuis.
Inde, velut preſſo qui territus angue reſultat,
Ora repentè meo vellis ab ore procul.
Non hoc ſuaviolum dare, lux mea, ſed dare tantùm
Eſt deſiderium flebile ſuavioli.

Imitated.

GIVE me, ſaid I, ſweet girl, a kiſs;
You do; alas, but how!
Your lips afford but ſcanty bliſs,
But juſt to touch allow.
For quick your mouth from mine you take,
As if in wild affright;
Like one who treads upon a ſnake,
And flies a mortal bite.
Am I, my life, ſo ſhort a joy,
So ſmall a taſte to prize?
While thus you fear my love to cloy,
You, cruel, tantalize.

ODE *to a* THRUSH.

SWEET warbler! to whoſe artleſs ſong
Soft muſick's native powers belong,
Here fix thy haunt; and o'er theſe plains
Still pour thy wild untutor'd ſtrains!
Still hail the morn with ſprightly lay,
And ſweetly hymn the parting day:
But ſprightlier ſtill, and ſweeter pour
Thy ſong o'er Flavia's fav'rite bow'r;
There ſoftly breathe the vary'd ſound,
And chant thy loves, or woes, around.
So may'ſt thou live, ſecurely bleſt,
And no rude ſtorms diſturb thy neſt;
No bird-lime twig, or gin annoy,
Or cruel gun thy brood deſtroy;
No want of ſhelter may'ſt thou know,
Which Ripton's lofty ſhades beſtow;
No dearth of winter berries fear,
But haws and hips bluſh half the year.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, June 28.

WAS held a court of common council at Guildhall, when the committee appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution, for building a bridge crofs the river Thames, from Blackfriars in the city of London, to the oppofite fide in the county of Surry, delivered a repreſentation in writing, under their hands, which was in ſubſtance as follows:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the intended bridge ſhould be of ſtone. —2. That from the evidence given to parliament, upon the application for an act to build the ſaid bridge, it is the opinion of this committee, that an elegant, ſubſtantial, and convenient ſtone bridge may be erected for a ſum not exceeding 120,000l.—3. That, from eſtimates laid before us, it is the opinion of this committee, that proper avenues to the ſaid bridge may be purchaſed and compleated for a ſum not exceeding 24,000l. —4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum not exceeding 144,000l. ſhould be forthwith contracted for, and raiſed within the ſpace of eight years, by ſuch inſtallments as this committee ſhall think proper in each year, not exceeding 30,000l. in any one year: The money ſo to be contracted for, to be paid into the chamber of London.—5. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the perſons contracting to advance the ſaid money, ſhould be entitled to an intereſt of 4l. per cent. per annum, by way of annuities, to be computed from the time of the firſt payment in each year, upon the whole ſum by them reſpectively advanced within the year; but ſhould incur ſuch forfeiture as this committee ſhall ſee fit, in caſe of neglect to make good any of the ſtipulated payments: The ſaid annuities to be paid half yearly by the chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the expiration of the firſt ten years, upon ſix months notice, and payment of the money advanced. —6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authorized and directed to affix this city's ſeal to ſuch inſtruments as the committee ſhall think fit to give, purſuant to the ſaid act, for ſecuring the payment of the ſaid annuities, redeemable as aforeſaid, and which ſhall be tranſacted and paid for in manner beforementioned.—7. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authorized and directed to pay and apply the monies ſo to be paid in, for the purpoſes of the ſaid act, in ſuch a manner as this committee ſhall, from time to time, think fit and order.—8. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authoriſed and directed to lay out and apply the ſheriffs fines, appropriated by order of the court of common-council for the purpoſes of the ſaid act, either in the publick funds, in order to carry intereſt, or to payment of the ſaid annuities or otherwiſe, as this committee ſhall, from time to time, think fit and order.

Ordered, That the court of common-council be moved purſuant to the five laſt reſolutions. Signed by ſix aldermen and 20 commoners.

SATURDAY, June 30.

Jacob Tonſon, Eſq; was choſen maſter, and Allington Wilde, Eſq; and Mr. Daniel Browne, were choſen wardens of the company of Stationers.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Portſmouth. Arrived his majeſty's ſhip Nightingale, capt. Campbell, from Louiſbourgh, who brings an account, that the admirals Saunders, Durell and Holmes, were ſailed up the river St. Lawrence, to the attack of Quebec.

This morning ſailed the ſquadron of rear-admiral Rodney from St. Helen's.

MONDAY, 2.

Birmingham. By the floods occaſioned by the heavy rains, great damage hath been done in this neighbourhood to the graſs that was cut down, as well as to that which is ſtanding, by its being filled with ſand and gravel; and on Monday two horſes at Crete bridge, in the Stratford road, and one near Harburn, were drowned; and a man was drowned in endeavouring to croſs Stone bridge near Meriden. [In and about London, numbers of people have been drowned, particularly young perſons in bathing themſelves.]

TUESDAY, 3.

Cambridge. Sir William Williams, Bart. is preſented to the honorary degree of maſter of arts.

This being commencement day, the following gentlemen were created doctors in divinity; the Rev. Mr. Davis and Mr. Aſhton, of King's college; the Rev. Mr. Walton and Mr. Sharpe, of Trinity; the Rev. Mr. Jackſon, of Emanuel; the Rev. Mr. Stebbing, of Catharine Hall; and the Rev. Mr. Cardale, of St. John's college. At the ſame time were created 84 maſters of arts, and 18 batchelors of laws.

Sailed rear-admiral Rodney with his fleet, for the coaſt of France.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

His royal highneſs prince Edward ſet out for Plymouth, where he will ſtay at lord Edgcumbe's, till every thing is ready for his embarkation.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 6.

Salisbury. Prince Edward arrived here Wednesday evening about six o'clock, and, after about half an hour's stay at his preceptor's (the bishop's) went to Wilton house, accompanied by lord Pembroke and col. Brudenell.

The guard of the regiment of the county militia was drawn up in the market-place to receive him: An additional guard was also assembled at the palace for the same purpose. And this day the regiment was drawn up on Hanham Hill, and performed before the prince, the exercise in general. Indeed their exactness and regularity therein far exceeded what could be expected from them, and their firings were equal to those of veterans. The prince was pleased with them, and left 20 guineas for them to drink.

[His royal highness afterwards visited Exeter and Plymouth, and was received every where with all the honours due to his birth.]

SATURDAY, 7.

Admiralty-Office. By a letter from vice-admiral Cotes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, dated the 11th of May last, advice is received that, on the 29th of April, his majesty's sloop the Viper brought into Port Royal a large Dutch ship called the Adrian, loaded with sugar, indigo, and coffee: She came under convoy of two French merchant frigates bound to Europe. And that the 2d of May, his majesty's ships Dreadnought, Seaford, Wager, Peregrine and Port Antonio, took the two French frigates, and another large Dutch ship that was under their convoy. The frigates are the Hardy, of 20 guns and 150 men, and the Hermione, of 26 guns and 170 men, and are loaded with the finest sugars and indigo, and are esteemed very rich ships.

MONDAY, 9.

Rear-admiral Rodney, with his squadron, returned to Portsmouth from Havre de Grace.

TUESDAY, 10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rodney *to Mr.* Clevland, *dated on Board his Majesty's Ship the* Achilles *off* Havre de Grace, *the 6th of* July, 1759.

"His majesty's ships and bombs under my command sailed from St. Helen's, in the morning of the 2d instant, and with a favourable wind and moderate weather anchored the following day in the great road off Havre, where having made a disposition to put their lordships orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from. About seven in the evening two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest, early the next morning, and continued to bombard for 52 hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazine of stores for the flat-bottomed boats burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the continual efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries and throwing up entrenchments: Their consternation was so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the damage done us by the enemy has been very inconsiderable, tho' great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats."

[The following is said to be the number of boats destroyed at Havre, by admiral Rodney: Six finished; 42 half planked; 83 ribbed: Total 131. The bomb vessels threw 1900 shells, and 1150 carcasses, from mortars of 12 inches.]

His majesty ordered, That all his faithful subjects, who shall inlist themselves as soldiers in his majesty's land service, from the 11th day of July, shall not be sent out of Great-Britain, and shall be entitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war if they chuse it. And all soldiers, who have deserted before June 1 last, shall be pardoned on condition they join the corps they last served in, by the 20th of August next. And in case the regiment they last served in should be out of the kingdom, they may then surrender themselves to any other, in which they may serve, and be entitled to his majesty's most gracious pardon.

THURSDAY, 12.

Came on before the lords of appeal, the cause of a Spanish ship, called the St. Juan Baptista, Joseph Arteaga master, taken in her passage from Corunna to Nantz; when after a long hearing, and many learned arguments, their lordships were pleased to decree the restitution of both ship and cargo; but from an irregularity in the pass, no costs were given the claimants. (See p. 275.)

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Norman, for a highway robbery, was capitally convicted: Sixteen to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and one to be whipped.

FRIDAY, 13.

The court had orders to go into mourning for the late princess of Sultzbach, mother-in-law to the elector Palatine.

MONDAY, 16.

A house in Goat's Yard, Black's Fields, was set on fire by lightning, by which considerable damage has been lately done to men, cattle, &c. in several parts of these kingdoms.

TUESDAY 17.

The Norfolk militia were reviewed by his majesty at Kensington palace. They

made a good appearance, and gave great satisfaction to a great concourse of nobility and others assembled on the occasion. They are in general very tight nimble fellows, and are in high spirits. The regiment consists of upwards of 1000 men, including officers; and upwards of 500 of them volunteers. They then resumed their march for Kingston, and, in the evening, being drawn up in the market place there; his royal highness the prince of Wales came thro' the town, and rode thro' the front of them, in the politest manner, with his hat off; and after he had passed by the whole, he sent the earl of Bute with a Bank note of 50l. to distribute among the battalions to drink his majesty's health. They were to march onwards to Plymouth. The militia of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, &c. &c. are also ordered upon duty. Many stout privateers have been taken into the service of the government; draughts have been made from Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals, of those pensioners still able to do duty; the artificers of the dock yards are regimented and duly exercised, and recruits are raising all over the united kingdom, and in Ireland; in short, nothing is omitted by the ministry to put us into a proper posture of defence.

THURSDAY, 19.

Came on before the Right Hon. the lords commissioners of appeal, the cause of a Spanish ship, called the Jesus Maria y Joseph, Joseph Pedro Ezenarro, master, taken in her passage from Corunna to St. Sebastian's by the private ship of war, the Britannia, Charles Davids, commander; when it being positively asserted, and appearing from the circumstances of the case not improbable, that some mistakes had been made by the interpreter, who assisted in taking down the answers of the Spanish master and crew to the standing interrogatories, time was given to the appellants to exhibit an allegation, and to offer proofs in the support thereof. (See the 12th day.)

Several ricks of new hay took fire at Holloway, and were consumed; damage 700l.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, which was very numerous, there being upwards of 200 members present; when several affairs relating to a new bridge, which were adjourned at the last court of common-council (see p. 392.) were taken into consideration, and, after many debates, were agreed to. In the course of the debates the court divided three times, and on each division there was a majority of upwards of forty in favour of a new bridge.

His majesty having received information from his envoy extraordinary at the court of Turin, that a Polacca, under Imperial colours, from the coast of Barbary, is reported to have the plague on board, and is in those seas, and has been seen off the coast of Provence near Marseilles; and that the master and several passengers and seamen have died on board: And his majesty having likewise received information from the vice-consul at Genoa, that a Raguſa ship is arrived at Leghorn, and a Tuscan ship at Marseilles, both with foul bills of health from Alexandretta, and that the contagion is got amongst the said ship's crews; it has therefore been ordered in council, That all ships which arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom from those seas, be strictly examined, whether they have had communication with any of the suspected ships before-mentioned, or whether they have touched at the Morea, the coast of Barbary, or any infected place; and in case they have, that they be put under the like rules of quarentine with those now subsisting upon ships and goods coming from Smyrna.

[This quarantine to be observed by privateers coming from the Mediterranean, has since been judged necessary to be extended to all ships and vessels whatsoever coming from thence, on account of the plague's raging at this time in many parts of the Levant, &c.]

His majesty has been addressed by the city of Dublin, whose address was graciously received. (See p. 338.)

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to August 18. (See p. 219.)

Zara, a beautiful lioness in the Tower, lately whelp'd and brought forth two.

The lord lieutenants of such counties whose militia are not already formed, have received orders to compleat them forthwith, and to transmit their proceedings therein to the War-office.

A Sallee cruizer has taken an English vessel from Cork laden with leather, and carried her into Tangier; and it is thought she will be condemned, as well as all others they meet with.

His majesty has been pleased to order a regiment of light infantry to be raised in Wales, and the adjacent counties, with the utmost expedition, under the command of colonel Crauford.

As also a body of sensible men in Argyleshire, the command of whom is given to colonel John Campbell.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, is further prorogued to Thursday the 30th of August next. (See p. 308.)

The crew belonging to the Litchfield man of war that was wrecked some time ago on the coast of Barbary, and some other English subjects that were made slaves, are ransomed for 170,000 hard dollars. (See p. 105.)

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 15.

"The Tartar's prize man of war, capt. Bailie, arrived here the 13th instant, with an express from Admiral Boscawen; he left the fleet well the 10th off Toulon. Admiral Boscawen, on the 7th instant, gave the

French admiral a ſpecimen of what he may expect if he comes out with his ſquadron, by ſending in three ſhips of the line cloſe to the harbour's mouth, to burn two ſhips that were at anchor there, viz. the Culloden, capt. Smith Callis, of 74 guns; the Conqueror, capt. Harland, of 70; and the Jerſey, capt. Barker, of 60; and tho' they did not ſucceed in the attempt, yet they gained great honour in bravely and reſolutely withſtanding, for near three hours, the continual firing from numberleſs batteries; ſome they did, and others they could not ſee. They have a great many men killed and wounded, but ſtill they are in great ſpirits. In this undertaking we were obliged to attempt the deſtroying of two forts, but moſt unluckily it falling calm and the forts firing ſo briſkly at them, they were obliged to retire, and were, with ſome difficulty, towed off. The Culloden is in a moſt ſhattered condition.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourgh, June 9.

"Admiral Saunders, with the ſquadron under his command, arrived in good condition the 21ſt of April off Louiſbourgh, but on account of the ice blockading the harbour, was obliged to bear away the 26th for Halifax, where he got ſafe the 1ſt of May. On the 3d of May, admiral Durell was diſpatched, with eight ſhips of the line and ſome troops, as far as the Iſland of Coudrie, to prevent ſupplies getting to Quebec. On admiral Saunders's arrival the 14th in Louiſbourgh (whoſe harbour had been but a few days open) the Alcide and Stirling Caſtle were ſent to join admiral Durell, and in their paſſage took two ſtore-ſhips for Quebec, who came out in company with twelve ſail more of the like veſſels laden with ammunition, &c. under the convoy of four ſhips of the line and two frigates, all which had ſeparated but three days before in a fog, from the two prizes ſent to Louiſbourgh, ſo that there is a great probability of thoſe ſhips falling into the hands of admiral Durell.

There are accounts in town of the enemy having deſerted Crown Point, in order to ſtrengthen Quebec, where they are retreated. This information was given by a veſſel taken in the river of St. Laurence, by the Prince of Orange."

The Favourite ſloop of war, capt. Edwards, of 16 ſix pounders, 4 three pounders and 110 men, has taken the Velour of 20 nine pounders, 4 twelve pounders, and the ſame number of men, after an obſtinate engagement, and carried her into Gibraltar. She came from St. Domingo, and is a valuable prize.

Letter from an Officer on 'board Sir Edward Hawke's *Fleet to his Father, dated* July 17, 1759, *off* Breſt.

"I am going to give you an account of a very brave and extraordinary action that has happened cloſe to Breſt harbour. We have three or four ſhips under the command of capt. Hervey, of the Monmouth, who is watching the French fleet, and does it ſo cloſely, that they let no boats even go into Breſt, or come out of it, but what they take. The 14th inſtant they were at anchor before the harbour, and ſaw four ſhips coming down to Breſt, between the more and ſome rocks, about the paſſage Du Tour. The commodore immediately got under ſail with the Pallas frigate, and plyed up to the ſhips that anchored cloſe to the forts and a battery that fired upon the Monmouth and Pallas, and bombarded them the whole time they were going in; but their boats cut out the veſſels, and made ſail with them with Swediſh colours flying. They prove to be laden with iron, timber, &c. and it is thought with cannon, for the French fleet at Breſt. While this was doing, the Monmouth and Pallas kept a continual fire on the forts, and it ſeems they drove all the people and ſoldiers ſeveral times from their guns; and returned with very little damage, and no loſs of men. The Monmouth remained oppoſite to the forts, till all the ſhips and boats were got clear out with the Pallas. It is impoſſible to tell the great joy this gives our brave admiral and the whole fleet:—That two ſhips ſhould take out four, from under ſuch a fire, in ſight of twenty ſhips of the line, in their own port, and four flags flying!

We talk of nothing for the preſent but this brave undertaking, and how well the captains Hervey and Clements behaved in ſo dangerous a ſituation, as they had but juſt room to work their ſhips, whilſt they engaged ſo warmly. They ſay, that during the engagement, the hills were covered with people. Theſe prizes are juſt ſent to us from capt. Hervey, who ſtill keeps his ſtation, to the great mortification of the French, who frequently throw ſhells at our ſhips ſtanding in to obſerve their motions. We all ſtood very near the other day, and lay too in ſight of their harbour, where the Monmouth with her little ſquadron was lying watching them. The French ſay they will come and fight us yet; but we do not believe them; and if their friends are prevented from carrying them neceſſaries, they abſolutely cannot move."

A machine hath been invented by a prieſt at Bologna in Italy, to remove walls from one place to another. Trial being made of it, in St. Michael's church in that city, to enlarge the choir, it removed a wall 23 inches thick, 14 feet broad, and 20 feet high, to the diſtance of nine feet, in the ſpace of ſeven minutes.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 27. [illegible]OMAX Ryder, Eſq; was married to Miſs Norman.

Sir. John Charleton, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Tamſet.

28. Philip Broke, of Nacton, in Suffolk, Esq; to the relict of the late Sir John Barker, Bart.

29. Mr. Worsdale, painter to the board of ordnance, to Mrs. Stephenson.

July 3. Richard Starke, Esq; late governor of Fort St. David's, to Miss Hughes.

5. Charles Cox, jun. Esq; to Miss Kitty Archer.

6. Matthew Wilson, Esq; to Miss Fanny Clive.

14. Rev. Mr. Briscoe, to Miss Lea, youngest sister of the late lord Dudley.

Sir William Twisden, Bart. to Miss Jarvis.

15. Rich Combe, of Bristol, Esq; to Miss Chamberlain, with a fortune of 50,000l.

18. Edward Rudge, Esq; to Miss Eliza Long.

June 28. Viscountess Dillon was delivered of a son.

29. Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

July 1. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter.

6. Lady of Charles Dalrymple, Esq; of a daughter.

11. —— of the Hon. Thomas Pelham, Esq; of a son.

14. Countess of Essex, of a daughter.

21. Lady of gen. Elliott, of a daughter.

Deaths.

June 28. MRS. Drax, relict of the late Henry Drax, Esq;

John Colquitt, Esq; lately collector of the customs at Liverpool.

29. Mr. Bruffe, one of the curfitors of London and Middlesex.

30. Lady of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.

July 6. James Purcell, Esq; governor of Tortola.

James Ward, of Burford, in Oxfordshire, Esq;

10. Mrs. Yorke, wife of the Hon. Charles Yorke, follicitor-general.

Sir Talbot Clerke, of Launde Abbey, in Leicestershire, Bart.

16. John Lisle, of Moyle's Court, in Hampshire, Esq;

Paschal Nelson, Esq; a New England planter.

17. Matthew Beachcroft, of Wanstead, Esq;

18. Miss Baker, only daughter of alderman Baker.

19. Right Hon. the countess of Essex.

Rev. Dr. Eden, archdeacon of Winchester.

20. Miss Foley, sister to lord Foley.

William Bodvell, Esq; member for Montgomery.

Right Hon. lady Caher.

24. Mr. Launcelot Dowbiggen, an eminent carpenter and surveyor, in Pater-Noster-Row.

Geo. Baker, of Mayfield, in Sussex, Esq;

26. Mr. John King, printseller, in the Poultry.

Christopher Buckle, Esq;

John Tyson, of Hackney, Esq;

On June 10. Princess Anna Charlotta-Augusta, daughter of the late Frederick-William, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, of the protestant branch, of the small-pox, by which distemper two of her sisters were carried off in April.

Lately. Rev. Dr. Hibbins, rector of Fobbing, in Essex, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Brigadier Waldo, of New-England.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, July 14. The king has been pleased to grant to John Head, D. D. the place and dignity of a canon or prebendary in the metropolitan church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. Arthur Young, late canon thereof.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Thomas Skinner, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of Burton in the Marsh, in Devonshire. — Mr. Nicholls, to the vicarage of Wharley, in Sussex. — Robert Masters, B. D. to the vicarage of Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire. — Robert Reynolds, M. A. to the rectory of Middle, in Shropshire, worth 220l. per ann. — Mr. Burroughs, to the rectory of Hatherstonebury, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Williams, to the living of Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Tucker, to the vicarage of Stevenage, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Haskins, to the rectory of Winch-Hill, in Berkshire. — Mr. Hill, to the vicarage of Bestthorpe, in Norfolk. — Mr. Wilde, to the rectory of Knooking, in Shropshire. — Mr. Haddon, to the vicarage of Lydstone, in Shropshire. — Mr. Gibbs, to the rectory of Hinderclay, in Suffolk. — Mr. Moreau, to the living of Shillington, in Dorsetshire.

A dispensation has passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Edward Dicey, M. A. to hold the rectory of Walton, with the rectory of Horton, in Buckinghamshire. — To enable William Norris, M. A. to hold the rectory of Riddlesworth cum Gasthorp, in Norfolk, with the rectory of Impington, in Cambridgeshire. — To enable Mr. Cotes, to hold the rectory of Rise, with the vicarage of Hornsey cum Riston, in Yorkshire. — To enable Mr. Parkinson, to hold the rectory of Mudgeworth, in Wiltshire, with the vicarage of Haslington, in Berkshire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, June 30. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Simon Bradstreet, of the city of Dublin, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom.

—————— to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom

dom of Ireland, for conſtituting and appointing William Scott, Eſq; prime ſerjeant at law in the ſaid kingdom, to be one of the juſtices of the court of King's-Bench in the ſaid kingdom, in the room of Michael Ward, Eſq; deceaſed.

———, July 3. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. John viſcount Ligonier, field-marſhal of his majeſty's forces, the office of maſter-general of the ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war, in the room of his grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

———— to appoint Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. to be cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Angleſey, in the room of Owen Mericke, Eſq; deceaſed.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Charles Pratt, Eſq; attorney-general, was choſen recorder of Bath, in the room of Thomas Potter, Eſq; deceaſed.—Mr. John, clerk of Bethlem and Bridewell hoſpitals, in the room of Mr. Taylor, deceaſed.—Alexander Leſlie, Eſq; is appointed major of col. Townſhend's regiment of foot.—Robert Preſton, Eſq; major of the 24th regiment of foot.—Lieutenant colonel Melvil lieutenant-governor of Guadalupe and grande Terre.

B—KR—TS.

JOSEPH Law, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, taylor.
Thomas Dawſon, of Long-Acre, cabinet maker.
Richard Griſzell, of Watling ſtreet, tobacconiſt.
William Steele, of Queen Street, merchant.
Tho. Dawſon, of St. Martin's in the Fields, woollen-draper.
Peter Botham, of Buckler's Bury, haberdaſher.
John Baines, of Bradford, in Wiltſhire, clothier.
William Little, of Shalborne, in Wiltſhire, dealer and chapman.
Arthur Vanderkiſte, of Weſt-Smithfield, vintner.
Joſeph Howard, of Briſtol, chapman.
John Smith, of Hertford, draper.
James Hetherington, of Moſsthorne, in Cumberland, dealer and chapman.
John Gibbes, of Towceſter, money-ſcrivener.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1759.

Amſterdam 35 11 2 ½ Uſance,
Ditto at Sight 35 7 ½.
Rotterdam 36 2 ½ Uſance.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 38 3.
Paris 1 Day's Date 10 ½.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 30 ⅛ a 1-16.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30.
Cadiz 39 ¼ a ⅜.
Madrid 39 ¼.
Bilboa 39 ¼.
Leghorn 48 ½.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 47 ½.
Venice 50 ⅛.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ½.
Porto 5s. 4d ¾ a ⅞.
Dublin 10.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AS prince Ferdinand ſeems reſolved to draw the French as far into Germany as he can, before he ventures a general engagement, he has, ever ſince our laſt, continued to retire as the French army advanced, but left ſtrong garriſons in Lipſtadt, Ritberg, Munſter, and Minden; and on the 3d inſtant general Wangenheim, with the body of Hanoverians under his command, left the ſtrong camp he had for ſome weeks occupied at Dulmen, and encamped under the cannon of Munſter, from whence he marched the next day, to join the allied army then encamped at Drieſen, between Oſnaburg and Minden. As the French army advanced, one of their detachments commanded by the duke de Broglio ſurprized, on the laſt day of June, and made themſelves maſters of Ritberg, where beſide the little garriſon, there were 100 Britiſh ſoldiers, left ſick at that place, made priſoners of war. And from marſhal de Contades's head quarters at Hervorden, we have the following account, dated July 10. The army arrived here from Bielevelt on the 8th. The marſhal is moſt deſirous to cut off prince Ferdinand's retreat to the Weſer. Minden is taken by aſſault. The 8th, in the evening, the duke de Broglio marched from Engeren towards Minden with ſixteen companies of grenadiers, 1400 infantry, the carabineers of his reſerve, the regiments of Schomberg and Naſſau, and the corps of Fiſcher. He arrived before Minden at break of day, and ſummoned it to ſurrender. Gen. Zaſtrow commanded there a garriſon of 1500 men; the ſame Zaſtrow who was ſo dangerouſly wounded at the battle of Lutzelberg. He refuſed to comply with the ſummons, and the duke cauſed the town to be inveſted. But to ſucceed in this expedition it was neceſſary to paſs the Weſer, and they had no boats or pontoons. The count de Broglio (the duke's brother) as he was reconnoitring, perceived a float of timber that was abandoned in a place which the enemy without doubt thought out of our reach. Some grenadiers immediately ſwam thither and brought it to the ſhore; and upon this float Fiſcher's corps and 300 volunteers got over the river, and immediately made an attack on the head of the bridge. The duke favoured the attack by a fire from all his artillery; and Fiſcher's troops entered the place pell-mell, driving before them thoſe who defended the bridge. General Zaſtrow and his garriſon of 1500 men, were made priſoners of war. The magazines of Minden are eſtimated at 80,000 rations of hay, and 1,500,000 of all ſorts of grain.

At the ſame time another detachment from the French army, under the duke de Chevreuſe, ſurrounded Lipſtadt, and continues to keep it blockaded; and a third detachment under M. d'Armentieres, has inveſted Munſter, which, it ſeems, he thought to have taken by a *Coup de Main*; for in the the night between the 12th and 13th his troops attempted to ſcale the walls at five different places at once, but they were every

every where repulsed with great loss, and therefore are now forced to begin a regular siege, which cannot be soon ended, as they must wait for their heavy artillery from Wesel.

By the last letters received from the allied army, we learn, that prince Ferdinand removed his head quarters on the 12th instant from Osnaburg to Boomte, near the Weser; and that colonel Luckner, with the Hunters under his command, attacked, near Diepenau, a French detachment of 600 men, great part of whom he cut to pieces, took 200 prisoners, and dispersed the rest. Beside this rencounter, there have been many others of late between the light troops of the two armies, in most of which the Hanoverians had the advantage; for we are told from Hanover, that in one week their light armed troops had gained five considerable advantages over the French; in three of which they took the commanding officers, and the best part of every one of the corps they had to deal with, were either killed or made prisoners. Nevertheless, they are at Hanover providing for the worst, by sending their chancery, and most valuable effects, to Stade, from whence, if found necessary, they may be transported to England; and in every part of their territories they are pressing men for recruiting and reinforcing prince Ferdinand's army; from whence it appears, that he is resolved to come to a general engagement with the French as soon as he finds it necessary, but the longer this is delayed, the more they will be fatigued, and the further they advance, the more ruinous will be their retreat, if they should be defeated.

On the 28th of last month, the Austrian army, under marshal count Daun, left their camp at Schurtz, and began their march towards Zittau in Lusatia. About that place they continued a few days, and then resumed their march towards Seidenberg, where they encamped at a place called Gorlitzhayn, between Seidenberg and Mark-Lissau, and continued encamped there when the last accounts came from thence. As soon as the king of Prussia heard that the Austrians had decamped from Schurtz, he likewise left his camp at Landshut, in order to observe their motions, and, upon his finding that they marched northward, he, on the 6th instant, marched by the way of Hirschberg to Lahn, where he was when the vanguard of the Austrian army under general Laudohn entered Silesia by the way of Grieffenberg, and would have pushed further, but was met by the vanguard of the Prussian army under general Seidlitz, who after a short skirmish obliged the Austrians to retreat with the loss of 300 of their men, killed or taken. About the same time, or soon after, the king of Prussia marched northward with his army, his brother prince Henry, who has 20 or 25,000 men under his command, left the circle of the mountains in Saxony, upon the borders of Bohemia, and came and encamped at Kesselsdorff, about two leagues from Dresden; and on the other hand a body of 3 or 4000 Pandours came and took post at Bautzen, in Lusatia, who are said to be the vanguard of an army of Austrians designed to march by the way of Cothus to Frankfort on the Oder, in order to join the Russian army, or at least to second its operations.

But it is probable that before the Russian army can come that length, they must fight the Prussian army commanded by count Dohna; for soon after the beginning of last month, his Prussian majesty ordered the several bodies of his troops under count Dohna, general Hulsen, and general Wobersnow, together with detachments from his other armies, to march into Poland, and all to rendezvous at Meseritz, in Great Poland, under the command of count Dohna, as general in chief. Accordingly they were all assembled at that place by the 15th ult. when the count published and dispersed the following declaration:

"His Prussian majesty finding himself under a necessity to cause part of his armies to enter into the territories of the republick of Poland, in order to protect them against the threatened invasion of the enemy, declares, that,

It must not be understood that his majesty by this step taken intends to make any breach into the regard he has always had for the illustrious republick of Poland, or to lessen the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between them, but, on the contrary, to strengthen the same, in expectation that the illustrious republick will, on its part, act with like neighbourly and friendly good will as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is desired.

The nobility, gentry, and magistracy, in their respective districts, between the frontiers of Prussia, so far as beyond Posen, are required to furnish all kinds of provisions, corn, and forage, necessary to support an army of 40,000 men, with the utmost dispatch, with an assurance of being paid ready money for the same. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency should happen in supplying this demand, his majesty's troops will be obliged to forage, and use the same means as those taken by the enemy for their subsistence.

In confidence therefore that the several jurisdictions upon the Prussian frontiers within the territories of Poland will exert themselves to comply with this demand as soon as possible, for the subsistence of the royal army of Prussia, they are assured that thereby all disorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money. Dated June 15, 1759.

CHRIS. count DOHNA, &c."

From Meseritz the count marched with his army towards Posnania, or Posna, where the Russian army remained strongly encamped

camped with that city and the river Warta in their rear, and ſtrong intrenchments, mounted with a numerous artillery in their front; and as ſoon as the count began his march, he publiſhed another declaration, dated June 22, as follows:

"We invite and deſire, that the nobility, archbiſhops, biſhops, abbeys, convents, ſeignuries, magiſtrates, and inhabitants of the republick of Poland, on the road to Poſnania, and beyond it, would repair in perſon, or by deputies, in the courſe of this week, or as ſoon after as poſſible, to the Pruſſian head quarters, there to treat with the commander in chief, or the commiſſary at war, for the delivery of forage and proviſions for the ſubſiſtence of the army, to be paid for with ready money.

We promiſe and aſſure ourſelves, that no perſon in Poland will attempt to ſeduce the Pruſſian troops to deſert; that no aſſiſtance will be given them in ſuch perfidious practices; that they will neither be ſheltered, concealed, or lodged; which would be followed by very diſagreeable conſequences; we expect, on the contrary, that perſons of all ranks and conditions will ſtop any runaway or deſerter, and deliver him up at the firſt advanced poſt, or at the head quarters; and all expences attending the ſame ſhall be paid, and a reaſonable gratification ſuperadded.

If any one hath an inclination to enter into the king of Pruſſia's ſervice, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he may apply to the head quarters, and be aſſured of a capitulation for three or four years.

If any prince or member of the republick of Poland be diſpoſed to aſſemble a body of Men, and to join in a troop, or in a company, the Pruſſian army, to make a common cauſe with it, he may depend on a gracious reception, and that due regard will be ſhewn to his merit, &c."

On the 24th count Dohna arrived in the neighbourhood of Schwerin; but as he was obliged to march with caution, and upon his march had many ſkirmiſhes with the Ruſſian irregulars, he did not reach Poſna till the 3d inſtant, when he arrived within five miles of that city, and in ſight of it, as well as of the camp of the Ruſſians, then commanded in chief by general Soltikoff, who had been ſent from Peterſburgh for that purpoſe, and did not arrive at their army until the 1ſt inſtant. This new general, upon the approach of the Pruſſians, called in all his detachments, but did not offer to ſtir out of his ſtrong camp; and as the attacking him in ſuch a camp would be dangerous, count Dohna was preparing to get round to the eaſtward of it, in order to intercept the proviſions for the Ruſſian army, when the laſt accounts came from thence.

Altho' the Pruſſians have now but 4000 men under general Kleiſt in Swediſh Pomerania, yet the Swediſh troops ſtill continue in Stralſund, without even attempting to recover that part of their territories which the Pruſſians are in poſſeſſion of.

Poſtſcript, *from the* LONDON GAZETTE.

Hamburgh, July 17. Advice has been received here that a detachment of prince Ferdinand's army entered Bremen on the 15th inſtant.

Hague, July 21. The laſt accounts from the allied army are of the 15th inſtant at night, when the head quarters were at Stoltznau upon the Weſer.

Prince Ferdinand having on the 10th received advice at Bomte that the French had taken Minden by ſurprize, determined to halt at Bomte the 11th, and ſent forwards a detachment to ſecure the poſt of Stoltznau. The next day the Huſſars of that detachment attacked and defeated a body of the cavalry of the enemy at Diepenau, which put a ſtop to their ſcheme. The allied army marched the 12th to Raden, and the next day to Stoltznau.

The ſame accounts mention, that the French were aſſembling their whole force at Minden, and had even detached the duke de Broglio over the Weſer towards Hamelen; and that, when the letters came away, prince Ferdinand was preparing to march towards Minden. In the fruitleſs attempt made by M. d'Armentieres upon Munſter, the French had 900 men killed and 1400 wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Freytag continues his incurſions into Heſſe with great ſucceſs, having taken a great many of the French, and ſurprized the little town of Witzenhauſen near Caſſel, and made the garriſon priſoners of war.

By letters juſt arrived from St. Euſtatia, we are informed, that the Iſland of Marygalante had ſurrendered to his Britannick majeſty's arms, upon the ſame conditions as Guadaiupe.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* July, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A Univerſal, geographical Dictionary. By Andrew Brice, of Exeter, two Vols. Folio, pr. 2l. 2s. Robinſon.

2. An impartial Byſtander's Review of the Controverſy concerning the Wardenſhip of Wincheſter College, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

3. A Warning to the World, pr. 1s. Townſend.

4. Some Obſervations on the late Act of Inſolvency, pr. 1s. Meres.

5. The French Verbs explained, in a new Method, pr. 4d. Wilkie.

6. Conſiderations on the Statutes 21 and 28 Hen. VIII. pr. 1s. Dodſley.

7. Non-Reſidence inexcuſable; or the Monitor admoniſhed. By Mr. Hurley, pr. 4d. Fuller.

8. Trial of John Stevenſon, for the Murder of Mr. Elcock, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

POETICAL.

POETICAL.

9. The Tablet of Cebes, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

10. The twentieth Epiſtle of Horace to his Book, pr. 6d. Owen.

11. Caliſta; or the Injured Beauty, pr. 1s. Griffin.

ENTERTAINMENT.

12. An Hour's Amuſement for the Belles and Beaux, &c. pr. 1s.

13. Jemima and Louiſa: A Novel, pr. 3s. Owen.

SERMONS.

14. Biſhop of London's Charge, pr. 1s. Owen.

15. Before the Governors of the Magdalen Houſe. By Mr. Dodd, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers.

16. On the Faſt Day. By Mr. Dupont, pr. 6d. Cooper.

17. Mr. Smith's, during the War in America, pr. 3s. 6d. Millar.

18. Preached before the Sons of the Clergy. By Mr. Abdy, pr. 6d. Whiſton and White.

19. Preached at Philadelphia. By David Boſtwick, M. A. pr. 4d. Field.

20. Before the Synod of New-York, by Ditto.

21. Before the Governors of the ſeveral Hoſpitals in Eaſter Week. By James Ibbetſon, D. D. pr. 6d. Whiſton and White.

22. At the Ordination of Mr. Winter. By Mr. Olding, pr. 6d. Buckland.

23. Preached at the Ordination of Mr. Wright. By Dr. Chandler, pr. 1s. Noon.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French. *Continued from p.* 43.

PRINCESS Royal, from Nantz, for Oſtend.
Standfaſtgat, from Bourdeaux, for Martinico.
A ſnow of 150 tons from Nantz.
Seven rich Turkey ſhips.
Hazard privateer, of Bayonne.
La Legere, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.
La Sopheé, from Bayonne, for Rochelle.
St. Tropez, from Smyrna, for Tunis.
A ſmall privateer, manned with 30 men.
A French privateer ſunk.
Zuyt Schawond, from Havre, for Breſt.
A privateer of 8 guns and 40 men.
Union, Arundele, Magdelena, St. Thome, ——, } From Smyrna, for Marſeilles.
St. Evangeliſte, from Salonica, for Marſeilles.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 43.

JOHN and Elizabeth, Roberts, a coaſter.
Succeſs, Marſhal, ditto.
Roſe, Walker, ditto.
Jevan, Heyſham, from New-York, for London.
Faro Packet, Clap, from Yarmouth, for Leghorn.
John and Katherine, Matley, from Plymouth, for London.
Martha, Atkins, from Honduras, for Amſterdam.
Perfect Union, Moulton, from Rhode-Iſland, for London.
St. Francis, ——, from Philadelphia, for Antigua.
Magdalena, Borland, from Falmouth, for Naples.
Whidah, Hamel, Saliſbury, Key, } From Liverpool, for Africa.
Europa, Taylor, from Malaga, for London.
A ſnow, ——, A ſchooner, ——, Swift, Strong, Hayes, ——, Suſan, Hepburne, Anne, Salem, Sally, Nicholas, Molly, Allen, } From different ports, for Antigua.
Lovely, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.
Kent, Warren, from London, for Santa Cruz.
Little John, ——, from Briſtol, for Jamaica.
Molly, Doran, from Virginia, for Barbadoes.
Pretty Lucy, Cornick, from Piſcataqua, for Antigua.
Flying-Fiſh, Dixon, from North-Carolina, for Barbadoes.
Lark, Harriſon, from London, for Newcaſtle.
Lawſon, Chamberlain, from Dublin, for Virginia.

[*To be continued.*]

BILLS of Mortality, from June 19, to July 17.

Chriſtened	Males	541	1088
	Females	547	
Buried	Males	719	1382
	Females	663	
Died under 2 Years old			483
Between 2 and 5		—	147
5 and 10		—	80
10 and 20		—	63
20 and 30		—	139
30 and 40		—	104
40 and 50		—	113
50 and 60		—	82
60 and 70		—	84
70 and 80		—	62
80 and 90		—	23
90 and 100		—	2
			1382

Buried	Within the Walls	— —	103
	Without the Walls	—	293
	In Mid. and Surry	— —	660
	City and Sub. Weſtminſter		326
			1382

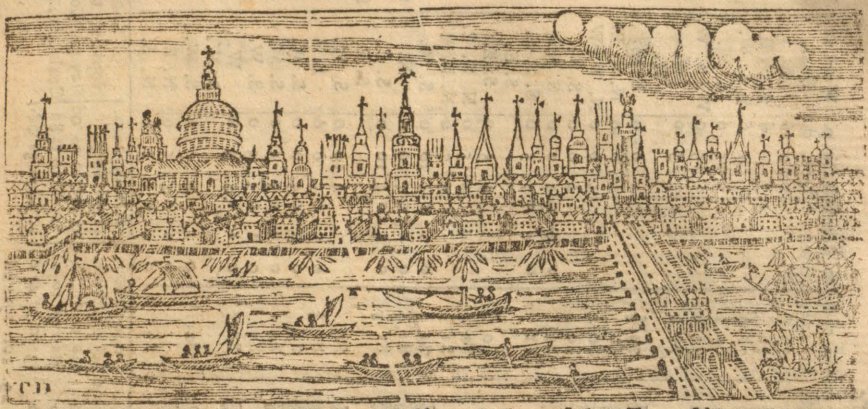
Weekly,	June 26	—	424
	July 3	—	306
	10	—	340
	17	—	312
			1382

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 88.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 8d ½.

☞ *Our mathematical correſpondents cannot yet be gratified. For want of room, numbers of ingenious pieces, in proſe and verſe, are deferred to our next.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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Of the Map of Poland and Plan of the fine City of Dresden ibid.
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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row:
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* AUGUST, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ¼ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. scr. 1759	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
30	110	123	92	81	79	79		78	78	85		88	79		3 2 6	N.	cloudy
31	110	123	92	80	80	79		79	78	86		87	78		3 1 6	S. by E.	fine
1	110		92	80	80	80		79	78	85		87	78		3 7 6	S. S. W.	fine
2	110	122	92	81	80	80		80	79	86		88	80		3 15 0	S. W.	fine
3	110	121	92	81	80	80		80	79	86		88	78		3 15 0	W. S. W.	rain
4	110	121	92	82	81	81		80	79	87		89	79		3 15 0	W.	rain
5	Sunday															W.	missling
6	110		92	82	81	81		80	80	87		89	79		4 0 0	N. E.	fine
7	111		93	83	82	81		81	81	87		89	80		4 0 0	N. by E.	cloudy
8	111		93	83	82	82		81	81	87		89	80		4 0 0	N. N. W.	hot
9	111	121	92	84	83	82		81	81	88		89	80		4 0 0	S. W.	hot
10	111	121	93	84	83	82	81	82	81	88		89	81	0 3 0	4 0 0	S. W.	fine
11	111	122	93	84	83	82	81	82	81	88		89	82	0 4 0	4 5 0	S. S. E.	hot
12	Sunday															S. E.	sain
13	111	122	93	84	83	82	81	82	81	88		90	80		4 5 0	S. E.	fine
14	111	121	93	84	83	82	81	82	81	88		90	80		4 5 0	N. N. E.	fine
15	111	122	93	84	83	82	81	82	81	88		90	81		4 7 6	N. N. E.	fine
16	111	122		84	83	83	82	81	81	88		90	81	0 2 0	4 10 0	S. W.	fine
17	111	122	93	84	83	83	82	83		89		90	81	0 1 0	4 10 0	N.	fine, rain
18	112	123	93	84	83	83	82			89		90	81	0 1 0	4 10 0	S. E.	fair
19	Sunday															S. E.	fair, rain
20	112	123	93	84	83	82	82			89		91	81		4 10 0	S. W.	rain
21	113		93	85	83	84	83	83	82	90		92	81	0 5 0	5 0 0	S.	rain
22	112	124	94	84	84	84	83	83	82	91		92	83	0 9 0	5 0 0	S. W.	rain
23	112	125	93	86		85	84					93	84	0 10 0	5 5 0	S. W.	rain
24	112	124	93		83	84	82	83		90		92	83	0 2 0	5 5 0	S. W.	fair
25	112	124	95	84	83	83	82	83	82	89		91	81	0 1 0	5 5 0	W.	cloudy
26	Sunday															S. W.	fine
27	112	125	93	84	83	83	82	83	83	89		91	82	0 1 0	5 5 0	S. W.	cloudy
28	112	125	93	84	83		82		82			91		0 2 0	5 5 0	N. E.	fair
29	112	125	94		83	83	82	83	82	90		91	82	0 2 0	5 5 0	N. E.	fine

Price of Corn

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 22s to 30s qu	7l. 10s load	8l. 00s load	8l. 19s load	8l. 00s load	08l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	30s to 41 qu	4s 06d bush.	4s od bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 10s to 14s	16s to 20 qr	13s to 21 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 21 qr	19s to 23 qr	18s to 20	15s to 20	2s 02d	2s 6d to 0s od	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 10s od to 13s od	14s to 15 od	14s to 20	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 6d	16s to 20	14s to 20	1s 09d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 8d	Coals 40s. per Chald.
Beans 16s to 19s 6d	25s to 31 od	23s to 30	36s to 40s	23s to 32 od	24s to 34	30s to 40	31s to 40	3s od to 4s od	2s 8d to 3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, August, 8 10l. 15s.—20. 10l. 17s.—28. 10l. 18s. 6d.—29. 10l. 19s. 6d

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For AUGUST, 1759.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 360.

WHETHER he had orders to attack the French is a Queſtion. By the act of the aſſembly it would ſeem as if they had ordered the men to be raiſed only for the protection of their frontiers; but the French were reſolved, it ſeems, that he ſhould attack them, on purpoſe that they might have a pretence for ſaying, that the firſt act of hoſtility was committed by us; for they would not allow, that their driving our people away from the fort they were building was an act of hoſtility, becauſe the people made no reſiſtance. With this view M. de Villier, commandant of the new French fort upon the Ohio, which they had called Fort du Queſne, in honour to M. du Queſne, then governor of Canada, ſent out a party of 33 men, under an officer named Jamonville, as ſoon as he heard that Mr. Waſhington was arrived at the place called the Great Meadows, near the river Monongahela; and to this party he gave orders to march near to where our people were, and to ſeem as if they intended to paſs them, in order to intercept their proviſions; but at the ſame time he gave the officer an order, in writing, to cite or warn our people to retire from the ground whereon they were, as being within the French territory. On the 28th of May, accordingly, Mr. Waſhington fell into the ſnare; for, as ſoon as he got ſight of this party, he marched againſt them, and, without ſending to demand their buſineſs, or to require them to retire, attacked them with ſuch vigour, tho' he had then but about 50 men with him, that they were all either taken or killed, M. Jamonville being among the latter, and an officer and two cadets among the former, all of whom in number 21, he ſent priſoners to Wincheſter, under a guard of 20 men; and in this ſkirmiſh, which, in his letter to his brother, he calls a battle, and a moſt ſignal victory, he ſays, he had but one man killed, and two or three wounded.

But, as he prophecies, in his ſaid letter to his brother, he did not long enjoy the pleaſure of reflecting upon his moſt ſignal victory; for on the 3d of July, about nine o'clock in the morning, he received intelligence, that M. de Villier, having received a reinforcement of 700 men, was in full march with 900 men, beſides Indians, to attack him. What our people had been about ever ſince the 28th of May, from which time they might have expected, and really did expect to be attacked, is as little to be accounted for, as it is greatly to be admired. In that time, ſurely, 3 or 400 men might have raiſed ſuch a fort, as it would have been impoſſible to reduce without artillery, by any other method but ſtarving them out, and before that could have been done, the whole militia of Virginia might have marched up to their relief: Beſide this, they might, by means of ſome of the Indians, have had intelligence every day of what the French were about at Fort du Queſne: But they were ſo idle, that they had raiſed only a ſmall incompleat intrenchment, which they had called Fort Neceſſity; and ſo negligent were they, that they knew nothing of the reinforcement received by the French, or of their march, till they were upon their backs; for by 11 o'clock of that day the French began the attack. This was ſuch an egregious neglect, that Thanachriſhon, the half-king, took notice of it, and ſoon after, in a treaty at Aughwick, complained of it, by ſaying, "that Col. Waſhington lay in one place from one full moon to the other, without making any fortifications, except that little thing on the meadow; whereas, had he taken advice, and built ſuch fortifications as I adviſed him, he might eaſily have beat off the French: But, ſays he, the French in the Engagement acted like cowards, and the Engliſh like fools."

[*To be continued in our next.*]

THE late glorious victory obtained over the French by the allied army near Minden, and the ſlur next day caſt by the German prince, who was commander in chief of that army, upon the Right Honourable gentleman who, under him, had the chief command of the Britiſh troops

troops, has already set our press to work, but nothing worth our notice has as yet appeared, except a pamphlet intitled *A letter to a late noble commander of the British forces in Germany*; from which pamphlet we think it necessary to give our readers the following extracts.

The author, after observing that, in a free nation, every man who fills a post of trust and importance is accountable to his fellow citizens for the just discharge of his duty, proceeds thus:

"At the same time pardon me the pride of assuring you, that this address to you is dictated by my concern for the honour of my country, and my zeal for its welfare; both which, from circumstances hitherto apparent, are thought to have been injured by your Misconduct.

I am moved by no personal animosity, heated by no party, instigated by no faction. It is not to Lord ——, but to the *British* commander that I urge my remonstrances. The officer, not the man, is the subject of my animadversions.

That the lustre of your high rank is darkened by an inglorious eclipse, is to me rather matter of concern than triumph. I mourn likewise that the *brilliance* of that shining day, when the confederates in the cause of liberty vanquished the forces of *France*, should be thought to have received diminution from *your* inactivity, who ought to have given additional splendor to conquest.

Though I mourn principally for the public, I nevertheless feel for you in particular. I do not mean to add insult to misfortune. I do not endeavour to raise a fatal prejudice against you, and anticipate public judgment before you are *legally* convicted of public offence.

I am sensible of the danger of inflaming the multitude under a free government. When a popular tumult has been industriously raised, I know that justice has been too often sacrificed to appease it.

No one can be ignorant of the cruel means which were used to inflame the public against a late unhappy delinquent, and chief commander at sea. Before he had set his foot on shore, papers and pamphlets pronounced his condemnation: He was borne along the streets by the mob as a spectacle of infamy, and hung in effigy.

During his trial, every article of examination daily underwent the severest comment. The charges against him fell under the heads of *cowardice*, *negligence*, or *disaffection*. His judges unanimously acquitted him of the *first* and *last*. He died——for his NEGLIGENCE.

If justice obliged them to condemn him, yet his *negligence* was not thought so capital as to exclude him from *mercy*. His judges unanimously and warmly recommended him as a fit object of royal clemency. The clamour which this recommendation occasioned is recent in every one's ears. The demands of justice were loud from every quarter: The walls in every street were defaced with scrolls, which called for vengeance: Majesty itself was menaced, and popular rage dared to interfere with the exercise of the most noble prerogative of the crown.

I do not mean however to insinuate, that public clamour influenced the royal determination. Our sovereign has not only the disposition, but the fortitude to be just. Had it been a time for clemency, the delinquent had not fallen a victim to the rigour of his sentence.

The occasion called for severity. The offence was proved: The Law declared the punishment: The nation demanded execution; and the sovereign approved of it. Justice had its free course, and established an example, to the terror of future offenders.

You, my lord, are supposed to have been zealous in promoting this example. Prompted, no doubt, by the principle which actuates every generous mind, you paid no regard to the wealth of the delinquent, to his noble alliances, or high rank in the navy. You considered an individual, however great, to be of little importance, when placed in competition with the public. These considerations, it is presumed, influenced you to urge his doom. You had the nation on your side. You had more: You had justice to support your conduct.

No one can condemn the zeal which inspires us with resentment against delinquents who betray the honour, and abandon the interest of their country. The principle is noble; but we certainly ought to be careful in what manner we direct it. Our indignation should not transport us so far as to take facts for granted before they are proved in a course of legal examination.

This caution I mean to observe in examining the circumstances of your supposed criminality. I would not hire a mob to bear you aloft as an object of hatred and derision; I would not bribe them to hang you in effigy; neither shall my pen proclaim you either *cowardly*, *negligent*, or *disaffected*, before you have been heard in your own vindication."

Then, with regard to our troops in Germany, he says,

"Whether it be advisable or not to send the forces of *Great-Britain* to fight

in *Germany*, is a ſubject which has been much controverted, and is quite foreign from my diſcuſſion. It is ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe, that it was thought expedient by thoſe whoſe influence cauſed them to be tranſported: And, whatever might be the ſentiments of particulars, it is certain that the approbation of the kingdom in general gave a ſanction to the meaſure.

No troops were ever animated with more diſtinguiſhed ardour. Commanders among the firſt rank of nobility, volunteers of faſhion and fortune, all nurſed in the downy lap of eaſe, forſook at once the pomp of a court, the Joys of new-wedded love, with all the pleaſures of a luxurious town, and crowded to the *German* ſhore, to experience hardſhips, brave dangers, and ſtand in the front of death.

The common men were worthy of their leaders. They were picked and culled from the flower of the *Britiſh* army. Strength, ſpirit, and comelineſs were their characteriſtics. The command of thoſe choſen bands devolved upon your lordſhip."

And a little after he adds,

"To your country's detriment, and your own diſhonour, the expectations of the public are diſappointed. We looked for a commander, and we find a commentator. We depended upon an active warrior, and we meet with an idle diſputant; one, who in the field of battle debates upon orders with all the phlegm of an academic, when he ought to execute them with all the vigour and intrepidity of an hero."

He next takes notice of a former diſpute between theſe two generals, as follows:

"We remember, indeed, that, ſoon after the command devolved upon you, a diſagreeable rumour prevailed, that there was not ſuch cordial agreement between your ſuperior and you as the nature of the confederate ſervice required.

Every well wiſher to the common cauſe was diſturbed at the report of ſuch an unhappy miſunderſtanding. At home we could not help expreſſing our concern, that the Neceſſity of affairs ſhould make it requiſite for a *Britiſh* commander to receive orders from a foreign general.

We could eaſily conceive, that the delicacy of an *Engliſhman* of high birth and exalted ſpirit might be offended at circumſtances of ſuperiority in a foreign prince, however tender his highneſs might be in the exerciſe of his authority.

We were willing to attribute the unfortunate jealouſy to your laudable zeal for the honour of your ſovereign, and the reputation of your country, which made you, perhaps, too conſcious of your importance, and anxious to ſupport the dignity of your rank and ſtation.

We could not forbear applauding the principle of *national* pride, tho' we were apprehenſive that it might prevent that familiar intercourſe and freedom of conſultation which ought to ſubſiſt among general officers, and which not only gives birth to many great deſigns, but often inſures their ſucceſs in the execution.

We could not ſuſpect, however, that a man of faſhion, honour and underſtanding, would ſuffer this noble principle to degenerate into envy and malice; or that he could be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of true glory and national welfare, as to ſacrifice the common intereſt to private pique and reſentment."

And a few pages further the author goes on thus:

"Public rumour begets public prejudices. It is fit that you ſhould be acquainted with the reports that are propagated relating to your conduct. It is Friendſhip to repeat them. Knowing them, you may, and I wiſh that you may, be able to remove them. Thus then the tongue of public report tells the black tale againſt you:

It is ſaid, that on the *firſt of Auguſt*, when the confederate army was drawn up againſt the forces of *France* and her allies, when the immediate ſecurity of his majeſty's *German* dominions, when the honour and intereſt of your king and country, together with your own reputation, depended on the deciſion of the field.—On that ſignal day, when the action grew warm, and became worthy of your interpoſition, it is ſaid that his highneſs prince *Ferdinand*, the commander in chief, diſpatched one of his aids de camp to you, with orders for you immediately to attack a particular body of the enemies troops.

Inſtead of an inſtant compliance with theſe orders, it is reported that you heſitated, and at length intimated that there muſt be ſome miſtake in the delivery or the injunction of thoſe orders. On the aid de camp's perſiſting to repeat them, it is ſaid (which, I own, is ſcarce credible) that your confuſion carried you ſo far, that you inconſiderately aſked the aid de camp, whether the orders he brought were in Writing?

Upon his anſwering, with ſome ſurprize, in the negative, you are farther reported to have ſaid "that you would ſpeak to the prince yourſelf." Before you could find an opportunity of addreſſing yourſelf to his highneſs, however, the occaſion for which your ſervice was

required is said to have been irretrievably lost; a consequence which might reasonably have been expected from such a delay.

A consequence nevertheless extremely fatal, and which renders your supposed failure more grievous and unpardonable, if it is true, as many affirm, that the greatest part of a whole regiment of bold and gallant *Britons* were cut to pieces for want of being supported by the attack which you was ordered to make.

Highly culpable as from such behaviour you are supposed to have been, a further opportunity yet offered, it is said, which, had you embraced it with vigour, would in some degree have restored your credit, and made some reparation for the calamitous effects occasioned by your former unaccountable failure.

When the conduct and valour of the confederate army, though not seconded by your endeavours, had repulsed the enemy, and routed their forces, his highness, we are told, again sent to you by another of his aids de camp, and ordered you to pursue a flying party of the enemy.

To these orders likewise you are supposed to have refused obedience. The reasons affirmed to have been given by you in justification of your refusal, no less disgrace your capacity, than the refusal itself seems to dishonour your courage or your integrity.

You are said to have answered the aid de camp who brought you orders for the pursuit, "that you were a stranger to the roads, and unacquainted with the passes." Had this weak answer contained the least apology for your disobedience, yet the supposed reply of the aid de camp stripped you even of the shadow of an excuse. It is asserted, that he offered "to shew you the way himself, and conduct you with safety."

Thus driven to extremity, and left without the slightest pretence for disobeying the orders you had received, is it to be believed that you still demurred, and pushed your expostulations to the verge of mutiny? The answer which public rumour has put into your mouth is incredible. It is just that you should know it. It is affirmed, that, persisting in your disobedience, after long hesitation, you declared—"that you did not think it advisable to hazard his majesty's troops."

Such is the shocking and dismal light in which your conduct is represented. The colouring is truly hideous: At present, however, we only see the dark side of the picture. It remains for you to exhibit the bright one in your own vindication."

"But (says he, a little further) you are supposed to have conceived some mistake in the orders. Were *they* then wanting in perspicuity, or were *you* deficient in apprehension? They who are acquainted with *your* talents will not suspect the latter: The world, which bears witness to his *highness*'s capacity, will not believe the former.

I will not suppose, that to cover a wilful disobedience you taxed the orders with obscurity or ambiguity, which were nevertheless clear to your conception: That would be such an aggravating circumstance, as would not only render the ears of mercy deaf to your supplications, but steel the heart of humanity against your sufferings.

To place your conduct in every candid light it seems to admit of; let us grant that you really thought the commander in chief to have been mistaken in his orders, and that it was inexpedient and unadviseable to carry them into execution; yet remember that they were orders for an *attack*. You did not approve of the mode prescribed, it was nevertheless your duty to pursue the substance of his directions.

If you was under strong conviction that the plan of operation injoined by the orders was injudicious and ineffectual, you had certainly better have disobeyed them by altering the scheme, and *leading your men to action* in a manner more conformable to your own judgment. You would have incurred less danger, and sustained less dishonour, by an attack inconsistent with your orders, than by an inglorious inactivity."

Then, after giving prince Ferdinand's orders of August the 2d, and shewing that they imply a charge of misbehaviour on the commander in chief of the British troops, the author proceeds thus:

"They who pretend to be acquainted with your character seem confident that you will be able to vindicate your fame from the injurious imputations which dishonour it. In the mean time, your friends, if they deserve that appellation, have prepared an apology, which, without contributing to *your* justification, wantonly casts a reproach on the commander in chief."

He then states what has been insinuated by the apologist, *viz.* that different or contradictory orders were sent at the same time. This, he shews, it is impossible to suppose; and if they had been sent at different times, the last ought to have been obeyed *.

A little

* *Upon this we must remark, that contradictory orders might have been sent at different times by different aids de camp, and the aids de camp themselves, unless previously instructed, unable to tell which was first or which last.*

A little further the author proceeds thus:

"Who can that other nameleſs apologiſt of yours be, who has the confidence and abſurdity to inſult the public with the following quere?—"If (ſays he) a juſt ſenſe of the dignity of that nation, which A L— G— S— in ſome meaſure had the honour of repreſenting, has been the occaſion of his *forbearing* any thing, which, in his opinion may not be detrimental to it, is there an *Engliſhman* who would not *eſpouſe* his cauſe."

I am aſhamed to have tranſcribed this B ſentence.—Is there an *Engliſhman* who can eſpouſe the cauſe of a commander who remained *inactive* in the day of battle, when *ordered* to *attack?* Is there an *Engliſhman* ſo ignorant of the rules of diſcipline, ſo unſatisfied of the *neceſſity of ſubordination*, as to be an advocate for an C inferior officer who ſets HIS *opinion* againſt the *commands* of his ſuperior?

Is there an *Engliſhman* ſo weak, as to believe that a juſt ſenſe of the dignity of the nation could *poſſibly* occaſion his forbearance? Is there an *Engliſhman* ſo credulous to conclude (againſt the prince's D poſitive perſuaſion to the contrary) that his forbearance has *not* been detrimental? Could it be otherwiſe than detrimental to *ſtand ſtill* when ordered to *attack?*

Admitting however that it had not been detrimental—that it was not even likely to be ſo—yet, was a commander of his E rank to content himſelf with the ſatisfaction of *doing no harm?* Was he placed at the head of ſuch gallant forces for *negative* purpoſes? Was he not called into the field for *active* ſervices? Was he not *ordered* to exert them? Did he not *diſobey?* Is it not doing harm, to refuſe F to execute the ſervice he was appointed to perform?

Such advocates, my lord, betray the weakneſs of the cauſe they defend. It is to be hoped, however, that you yourſelf will urge more powerful juſtifications in defence of your *diſobedience*. You cannot G be inſenſible of the fatal conſequences of which it has been, and ſtill may be, productive."

And he afterwards adds as follows:

"Your apologiſts neither act with juſtice or diſcretion when they recriminate, and *poſitively* accuſe his highneſs of raſhneſs. Says one of them, "As the prince *has* been *raſh* in his behaviour, he may alſo have been wrong in his judgment." This is an indecent accuſation, followed by a malevolent ſuppoſition.

It ſhould be remembered, that if it is unjuſt to condemn *you* unheard, it is not leſs ſo to cenſure your ſuperior. It ſhould be remembered likewiſe, that if this ſuppoſition ſhould prove to be a fact; if it ſhould appear that his highneſs was wrong in his judgment, *his* Error will not avail *you* in your defence.

Whether his judgment was right or wrong, it was not your duty to diſpute it, but to obey his directions: His order was a voucher for your conduct: To diſobey it, you knew, was a breach of diſcipline, and a capital crime.

But how does it appear that the prince has been raſh? What! becauſe at the H head of the troops he fixed a mark of reprobation on the commander of the right wing, does this, as your apologiſt inſinuates, imply any imputation to the diſhonour of the *Britiſh* troops in general? Has he not, in expreſs terms, generouſly acknowledged, that, next to providence, he owed his ſucceſs to the bravery of the *Britiſh* forces?

It is to be preſumed that his highneſs was, and indeed he declares himſelf to have been thoroughly perſuaded of the miſbehaviour of that commander. Under this perſuaſion, it was juſt and politic to make the cenſure publickly, as the offence was public."

After which the author ſhews, from Belleiſle's letter to Contades, that the allied army have more than a common ſtake to loſe: They fight *pro aris et focis*; and every one ſhould be made ſenſible, that all their hopes depend on their own good conduct and intrepidity.

And he concludes thus:

"But I forget that you have not been heard in your defence. Your country waits for an explanation; and every man of candour and impartiality wiſhes that your vindication may prove ſatisfactory.

In the mean time I cannot forbear expreſſing my concern that your unfortunate ſituation ſhould affect an aged father and venerable peer, who has grown old by the ſide of his ſovereign, and, by a long life of loyalty and good ſervices, has preſerved the favour of his royal maſter, without forfeiting the eſteem of his fellow-citizens—A father, who deſerved a better fate than to have even a ſuſpicion of diſhonour light on ſo near a branch of his family. But though we lament his feelings, we admire his fortitude. Moved with the affection of a tender parent, he adheres to juſtice with a *Roman* rigour, and nobly ſcorns to interpoſe between an offending ſon and an injured country."

To the Account of EUGENE ARAM, *lately executed at* York, *which we have given in our* Chronologer, *p.* 451, *we ſhall add*

add some circumstances gathered from the pamphlet lately published concerning him.

BY his wife's very distinct evidence it was gathered, that Aram and Houseman had perpetrated the murder, and that they even had designed to murder her, thinking she suspected them thereof. Houseman being taken up, after a great deal of shuffling, made the following confession. "That Daniel Clark was murdered by Eugene Aram, late of Knaresbrough, a school-master, and, as he believes, on Friday February 8, 1744-5; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together in Aram's house early that morning, and that he (Houseman) left the house, and went up the street a little before, and they called to him desiring he would go a short way with them, and he accordingly went along with them to a place called St. Robert's cave, near Grimble-bridge. where Aram and Clark stopped, and there he saw Aram strike him several times over his breast and head, and saw him fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them: But whether Aram used any weapon or not to kill Clark he could not tell, nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the cave; for that, seeing Aram do this, lest he might share the same fate, he made the best of his way from him, and got to the bridge end; where, looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave side (which is in a private rock adjoining to the river) and could discern a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he hasted away to the town. without either joining Aram, or seeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this, he had never any private discourse with him. Afterwards, however, Houseman said that Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's cave, and that he was sure it was then there; but desired it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added further, Clark's head lay to the right in the turn of the entrance at the cave." These words Houseman repeated the day after. On Houseman's commitment to the castle, proper persons were appointed to examine St. Robert's cave; where agreeable to his confession, was the skeleton of a human body, the head lying as he before had said; upon which an inquisition was taken by the coroner. Hereupon Aram, who was now found to be an usher at a school in Norfolk, was apprehended. Upon many concurrent proofs, and a number of the strongest circumstances, he was tried, found guilty, and executed pursuant to his sentence. What this Eugene is remarkable for, is having read a very extraordinary defence at his trial, which he had drawn up with great art, and in no inelegant stile. He was the son of gardener, and by his own application and industry acquired the knowledge of the learned languages, and the mathematicks, and is said to have left behind him the plan of a lexicon, and some other pieces, that displayed a great acuteness and ingenuity.

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, lies in 13° 36′ of east longitude and in 51° of North Latitude, and stands on the river Elbe, which divides the old from the new town. It is 65 miles N. W. of Prague, and 85 south of Berlin, and is one of the largest and strongest towns of the empire of Germany. For what has happened to this city, since it has been in possession of his Prussian majesty. (See our Vol. for 1758, p. 215, 600, 672, 681.

References to the PLAN *of* DRESDEN,

NEW TOWN.

1 White Gate—2 Palace Guard—3 The Palace—4 Coal Market—5 Mionie Street—6 Coal Market—7 Mionie Street—8 Block House—9 Bahnitz Street—10 Great Guard—11 Great Street—12 Bridge Guard—13 Royal Street—14 Workhouses—15 Large Street—16 Black Gate—17 Workhouse—18 The Bears—19 The Lyons—20 Baer—21 Barracks—22 The New Town Church—23 The City House.

The OLD TOWN.

1 Wilsch Gate—2 Pilche Gate—3 The Virgin Mary—4 Riding Academy for young Princes—5 Playhouse—6 Auf der Platte Bastion—7 Bridge—8 The Laboratory—9 St. Sophie—10 Opera House—11 The Chapel—12 Courts—13 The old Market.—14 The New Market—15 The Cistern—16 Count Bruhl's House—17 The Riding Academy—18 The Stables—19 Post Office—20 Pirna Gate—21 Hussenberg Bastion—22 Jupiter Bastion—23 Seeberg Bastion—24 The Arsenal—25 St Croix—26 The Powder Magazine—27 Notre Dame—28 Timber Yards—22 Water House—30 Pirna Gate Guard—31 The Palace—32 The Castle.

OUR readers will find the annexed accurate and distinct MAP of the seat of war, in the western part of the kingdom of POLAND, very useful to them, in their reading, at this juncture. They will therein be able to trace the marches and countermarches of the Russians and Prussians, and the situations of the bordering countries of Brandenburgh, Silesia, Hungary, &c. with respect to the kingdom of Poland. (See p. 440.)

☞ *The* GENERAL INDEX *to the* TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE *will be published on the first of* December *next.*

The


A Plan of
DRESDEN
Capital of
SAXONY
For the London Mag.
DRESDEN
SUBURB OF
ELBE RIVER
NEW TOWN
Bridge of Arsenal
Road to Leipsic
Road to Dresden
Road to Prague
Road to Freyberg
Scale of Paces.
400 600 800
puns


A MAP of the SEAT OF WAR in the Western Part of the KINGDOM of POLAND.
By T. Kitchin Geogr.
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Dantzick
POMERANIA
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
POLISH PRUSSIA
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
KINGDOM OF POLAND
LITTLE POLAND
GALICIA
HUNGARY
Carpac Mountains
Nowitrag Mountains
KONIGSBERG
DANTZICK
Elbing
Marienburg
Thorn
Culm
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Riesenburg
Libmhut
Heilsperg
Osterod
Mewegut
Neidenburg
Lobau
Strasburg
Soldau
Lanuske
Muskoken
Neuenburg
Schlochau
Conitz
Heinrichdorf
Engelsburg
Brandeberg
Fredeland
Landeck
Tramberg
Dyraheim
Lassentin
Regenwold
Reinfeld
Bulow
Lancke
Kyschau
Klyssaw
Bro R.
Zukow
Neustadt
Mossin
Krzivin
Peisern
Novemiasto
Conin
Kamin
Slupcza
Schnin
Urzcona
Gnesna
Posna
Obernick
Rodschowa
Wladislaw
Janowitz
Rogoszno
Wongrowitz
Lecknow
Znin
Lukosch
Lesso
Wienezburg
Nacket
Pyla
Notec R.
Zantok
Hochzeit
Slopa
Driessen
Menzck
Warta R.
Miedzichod
Obtorovo
Casimirz
Pinne
Meseritz
Schwerin
Kopanick
Schwibussen
Zullichau
Tzaiel
Opalnica
Kemblen
Lubin
Jaroczin
Opatowka
Gropke
Lutomirsk
Lencicza
Colo
Gostynin
Dobrzin
Lipna
Lobow
Schrinsky
Ciechanow
Ploczk
Wischgrod
Zakroczin
Pultausk
Rozana
Narew R.
Korschellen
Sogua
Kolno
Serolzeck
Wiskow
Kamienec
Skawa
Blonie
Praga
WARSAW
Grodziecz
Goura
Lisk
Cuersk
Garwolin
Moultnicza
Pshinnice
Unienow
Kalish
Pleschow
Kosmin
Olabok
Kobielin
Falezow
Rawik
Grabow
Siradia
Sadeck
Warta
Wiazd
Pabianicze
Brezini
Cosmice
Oczi
Cudnatza
Pilcza R.
Przityk
Drzewicz
Radom
Steczica
Opoczno
Skrzinno
Wolworz
Petricovie
Radomisko
Zarnow
Swolena
Kazimierz
Schydlowicz
Uza
Urzendow
Pruedhors
Bolestaw
Sitno
Curzelow
Lelow
Szienwor
Xijaz
Pilcza
Ilkutch
Silver Mine
Bendzin
Cracow
Prostowicz
Mieleczo
Sechow
Sdechow
Reszow
Pilczna
Sandeck
Byecz
Zawichost
Opatow
Schidlow
Sandomirz
Wisticza
Vistula R.
Nida R.
Chenciny
Camielon
Malogosez
Stupia
Zawichost
Bochnia Salt Mine
Zalor D.
Ples
Ratibor
Nicolau
Stiein
Oder R.
Brieg
Breslau
Glogau
Lignitz
Wohlau
Oelse
Trebnitz
Kobelgura
Wersted
Ohlau
Dobern
Strinatitz
Laschin
Borhau
Leipe
Freyberg
Javer
Neumark
Goldberg
Parchwitz
Lissa
Brabin
Gohle
Schweidnitz
Zobten
Landshutt
Grotkau
Frankenstein
Munsterberg
Oppelen
Neisse
Lewin
Glatz
Bielau
Lublinitz
Dembi
Kadan
Kaltwasser
Brieg
Popelau
Teschen
Orlau
Tabtanka
Osviecin
Dutchy
Zivicez
Sochow
Sanok R.
Tilset
Schoka
Aggil
Medenau
Pregel R.
Wehlau
Insterburg
Allenau
Nimersdorf
Angerberg
Alla R.
Melsack
Wormdit
Ressel
Nussberg
Rein
Spirding See
Abweden
Preussisch Eylau
Mehlsack
Frisch Haff
Pillau
Fischau R.
Newkirk
Tiefenburg
Holland
Salfelt
Preuss Holland
Osterode
Lanuske
Muskoken
Soldau
Strasburg
Loboau
Culm
Thorn
Golau
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Gardensee
Liessen
Vistula R.
Heinrichdorf
Engelsburg
Brandeberg
Fredeland
Landeck
Tramberg
Dyraheim
Lassentin
Regenwold
Reinfeld
Bulow
Lancke
Kyschau
Klyssaw
Bro R.
Schlochau
Conitz
Neuenburg
Zukow
Colberg
Coslin
Janen
Nosin
Stolpe
Garde
Lebe
Zarnowitz
Heyle
Paulskee
Dantzick
Pillau
Buckow
Persant R.
Trepstow
Gulf of Dantzick
Tilset
Schoka
Aggil
Medenau
KONIGSBERG
Pregel R.
Wehlau
Insterburg
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
Allenau
Nimersdorf
Angerberg
Alla R.
Melsack
Wormdit
Ressel
Nussberg
Rein
Spirding See
Abweden
Preussisch Eylau
Frisch Haff
Pillau
Fischau R.
Newkirk
Tiefenburg
Holland
Salfelt
Preuss Holland
Osterode
Lanuske
Muskoken
Soldau
Strasburg
Loboau
Culm
Thorn
Golau
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Gardensee
Liessen
Vistula R.
Heinrichdorf
Engelsburg
Brandeberg
Fredeland
Landeck
Tramberg
Dyraheim
Lassentin
Regenwold
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Bulow
Lancke
Kyschau
Klyssaw
Bro R.
Schlochau
Conitz
Neuenburg
Zukow
Colberg
Coslin
Janen
Nosin
Stolpe
Garde
Lebe
Zarnowitz
Heyle
Paulskee
Dantzick
Pillau
Buckow
Persant R.
Trepstow
POMERANIA
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
POLISH PRUSSIA
KINGDOM OF POLAND
LITTLE POLAND
GALICIA
HUNGARY
Carpac Mountains
Nowitrag Mountains
DANTZICK
Elbing
Marienburg
Thorn
Culm
Graudenz
Marienwerder
Riesenburg
Libmhut
Heilsperg
Osterod
Mewegut
Neidenburg
Lobau
Strasburg
Soldau
Lanuske
Muskoken
Neuenburg
Schlochau
Conitz
Heinrichdorf
Engelsburg
Brandeberg
Fredeland
Landeck
Tramberg
Dyraheim
Lassentin
Regenwold
Reinfeld
Bulow
Lancke
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Bro R.
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Neustadt
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Urzcona
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Obernick
Rodschowa
Wladislaw
Janowitz
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Ciechanow
Plocz
Wischgrod
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Pshinnice
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Przityk
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Wolworz
Petricovie
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Swolena
Kazimierz
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Bolestaw
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Lelow
Szienwor
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Prostowicz
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Sechow
Sdechow
Reszow
Pilczna
Sandeck
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Wohlau
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Trebnitz
Kobelgura
Wersted
Ohlau
Dobern
Strinatitz
Laschin
Borhau
Leipe
Freyberg
Javer
Neumark
Goldberg
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Lissa
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Zobten
Landshutt
Grotkau
Frankenstein
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Lewin
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Bielau
Lublinitz
Dembi
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Kaltwasser
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Popelau
Teschen
Orlau
Tabtanka
Osviecin
Dutchy
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Sochow
Sanok R.
British Statute Miles.
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
54 53 52 51 50 49

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 355.

NOVEMBER 30 1758.

	£.	s.	d.
1. THAT 60,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1759, including 14,845 marines.			
2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 60,000 men for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea-service — —	3120000	0	0

DECEMBER 7.

1. That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and on an expedition under major-general Hopson, and 4010 invalids amounting to 52,543 effective men, commission and non commissioned officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1759.			
2. That for defraying the charge of the 52,543 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1759, there be granted to his majesty a sum not exceeding —	1256130	15	2
3. For the pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the hospitals for his majesty's land forces, for the year 1759 —	52484	1	8
4. For maintaining his majesty's forces, and garrisons in the plantations, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton and Senegal, for the year 1759 — —	742531	5	7
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments, and one battalion of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and Africa, for the year 1759 —	40879	13	9
	2092025	16	2

DECEMBER 12.

1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for the year 1759 — — — —	220789	11	9
2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1758 — — — —	323987	13	3
3. For the ordinary of the navy, including the half pay to sea officers for 1759 — — — — —	238491	9	8
4. Towards the support of Greenwich-hospital —	10000	0	0
	793268	14	8

DECEMBER 18.

1. For defraying the charges of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from December 25, 1758, to December 24, 1759, both inclusive, to be issued in advance, every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great-Britain, the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces — —	398697	17	2 ½
2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for ninety days, from December 25, 1758, to March 24, 1759, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — — —	59646	1	8 ½
3. That for defraying the charges of the forage, bread, bread-waggons			

	£.	s.	d.
waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingences of his majeſty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand, there be granted to his majeſty, upon accompt, as a preſent ſupply	500000	0	0
	958343	18	11 ½

DECEMBER 19.

Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	1000000	0	0

JANUARY 22, 1759.

1. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards for 1759 — —	2958	19	7
2. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1759	34367	15	10
3. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before December 25, 1716, for 1759	2128	0	0
	39454	15	5

JANUARY 29.

1. For enabling his majeſty to make good his engagements with the king of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention between his majeſty and the king of Pruſſia, concluded December 7, 1758 —	670000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel in the pay of Great-Britain for 365 days, from December 25, 1758, to December 24 1759, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty —	182251	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
3. For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horſe, and 6072 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain for 365 days, from January 1, 1759, to December 31 following, purſuant to treaty —	97582	17	10 $\frac{3}{7}$
4. For enabling his majeſty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to the ſeparate article belonging to a treaty between them, concluded January 17, 1759, the ſaid ſum to be paid as his moſt ſerene highneſs ſhall think moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects, by his preſence, which is ſo much wiſhed for	60000	0	0
5. For enabling his majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed, in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament —	800000	0	0
6. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majeſty's ſhips, for 1759 — — — —	200000	0	0
	2009834	0	9 $\frac{15}{28}$

JANUARY 31.

For out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital for the year 1759, upon accompt	26000	0	0

FEBRUARY 5.

To be applied towards the improving, widening and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-bridge — —	15000	0	0

FEBRUARY 8.

Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the foundling hoſpital to receive all ſuch children, under a certain age, to be by them limited, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital; and alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as are now under their care, and to continue to carry into execution

the

	£.	s.	d.
the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated: and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever, upon accompt	20000	0	0
FEBRUARY 22.			
For the charge of tranſport ſervice for the year 1758, including the expence of victualling his majeſty's land forces, within the ſaid year — — — — — —	667771	19	7
FEBRUARY 26.			
1. For ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia for the year 1759, upon account	9902	5	0
2. For defraying the charges incurred, by ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, in the year 1757, and not provided for by parliament —	11278	18	5
3. For defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24, 1758, to June 24, 1759, upon accompt — — — — — —	4057	10	0
	25238	13	5
MARCH 19.			
1. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the additional ſtamp duty on licences for retailing of wine, duty on coals exported, and ſurplus of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, made a fund by an act of 30 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, after the rate of 3l. per cent. on three millions, and alſo the life annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon — — — —	24371	6	11 ¾
2. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on July 5, 1758, of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, to anſwer annuities on ſingle lives payable at the exchequer, granted by an act of 19 George II.	8881	11	10 ½
3. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſts of Africa — —	10000	0	0
4. To be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's aſtronomical and geometrical profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, without accompt, to enable him to diſcharge, in purſuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, Eſq; (the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine ſalt of this kingdom) a mortgage upon an eſtate deviſed for the endowment of the ſaid profeſſorſhip, by the ſaid Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburſe to the ſaid Roger Long, the intereſt monies he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the expences he hath incurred in reſpect to the ſaid mortgage, and that the ſame be paid without fee or reward — — —	1280	0	0
	44532	18	10 ¼
MARCH 29.			
1. That towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing for the Militia, from December 31, 1758, to March 25, 1760, and for repaying to his majeſty the ſum of 1332l. 10s. advanced by him for the ſervice of the militia, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe of November 29 laſt, there be granted upon account —	90000	0	0
2. That towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hoſpital, to receive all ſuch children under a certain age, to be by them limitted, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital, before January 1, 1760; and alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated; and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever; there be granted the farther ſum of — —	30000	0	0
	120000	0	0

APRIL 2.

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces and other services incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by parliament	466785	10	5 ½

APRIL 10.

1. For enabling the commissioners appointed, by virtue of an act made in the last session of parliament, intiled, *An Act for vesting certain Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, for the better securing his Majesty's Docks*, &c. to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Chatham, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act, and for damage done to the lands adjacent — —	708	3	0
2. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Portsmouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act — — — —	6937	13	7 ½
3. For enabling the said commissioners to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands and hereditaments at, and near Plymouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the said act — — — — — —	25159	17	6
4. Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford — — —	10000	0	0
	42805	14	1 ½

APRIL 12.

Upon accompt for paying and discharging the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the land and estates which became forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, intitled duke of Perth, or so much of the said debts as shall be remaining unsatisfied, according to the several decrees in that behalf respectively made, by the lords of session in Scotland, and pursuant to an act of the 25th of his present majesty, intitled *An Act for annexing certain forfeited Estates in Scotland to the Crown unalienably*, &c. — — — —	69910	15	9 ½

APRIL 30.

1. Upon accompt, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces, commanded by col. Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland — —	20000	0	0
2. Upon accompt, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty to merit — — — —	200000	0	0
	220000	0	0

MAY 10.

1. To make good the like sum issued by his majesty to John Mill, Esq; to be by him paid over to the victuallers and innholders of the county and town of Southampton and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumstances, in consideration of the great expences they were put to by the Hessian troops having been so long billeted at their Houses, pursuant to an address of this house	2500	0	0
2. To make good the like sum issued by his majesty to the judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their sallaries, pursuant to an address of this house —	11450	0	0
3. To make good the like sum which has been issued, pursuant to the address of this house, to the widow and administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased in repayment, and full satisfaction for the balance or surplus of his account for printing journals			

	£.	s.	d.
journals of the house of commons — — —	778	16	6
	14728	16	6

MAY 15.

1. That the several annual sums following, be granted to his majesty, to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such of the judges, for the time being, in the superior courts of justice, in England, as are herein aftermentioned, that is to say 500l. to each of the puisne judges of the court of king's bench;—500l. to each of the judges in the court of common pleas, at Westminster; 1000l. to the chief baron in the court of Exchequer, at Westminster; and 500l. to each of the other barons of the coif, in the said court, in every year — 6000 0 0

2. The like grant for the judges in the courts of session and exchequer in Scotland; that is to say, 300l to the president of the said court of session; 300l. to the chief baron of the said court of the exchequer; and 200l. to each of the other judges of the said courts in every year — — — — — — 4200 0 0

3. The like grant to the justices of Chester, and of the great sessions for the counties in Wales; that is to say, 200l. to the chief justice of Chester; 150l. to the second justice of Chester; and 150l. to each of the justices of the great sessions for the counties in Wales, in every year — — — — 1250 0 0

	11450	0	0

MAY 21.

1. To make good the interest of the several principal sums to be paid in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his present majesty, for the purchase of several lands and hereditaments, for the better securing his majesty's docks, ships, and stores at Portsmouth, Chatham and Plymouth, from the respective times the said lands and hereditaments were first made use of for the purposes aforesaid, or interest became payable, to August, 25, 1759. — — 1716 1 7 ½

2. For defraying the charges, incurred in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his present majesty, for purchasing lands, for the better securing his majesty's docks, ships, and stores, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth — — — 2443 3 1

	4159	4	8 ½

MAY 24.

Upon accompt to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1759; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require — — — 1000000 0 0

Total of the grants made by the committee of supply	12761310	19	5 ⅔

These were all the grants made by the committee of supply in the course of last session; and as soon as the two first resolutions of this committee were agreed to by the house, on November 30, it was resolved, that the house would the next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; which committee was by several adjournments continued to the 25th of May, and the resolutions it came to in that time were agreed to by the house on the days as follow, viz.

DECEMBER 2, 1758.

1. A resolution in the usual form *, for raising a land tax of 4s. in the pound for one year, from March 25, 1759 — 2037854 19 11

2. A resolution in the usual form †, for continuing the malt tax from June 23, 1759, to June, 24, 1760 — 750000 0 0

JA.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 443. † *See ditto.*

£. s. d.

JANUARY 31, 1759.

1. That the 3l. per cent. annuities, amounting to 3,100,000l. granted *anno* 1757, be, with the conſent of the ſeveral proprietors, added to, and made a part of the joint ſtock of 3l. per cent. tranſferrable annuities at the bank of England, conſolidated by the acts 25, 28, and 29, of his preſent majeſty's reign, and the charges and expences in reſpect thereof be charged upon, and paid out of the ſinking fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the ſame and like manner as the annuities conſolidated aforeſaid are paid and payable; and, that ſuch perſons who ſhall not, on or before April 5, 1759, ſignify their diſſent, in books to be opened at the bank for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to aſſent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have ariſen ſince January 5, 1759, or that ſhall, or may hereafter ariſe, of the produce of the ſeveral additional ſtamp duties on pamphlets and printed papers, the additional duty on coals exported, the ſurplus of the new duty on licences for retailing wine; and the ſurplus of the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, which were made a fund for payment of 3l. per cent. per ann. at the bank on 3,000,000l. borrowed by virtue of on act of 30 George II. towards the ſupply of the year 1757, as alſo the annuities on ſingle lives, payable at the receipt of the exchequer in reſpect of the ſame, ſhall be carried to, and made a part of the fund, commonly calledthe ſinking fund.

3. That the ſeveral annuities on ſingle lives granted *anno* 1757, payable at the exchequer, in reſpect to the aforeſaid 3,000,000l. be, from January 5, 1759, charged upon, and made payable out of the produce of the ſaid ſinking fund.

FEBRUARY 3.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 6,600,000l. be raiſed by tranſferrable annuities after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. and that an additional capital of fifteen pounds be added to every one hundred pounds advanced; which additional capital ſhall conſiſt of 10l. given in a lottery ticket to each ſubſcriber, and of 5l. in like tranſferable annuities at 3l. per cent. The blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with like annuities, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the fifth day of January, 1760: And that the ſum of 6,600,000l. together with the ſaid additional capital of 5l. per cent. amounting to 330,000l. making in the whole 6,930,000l. do bear an intereſt after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. which intereſt ſhall commence from the fifth day of July, 1759. The ſaid ſeveral annuities ſhall be tranſferable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be eſtabliſhed in this ſeſſion of parliament for payment thereof, and for which the ſinking fund ſhall be a collateral ſecurity, and ſhall be redeemable by parliament in the whole, or in part, by ſums not leſs than 500,000l. at one time, ſix months notice having been firſt given of ſuch payment or payments reſpectively. That the lottery ſhall conſiſt of tickets of the value of ten pounds each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize; the blanks to be of the value of ſix pounds each.

That every ſubſcriber ſhall, on or before the 13th day of February inſtant, make a depoſit of 15l. per cent. on ſuch ſum as he ſhall chuſe to ſubſcribe towards raiſing the ſaid ſum of 6,600,000l. with the caſhiers of the Bank of England, as a ſecurity for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein after limited, that is to ſay;

10l. per cent. on or before the 30th of March next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 27th of April next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 31ſt of May next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of June next.
15l. per cent. on or before the 27th of July next.
10. per cent. on or before the 31ſt of Auguſt next.

£ s. d.

10l. per cent. on or before the 28th of September next.
10l. per cent. on or before the 26th of October next.

Which ſeveral ſums ſo received ſhall, by the ſaid caſhiers, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe. That any ſubſcriber paying in the whole, or any part of his ſubſcription, previous to the days appointed for the reſpective payments, ſhall be allowed a diſcount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the days of ſuch reſpective payments to the reſpective times, on which ſuch payments are directed to be made. 6600000 0 0

MARCH 10.

1. That a ſubſidy of poundage of one ſhilling in the pound, be laid upon all tobacco, foreign linens, ſugar and other grocery, Eaſt India goods, foreign brandy, and ſpirits, and paper imported into this kingdom, according to the value or rate reſpectively ſettled upon each commodity, by the ſeveral books of rates, or any act or acts of parliament relating thereunto, over and above the preſent duties charged thereupon.

2. That an additional inland duty be charged upon all coffee to be ſold in Great-Britain by wholeſale or retail, and upon all chocolate to be made or ſold in Great-Britain, to be paid by the reſpective ſellers of ſuch coffee, and by the reſpective makers or ſellers of ſuch chocolate.

3. That the ſaid additional duty upon all coffee, be after the rate of 1s per pound weight, avoirdupoiſe, and in that proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity, over and above the preſent inland duty, and over and above all cuſtoms and duties, payable upon the importation thereof.

4. That the ſaid additional duty upon all chocolate, be after the rate of 9d. per pound weight avoirdupoiſe, and in that proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity over and above the preſent inland duty payable thereupon.

APRIL 3.

That ſuch part of the ſum of 100,000l. granted in the laſt ſeſſion, upon accompt, towards defraying the charge of pay and and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying ſuch expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia, in the year 1757, as ſhall remain in the exchequer, after ſatisfaction of the ſaid charges and expences, be iſſued and applied towards raiſing the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion.

APRIL 12.

1. That from and after July 5, 1759, all perſons may trade in ſell, or vend any goods or wares, in which the quantity of gold, in any one ſeparate and diſtinct piece of goods or wares, ſhall not exceed two penny weights, or the quantity of ſilver in any one ſeparate and diſtinct piece of goods or ware, ſhall not exceed five penny weights, without being liable to take out a licence for that purpoſe.

2. That from and after the fifth of July, 1759, every perſon who ſhall trade in, ſell or vend gold or ſilver plate, or any goods or wares, in which any gold or ſilver ſhall be manufactured, and the quantity of gold in any one ſuch piece of plate or goods, or wares, ſhall be of the weight of two ounces or upwards, or the quantity of ſilver, in any one ſuch piece of plate or goods, or ware, ſhall be of the weight of thirty ounces or upwards, ſhall pay 5l. for each annual licence, inſtead of the 40s now payable.

3. That from and after the fifth of July, 1759, all pawnbrobers trading in, vending or ſelling, gold, or ſilver plate, and all refiners of gold and ſilver, ſhall be obliged to take out annual licences, for each of which, they ſhall pay a duty of 5l. inſtead of the 40s. now payable.

4. That the ſums to be paid for the ſaid licences, ſhall be ap-

	£.	s.	d
plicable to the ſame uſes and purpoſes, as the ſums charged on licences by an act of laſt ſeſſion were applicable.			
5. That a clauſe in an act of the 9th and 10th of William III. intitled, *An Act to ſettle the Trade to Africa*, for allowing, during a limited time, a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported, and with a proviſo continued by ſeveral acts, to June 24, 1758, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
6. That ſo much of an act of the 8th of George I. for the encouragement of the ſilk manufactures of this kingdom, &c. as relates to the encouragement of our ſilk manufactures, and to the taking off ſeveral duties on merchandize exported, is near expiring and fit to be continued.			
7. That ſo much of an act of the ſecond of his preſent majeſty, for the better preſervation of his majeſty's woods in America, &c. as relates to the premiums upon maſts, yards, and bowſprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine, is near expiring and fit to be continued.			
8. That an act of the fifth of his preſent majeſty, for encouraging the growth of coffee in our plantations in America, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
9. That an act of the 19th of his preſent majeſty, for the more effectual ſecuring the duties on foreign made ſail-cloth imported into this kingdom, &c. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.			
APRIL 30.			
1. That the ſum remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, diſpoſable by parliament, of the produce of the ſinking fund, for the quarter ended April 5, 1759, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion	180076	17	0 ¾
2. That the ſum now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the ſervice of 1758, be iſſued and applyed towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion	73308	3	10 ¼
	253384	0	11
MAY 17.			
1. That the duties now payable upon raw ſhort ſilk or capiton, and ſilk nubs, or huſks of ſilk ſhall, from and after July 5, 1759, ceaſe and determine, and be no longer paid.			
2. That in lieu thereof, the ſame duties ſhall, from and after July 5, 1759, be paid upon the importation of raw ſhort ſilk or capiton, and ſilk nubs, or huſks of ſilk, as are now payable upon raw long ſilk imported, and be applied to the ſame uſes and purpoſes.			
3. That the ſum repaid into the receipt of the exchequer, and now remaining there, being the ſum which was granted, December, 15, 1755 *, to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the empreſs of Ruſſia, be iſſued and applied, towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion	100000	0	0
4. That towards raiſing the annual ſums of money granted to his majeſty to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the puiſne judges in the court of king's bench, the judges in the court of common pleas, the barons of the coif in the court of the Exchequer and Weſtminſter, and of the juſtices of Cheſter, and the great ſeſſions for the counties in Wales, an additional ſtamp duty of ſix pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be engroſſed or written any affidavit to be made uſe of in any court of law or equity at Weſtminſter, or in the courts of the great ſeſſions in Wales, or county palatine of Cheſter, except affidavits taken purſuant to ſeveral acts made in the thirtieth and thirty ſecond year of the reign of king Charles II. for burying in woollen, and except ſuch affidavits, as ſhall be taken before the officers of the cuſtoms, or any juſtice or juſtices of the peace, or before any commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed by an act of parliament, for the aſſeſſing or levying			

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1756. *p.* 339.

levying any aids or duties, granted, or to be granted to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and which affidavits ſhall be taken by the ſaid officers of the cuſtoms, juſtices or commiſſioners, by virtue of their authority, as juſtices of the peace or commiſſioners, reſpectively.

5. That, towards raiſing the ſaid annual ſums, an additional ſtamp duty of Six-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet, or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any copy of ſuch affidavit, as is herein before charged, that ſhall be filed or read in any of the aforeſaid courts.

6. That an additional ſtamp duty of Six-pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any common bail to be filed in any court of law at Weſtminſter, or in any of the aforeſaid courts, and any appearance that ſhall be made upon ſuch bail.

7. That an additional ſtamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any rule or order made or given in any court of law or equity at Weſtminſter.

8. That an additional ſtamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any copy of ſuch rule or order.

9. That an additional ſtamp duty of Six pence be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any original writ, (except ſuch original on which a writ of capias iſſues) ſubpœna, bill of Middleſex, latitat, writ of capias, *quo minus*, writ of *dedimus poteſtatem* to take anſwers, examine witneſſes, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatſoever, or any other proceſs or mandate, that ſhall iſſue out of, or paſs the ſeals of any the courts of Weſtminſter, courts of the great ſeſſions in Wales, courts in the counties palatine, or any other court, whatſoever, holding plea where the debt or damage doth amount to forty ſhillings, or above, or the thing in demand is of that value, writs of covenant for levying fines, writs of entry for ſuffering common recoveries, and writs of habeas corpus excepted.

10. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any depoſition taken in the court of chancery, or other court of equity at Weſtminſter, (except the paper draughts of depoſitions taken by virtue of any commiſſion before they are ingroſſed) or upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any copy of any bill, anſwer, plea, demurrer, replication, rejoinder, interrogatories, depoſitions, or other proceedings whatſoever in ſuch courts of equity.

11. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any declaration, plea, replication rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleading whatſoever, in any court of law at Weſtminſter, or in any of the courts of the principality of Wales, or in any of the courts in the counties palatine of Cheſter, Lancaſter, or Durham.

12. That an additional ſtamp duty of one penny be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any copy of ſuch declarations, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, or other pleadings,

13. That the annual ſums of money, granted to his majeſty, to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the judges in the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer, in Scotland, be charged upon, and made payable out of the duties and revenues, in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, which, by an act made in the 10th

year of the reign of queen Anne, were charged, or made chargeable, with the payment of the fees, ſalaries, and other charges allowed, or to be allowed, by her majeſty, her heirs or ſucceſſors, for keeping up the courts of ſeſſion and juſticiary, and exchequer court in Scotland.

MAY 22.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied, out of ſuch monies as ſhall, or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, compoſing the ſinking fund, the ſum of — 2250000 0 0

MAY 26.

That there be raiſed by loans or exchequered bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion, the ſum of — 1000000 0 0

Total of the *liquidated* proviſions made by the committee of ways and means — 12991239 0 0

Exceſs of the proviſions, beſide the uncertain ſum provided by the reſolution of April 3. — 229928 1 4 5/7

Now, with reſpect to the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply in general, we ought to diſtinguiſh between what was granted for the current ſervice of the year 1759, and what was granted for other purpoſes; and conſequently we muſt deduct from the total of the grants, the ſums granted by the following reſolutions, viz.

Second reſolution of December 12.	323987	13	3	
Reſolution of December 19	1000000	0	0	
Fifth reſolution of January 29	800000	0	0	
Reſolution of February 5	15000	0	0	
Reſolution of February 22	667771	19	7	
Second reſolution of February 26	11278	18	5	
Firſt, ſecond, and fourth reſolutions of March 19	34532	18	10	1/4
Reſolution of April 2	466785	10	5	1/4
Reſolution of April 10	42805	14	1	1/2
Reſolution of April 12	69910	15	9	1/4
Reſolutions of May 10 and 15	26178	16	6	
Reſolutions of May 21	4159	4	8	1/2
Total of the ſums granted for other purpoſes	3462411	11	8	1/4

This ſum is therefore to be deducted from the ſum total of the grants, and there will remain — 9298899 7 9 1/28

This ſum we may therefore reckon to have been granted for the ſole ſervice of 1759, in which I have included what was granted to our colonies, tho' granted for paſt ſervices, becauſe the like ſum will, I ſuppoſe, be neceſſary for the ſervice of the current year.

And we ought, likewiſe, to diſtinguiſh between what was granted for our own war, and our own defence, and what was granted for the ſupport of the war in Germany, for which laſt ſervice we muſt reckon the following grants, viz.

Thoſe by the reſolutions of December 18,	958343	18	11	1/2
And by the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth reſolutions, of January 29	1009834	0	9	15/28
Total granted for the war in Germany	1968177	19	9	1/28

Deduct this ſum from the total of the grants, for the ſole ſervice of 1759, and there will remain — 7330611 8 0

Which ſum we muſt reckon to have been granted for our own war and our own defence; but then as we have a number of our own troops now ſerving in Germany; and as the tranſporting them thither, and recruiting them while there, &c. will coſt the nation more than if they had been kept at home, ſomething ought to be added to the total of the ſums granted for ſupporting the war in Germany, and an equal ſum deducted from the total of the ſums granted for our own war, meaning that by

by sea and in America, and for our own defence here at home.

I do not say, that our whole expence, for maintaining those troops, ought to be added or deducted, because if they had not been sent to Germany, they would probably have been kept on foot at home; A but then our sending them to Germany, has very much weakened the vigour we might otherwise have made use of, in the prosecution of our own war, and now appears to have brought an expence upon the nation not thought of, nor provided for by last session of parliament; for if B those troops had been kept at home, we should have had no occasion to have called any of the militia out to actual service; and had they been sent to America, we might by this time have been in possession of Martinico, as well as Guadalupe. If general Bligh, had, the last summer, had C 12 or 14,000 troops, instead of the 5 or 6000 he had along with him at St. Cas, can we think that he would have retreated from the French, or that the French could, in several weeks, have brought such a number of troops against him as to oblige him to retreat in the manner he did? D With such a number of troops, therefore, he would probably have been enabled to perform the service enjoined him by his instructions; for that general and his little army were not surely sent out upon their travels, as many of our young gentlemen are, merely to see the country at their E own expence, and to return again perhaps greater fools than when they set out.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

EXTRACTS *from the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. *Continued from p.* 384.

An Account of the Effects of Electricity in paralytick Cases. In a Letter to John Pringle, *M. D. F. R. S. from* Benjamin Franklin, *Esq; F. R. S. (See our last Vol. p.* 396 *)*

SIR,

THE following is what I can at present recollect, relating to the effects of electricity, in paralytick cases, which have fallen under my observation.

Some years since, when the newspapers made mention of great cures performed in Italy or Germany, by means H of electricity, a number of paralyticks were brought to me, from different parts of Pensylvania, and the neighbouring provinces, to be electrised; which I did for them at their request. My method was, to place the patient first in a chair, on an electrick stool, and draw a number of large strong sparks from all parts of the affected limb or side. Then I fully charged two six gallon glass jars, each of which had about three square feet of surface coated; and I sent the united shock A of these through the affected limb or limbs, repeating the stroke commonly three times each day. The first thing observed, was an immediate greater sensible warmth in the lame limbs, that had received the stroke, than in the others; and the next morning the patients usually B related that they had, in the night, felt a pricking sensation in the flesh of the paralytick limbs; and would sometimes shew a number of small red spots, which they supposed were occasioned by those prickings. The limbs too were found more capable of voluntary motion, and C seemed to receive strength. A man, for instance, who could not the first day lift the lame hand from off his knee, would the next day raise it four or five inches, the third day higher, and on the fifth day was able, but with a feeble languid motion, to take off his hat. These ap- D pearances gave great spirits to the patients, and made them hope a perfect cure; but I do not remember, that I ever saw any amendment after the fifth day; which the patients perceiving, and finding the shocks pretty severe, they became discouraged, went home, and in a short E time relapsed; so that I never knew any advantage from electricity, in palsies, that was permanent. And how far the apparent temporary advantage might arise, from the exercise in the patients journey, and coming daily to my house, or from the spirits given by the hope of success, F enabling them to exert more strength in moving their limbs, I will not pretend to say.

Perhaps some permanent advantage might have been obtained, if the electrick shocks had been accompanied with proper medicine and regimen, under the di- G rection of a skilful physician. It may be, too, that a few great strokes, as given in my method, may not be so proper as many small ones; since, by the account from Scotland, of a case in which 200 shocks from a phial were given daily, it seems, that a perfect cure has been made. As H to any uncommon strength supposed to be in the machine used in that case, I imagine it could have no share in the effect produced; since the strength of the shock, from charged glass, is in proportion to the quantity of surface of the glass coated; so that my shocks, from

those large jars, must have been much greater than any that could be received from a phial held in the hand. I am, with great respect,

SIR,

London, Dec. 21, 1757. Your most obedient servant, R. FRANKLIN.

An Account of the Case of a Boy, troubled with convulsive Fits, cured by the discharge of Worms. By the Rev. Richard Oram, *M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of* Ely.

JOSEPH, son of John and Mary Postle, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, was subject to convulsive fits from his infancy; which were common and tolerable, till he was about seven years of age. About that time they began to attack him in all the varieties that can be conceived. Sometimes he was thrown upon the ground; sometimes he was twirled round like a top by them; at others he would spring upwards to a considerable height, &c. and once he leaped over an iron bar, that was placed purposely before the fire, to prevent his falling into it. He was much burned; but was rendered so habitually stupid by his fits, that he never expressed the least sense of pain after this accident. His intellect was so much impaired, and almost destroyed, by the frequency and violence of his fits, that he scarce seemed to be conscious of any thing. He did not acknowledge his father or mother, by any expressions or signs; nor seemed to distinguish them from other people. If, at any time, he escaped out of the house, without the observation of the family, he had not understanding to find and return to it; but would pursue the direction or road he first took, and sometimes lose himself. Once he was missing for a whole night, and found the next morning, in the middle of a fen, stuck fast in mud, as deep as his breast. He was very voracious, and would frequently call for something to eat; which was the only indication he gave of his knowing any thing. No kind of filth or nastiness can be conceived, which he would not eat or drink without distinction. He appeared to be as ill as he really was; for he was become a most shocking spectacle. He was so much emaciated, that he seemed to have no flesh upon his bones; and his body so distorted, that he was rendered quite a cripple. His parents consulted a physician at Norwich, who very judiciously (as it will appear) considered his disorder as a worm-case, and prescribed for it accordingly; but (being afraid, I presume, to give too violent medicines to the boy) without success. In short, he was so singularly afflicted, that his parents told me, they could not help thinking him under some evil influence.

It was observed, that his disorder varied, and grew worse, at certain periods of the moon.

In these miserable circumstances the poor boy continued to languish, till he was about eleven years of age (July 1757) when he accidentally found a mixture of white lead * and oil, which had some time before been prepared for some purpose of painting, set by on a shelf, and placed, as it was thought, out of his reach. There was near half a pint of this mixture when he found it; and, as he did not leave much, it is thought he swallowed about a quarter of a pint of it. There was also some lamp-black in the composition, which was added to give it a proper colour, for the particular use it was intended for in painting. It was, as I suppose it usually is, linseed oil, which had been mixed with the lead and lamp-black.

The draught began to operate very soon, by vomiting and purging him for near 24 hours, in the most violent manner. A large quantity of black inky matter was discharged; and an infinite number of worms, almost as small as threads, were voided. These operations were so intense, that his life was despaired of. But he has not only survived them, but experienced a most wonderful change and improvement after them: For his parents assured me, in November 1757, when I saw him, that he had daily grown better, from the time of his drinking the mixture, both in body and mind. Instead of a skeleton, as he almost was before, he is become fat, and rather corpulent; and his appetite is no longer ravenous, but moderate and common. His body too, is become straight and erect. His understanding is, at least, as much benefited by this peculiar remedy. It cannot be expected, that he should already have attained much knowledge, as he seemed, before he was so wonderfully relieved, to be almost destitute of ideas; but he appeared, when I saw him, to have acquired nearly as much knowledge, in four

* *It is not improbable, that a considerable portion of whiting might be used instead of pure white lead, which is frequently done: And this supposition is favoured by the mixture's not proving fatal to the boy, as such a quantity of white lead in all probability would.*

four months, as children usually do in four years, and to reason pretty well on those things which he knew. He is now capable of being employed on many occasions; is often sent a mile or two on errands, which he discharges as carefully, and then returns as safely, as any person.

It is farther remarkable, that the boy's mother, her father, and sister, are frequently infested with worms. Her father, though about 60 years of age, is still much troubled with them: The worms, which he voids, appear flat, and much larger, than those which his children have observed. Her sister is often exceedingly disordered by them. About three months since, they threw her into violent convulsions, and for some time deprived her of her senses. But the mother of the boy has been affected in a more extraordinary manner than the rest. About 20 years ago she voided some worms, which forced their way through the pores of the skin, as it is supposed; for they were found in small clusters under her arms. As she was very young then, she does not remember how she was particularly affected; only that she suffered violent struggles and convulsions. She is still, about five or six times in the year, seized with fainting fits, which usually attack her in bed, and last three or four minutes; but she cannot certainly say, though there is very little reason to doubt, that they are occasioned by worms.

An Account of the same Subject, in a Letter from Mr. John Gaze, *of* Walket, *in the County of* Norfolk, *to Mr.* William Arderon, *F. R. S. Communicated by Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S.*

JOSEPH Postle, son of John Postle, of Ingham, in Norfolk, until about the age of seven years, was an healthy, well-looking child; but about that age was afflicted with stoppages, which often threw him into convulsive fits, and at last rendered him quite an idiot. He continued in this condition for about four years, eating and drinking, all that time, any thing that came in his way, even his own excrements, if not narrowly watched. His father took the advice of several eminent physicians, both at Norwich and elsewhere; but all their prescriptions proved of no service.

About the beginning of August last, he happened to get at a painting pot, wherein there was about a pound of white lead, and lamp-black, mixed up with linseed oil. This he eat almost all up, before he was discovered. It vomited and purged him, and brought away prodigious numbers of small worms. In a few days he grew well, his senses returned, and he is now able to give as rational answers as can be expected from a boy of his age. His appetite is good, he is very brisk, and has not had the least return of his former disorder.

I heard of the above by several people; but not being satisfied, got my friend to go to Mr. Postle's house, of whom he had the foregoing account.

Jan. 12, 1758.

An Account of the extraordinary Heat of the Weather, in July 1757, *and of the Effects of it. In a Letter from* John Huxham, *M. D. F. R. S. to* William Watson, *M. D. F. R. S.* *See p.* 370.

I FIND by your letter, that the heat at London was not so great in the beginning of July 1757, as at Plymouth, by two or three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. We had again, after much rain at the close of the month, and in the beginning of August, excessive heat, viz. on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August; which mounted the mercury in that thermometer to 85; nay, on the 9th, to near 86. I never before remember the mercury in that thermometer to exceed 84, and that is, even here, a very extraordinary degree of heat.

The consequences of this extremely hot season, were hæmorrhages from several parts of the body; the nose especially, in men and children, and the uterus in women. Sudden and violent pains of the head and vertigo, profuse sweats, great debility and oppression of the spirits, affected many. There were putrid fevers in great abundance; and a vast quantity of fluxes of the belly, both bilious and bloody, with which the fevers also were commonly attended. These fevers were always ushered in by severe pains of the head, back, and stomach; vomitings of green, and sometimes of black bile, with vast oppression of the *præcordia*, continual anxiety, and want of sleep. These were soon succeeded by *tremores tendinum*, *subsultus*, delirium, or stupor. The pulse was commonly very quick, but seldom tense or strong; was sometimes heavy and undose. The blood oftentimes florid, but loose; sometimes livid, very rarely fizy: In some, however, at the very attack, it was pretty dense and florid. The tongue was generally foul, brown, and sometimes blackish; and towards the crisis often dry. The urine was commonly high coloured, and

and in small quantity; frequently turbid, and towards the end deposited a great deal of lateritious sediment. A vast number were seized with this fever, during, and soon after, the excessive heats; though but few died in proportion. Long and great heats always very much exalt the acrimony of the bilious humours, of which we had this summer abundant instances.

Bleeding early was generally beneficial; profuse, always hurtful, especially near the state of the fever.

A remarkable Case of Cohesions of all the Intestines, &c. in a Man of about 34 Years of Age, who died some Time last Summer, and afterwards fell under the Inspection of Mr. Nicholas Jenty.

THE subject was tall, and partly emaciated. I found nothing externally but a wound in the left side, which seemed to me to have been degenerated into an ulcer. As I did not know the man when he was alive, and had him two days after his decease, I cannot give an immediate account of the cause of his death. But in opening his abdomen, I found the epiploon adhering close to the intestines, in such a manner that I could not part it without tearing it. It felt rough and dry. And as I was going to remove the intestines, to examine the mesentery, I found them so coherent one with the other, that it was impossible for me to divide them without laceration. Then I inflated the intestinal tube, for the inspection of this extraordinary phænomenon; but, to my great surprize, all the external parts of the intestines appeared smooth; very few of the circumvolutions were seen, occasioned by the strong lateral cohesions of their sides with each other. The substance of the intestines was rough, and a great many pimples, as big as the head of a pin, appeared in them, and were almost free from any moisture. It is proper to observe, that these pimples have been taken for glands, by the late Dr. James Douglas, and others; whereas they are, in reality, nothing else but the orifices of the exhaling vessels obstructed, and are not to be met with except in morbid cases.

After having made incisions in that part of the *colon* next to the *rectum*, I found the *peritonæum*, or external membrane which invests the intestines, and the *viscera* of the *abdomen*, to be of the thickness of a six-pence; and I fairly drew all the intestines from their external membrane, without separating their cohesions; the *peritonæum*, or external membrane, afterwards appearing like another set of intestines. I found a fluid in the intestines; and I will not take upon me to say, how the peristaltic motion must have been performed. And afterwards I parted the stomach from its external tunic, as I had done the intestines. I found no obstruction in the mesenteric glands; but every evolution of the mesentery, firmly cohered together. The liver also adhered closely to the diaphragm, and its adjacent parts: And in the *vesicula fellis* I found the bile pretty thick, neither too green nor too yellow, but a tint between both. I met with nothing remarkable in the other parts of the *abdomen*. In opening the *thorax*, I found the lungs closely adhering to the ribs laterally, and posteriorly and interiorly close to the *pericardium*. In making an incision, to open the *pericardium*, I found it so closely adhering to the heart, that I could not avoid wounding that organ, and with much difficulty could part it from it. I met with no fluid in the *pericardium*. The heart was small; and in the internal side the pores of the *pericardium* appeared so large, that one might have insinuated the head of a middling pin into them. They have been described by some anatomists, who have met with cases somewhat similar to this, but without such universal adhesions; and they have been supposed to have been glands. The same pores likewise appeared on the heart; which, in my opinion, are nothing but the extremities of the exhaling vessels. In removing the heart, I found the *dorsal*, and other lymphatic glands above the lungs, quite large, indurated, and of a dark greyish colour. Nothing remarkable appeared in the lungs; only, that the portion of the *pleura*, which invests the lungs, and is generally thin, was here thick and rough; and through a glass it appeared as if covered with grains of sand, and might in several places have been easily torn from the lungs.

The *aorta* was pretty large; and in that part of it, which runs on the tenth *dorsal vertebra*, I found a *cystis*, as big as an olive, full of *pus*; and lower down, immediately before that vessel perforates the diaphragm, I found another, something less, full of matter likewise; both which portions I have by me. That portion of the *aorta*, where the *cystis* appeared, was rather thicker than the other, and osseous. In opening the *cranium*, I found, in that part of the *cerebrum* which lies over the *cerebellum*, a table spoonful

of *pus*, of a greenish colour; and examining it through a glass, there was an appearance of *animalculæ* in it.

An Account of the distilling Water fresh, from Sea Water, by Wood Ashes. By Capt. William Chapman. *In a Letter to* John Fothergill, *M. D.*

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

THY kind acceptance of my last, emboldens me to inform thee how, on my return from a voyage to the north part of Russia, I procured a sufficient quantity of fresh water from sea water, without taking with me either instruments or ingredients expressly for the purpose.

Some time in September last, when I had been ten days at sea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we lost the greatest part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at south west, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. During this time I was very uneasy, as knowing, if our passage should hold out long, we must be reduced to great straits; for we had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very small quantities. I now blamed myself for not having a still along with me (as I had often thought no ship should be without one). But it was now too late; and there was a necessity to contrive some means for our preservation.

I was not a stranger to Appleby's method: * I had also a pamphlet wrote by Dr. Butler, intituled, *An easy Method of procuring of fresh Water at Sea.* And I imagined, that soap might supply the place of capital lees, mentioned by him. I now set myself at work, to contrive a still; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: My carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, very close; so that it was easily made tight by luting it with paste. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a wooden pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call the still-head: It was bored with an augre of 1 ½ inch diameter, to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left solid. We made a hole in this, towards the upper part of its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to descend to the tub in which the worm should be placed. Here again I was at a loss; for we had no lead pipe, nor any sheet lead, on board. I thought, if I could contrive a strait pipe, to go through a large cask of cold water, it might answer the end of a worm. We then cut a pewter dish, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little discourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole through a cask, with a proper descent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the cask tight, and filled it with sea water: The pipe stuck without the cask three inches on each side. Having now got my apparatus in readiness, I put seven quarts of sea water, and an ounce of soap, into my pot, and set it on the fire. The cover was kept from rising by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe above mentioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity. We easily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for success: But I was soon relieved; for, as soon as the pot boiled, the water began to run; and in 28 minutes I got a quart of fresh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river water; but it had a rank oily taste, which I imagine was given it by the soap. This taste diminished considerably, in two or three days, but not so much as to make it quite palatable. Our sheep and fowls drank this water very greedily without any ill effects. We constantly kept our still at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which, if there had been a necessity to drink it, would have been sufficient for our ship's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable; and often perused the pamphlet above mentioned, especially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's voyage, who "with four billets distilled a hogshead of water wholsome and nourishing." I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, lest his method should be discovered: For it is plain, that by four billets, he could not mean the fuel, as they would scarce *warm* a hogshead of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head, that he burnt his four billets to ashes, and with the mixture of those ashes with sea water, he distilled a hogshead of fresh water, wholsome and nourishing. Pleased with this discovery, I cut a billet small, and burnt it to ashes; and after cleaning my pot, I put into it a spoonful of those ashes, with the usual quantity of sea water. The result answered my expectations: The water came off bright and transparent, with an agreeable pungent taste, which at first I thought was occasioned by the ashes, but afterwards

* *See our Vol. for 1756, p. 127.*

afterwards was convinced it received it from the reſin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes, annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears, of being diſtreſſed through want of water; yet thought it neceſſary to adviſe my people not to be too free in the uſe of this, whilſt we had any of our old ſtock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment firſt myſelf; which I did, by drinking a few glaſſes every day without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with ſoap. We had expended our old ſtock of water before we reached England; but had reſerved a good quantity of that which we diſtilled. After my arrival at Shields, I invited ſeveral of my acquaintance on board to taſte the water: They drank ſeveral glaſſes, and thought it nothing inferior to ſpring water. I made them a bowl of punch of it, which was highly commended.

I have not the convenience of a ſtill here, or ſhould have repeated the experiment, for the conviction of ſome of my friends: For, as to myſelf, I am firmly perſuaded, that wood aſhes, mixed with ſea water, will yield, when diſtilled, as good freſh water as can be wiſhed for. And, I think, if every ſhip bound a long voyage, was to take a ſmall ſtill, with Dr. Hales's improvements,* they need never want freſh water. Wood aſhes may eaſily be made, whilſt there is any wood in the ſhip; and the extraordinary expence of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive ſo that the ſtill may ſtand on the fire along with the ſhip's boiler.

I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently recompenſed, if any hints here may tend to the relief of my brother ſailors, from the diſmal extremity of want of water; an extremity too little regarded by thoſe, who have never experienced it.

P. S. During my paſſage from Ruſſia we very rarely had any *aurora borealis*; and thoſe few we ſaw were faint, and of ſhort continuance: At which I was much ſurpriſed: For, about ten years ago, being in a high north latitude, we had very beautiful ones almoſt every night, in the month of September; which exceeded any I have ſeen deſcribed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, or *Memoires de l'Academie Royale*.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

THOUGHTS *on* FAITH, *&c. From Mr.* Butler's *Poſthumous Works.*

FAITH is ſo far from being above reaſon and knowledge, that it is below ignorance, which it depends upon: For no man can believe and not be ignorant; but he may be ignorant and not believe.—Whenſoever reaſon and demonſtration appear, faith and ignorance vaniſh together.

They that diſpute matters of faith into nice particulars, and curious circumſtances, do as unwiſely as a geographer, that would undertake to draw a true map of *terra incognita*, by mere imagination. For, though there is ſuch a part of the earth, and that not without mountains and vallies, and plains, and rivers; yet to attempt the deſcription of theſe, and aſſign their ſituations and tracts, without a view of the place, is more than ridiculous.

He that thinks to pleaſe God, by forcing his underſtanding in diſquiſitions of him, beyond the limits which he has been pleaſed to preſcribe, beſide the loſs of his labour, does but endeavour to intrude where he is denied acceſs, and prepoſterouſly attempts to ſerve God by diſobeying him.

It is a dangerous thing to be too inquiſitive, and to ſearch too narrowly into a *true* religion: For 50,000 Bethſhemites were deſtroyed, for looking into the *Ark of the Covenant*; and ten times as many have been ruined, for looking too curiouſly into that book, in which that ſtory is recorded.

Almoſt all the miracles in the Jewiſh hiſtory, from their deliverance from their firſt ſlavery, by the plagues of Egypt, to their ſecond captivity in Babylon, were performed by the deſtruction, ruin, and calamity of mankind.—But all thoſe that our Saviour wrought to confirm his doctrine, quite contrary, by raiſing the dead to life, curing of deſperate diſeaſes, making the blind ſee, caſting out of devils, and feeding of hungry multitudes, &c. but never doing harm to any thing; all ſuitable to thoſe excellent leſſons of peace, love, charity, and concord, to which the whole purpoſe of all that he did or ſaid perpetually tended.—Whoſoever, therefore, does endeavour to draw rules, or examples, for the practice of chriſtianity, from the extraordinary proceedings of the Jews, muſt of neceſſity make a ſtrange confuſion and adulterate mixture of the chriſtian religion, by depraving and alloying it with that, which is ſo directly averſe and contrary to its own nature. And as this unnatural mixture, of two different religions, was the firſt cauſe of diſſention among the Apoſtles themſelves, and afterwards determined and reſolved againſt

* *See our Vol. for 1757, p.* 490.

againſt, by them all: So there is no doctrine of rebellion, that was ever vented among chriſtians, that was not revived, and raiſed, from this kind of falſe and forced conſtruction.

The enmities of religious people would never riſe to ſuch a height, were it not for their miſtake, that God is better ſerved with their opinions than their practices; opinions being very inconſiderable, further than they have influence upon actions.

All reformations of religion, ſeldom extend further than the mere opinions of men. The amendment of their lives and converſations, are equally unregarded by all churches, how much ſoever they differ in doctrine and diſcipline. And though all the reformation our Saviour preached to the world, was only repentance and amendment of life, without taking any notice at all of men's opinions and judgments; yet all the chriſtian churches take the contrary courſe, and believe religion more concerned in one erroneous opinion, than all the moſt inhuman and impious actions in the world.

Charity is the chiefeſt of all chriſtian virtues, without which, all the reſt ſignify nothing: For faith and hope can only bring us on our way to the confines of this world; but charity is not only our convoy to heaven, but engaged to ſtay with us there for ever.—And yet there is not any ſort of religious people in the world, that will not renounce and diſclaim this neceſſary cauſe of ſalvation for meer trifles of the ſlighteſt moment imaginable; nay, will not prepoſterouſly endeavour to ſecure their eternal happineſs by deſtroying that, without which it is never to be obtained. From hence are all their ſpiritual quarrels derived, and ſuch punctilios of opinion, tho' more nice and peeviſh than thoſe of love and honour in romances, are yet maintained with ſuch animoſity, as if heaven were to be purchaſed no way but that, which is the moſt certain and infallible, of all others, to loſe it.

They that profeſs religion, and believe it conſiſts in frequenting of ſermons, do as if they would ſay, they have a great deſire to ſerve God, but would fain be perſuaded to loſe it.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NOtwithſtanding the bulk of your readers may be ſuppoſed not to be inſtructed by, and therefore not delighted with algebraic controverſy; and tho' prolixity in writing is what I never could abide; yet I am afraid my epiſtle will be drawn to an immoderate length. However, I will endeavour to be as ſuccinct as is conſiſtent with perſpicuity.

2. Errors of long ſtanding, which have been publiſhed by authors of known ability, are the moſt likely to deceive, becauſe the reader, prepoſſeſſed in favour of the ability of his author, (and perhaps of his infallibility too) readily acquieſces in what he propoſes as truth.

3. The four theorems objected to by me, p. 252, have been received for truths, or in all caſes as approximations to truth, by all within the circle of my acquaintance; and by Mr. G. Browne's letter, p. 287, I fear they have, almoſt generally, been received as excellent and uſeful theorems.

4. For this cauſe it ſeems neceſſary that the lovers of algebra ſhould, one and all, be cautioned againſt too eaſily permitting theſe theorems to rank with truth, or even receiving them as general approximations thereto; ſince but in a very few caſes can they be admitted to the reputation of approximations.

5. The theorems having been publiſhed above half a century, muſt be therefore generally known; and therefore I thought, and ſtill think, that their fallacy ought, if poſſible, to be made as publick. It is for this cauſe that I again beg the favour of your Magazine, as a vehicle for an univerſal conveyance of what I have farther to ſay.

6. The firſt thing obſervable in Mr. A. Z. *as a writer*, ſee p. 286, is the air of importance he aſſumes. *He looks diſdain on little folks below.* "*On writers of my claſs and ſagacity.*"—When I had read the whole, a couplet in the fable of the frighted farmer, which I remember to have read in your collection, occurred to my memory; who, before his Fright,

"*Valu'd no mortal of a louſe—and—*
Of foes could ſlay at leaſt a thouſand."—

7. The reader is deſired particularly to obſerve, that neither Mr. A. Z. nor G. B. charge me with having made any wrong calculation, or having committed any the leaſt error; but grant, that the theorems are productive of the abſurdities I have charged upon them, ſave that Mr. A. Z. ſays, if I underſtand him right; that I have not aſſigned the true cauſe, why the rate comes out infinite; but his ſaying ſo is not a ſufficient proof to the contrary. He has not quoted the whole of what I ſaid, (which ſhould have been done) to which if he adverts, he will find, that I

say and prove, that the supposition of the purchase money with its interest, amounting to the same as the annuity, both being continued for the same time at the same rate, is a wrong supposition, when P is equal to, or less than, $t - \frac{1}{2}u$.

8. He tells us, that "public spirit is a rare virtue in these degenerate days:" true, and I will tell him what is as rare; which is, an author accused and convicted of errors, frankly and honestly acknowledging them to be such: Tho' this indeed is a kind of publick spirit, seeing, he who has publickly, tho' unwittingly deceived, ought to endeavour, in the most likely publick manner, to undeceive his readers. And as a farther proof, that the author whom Mr. A. Z. labours to exculpate is not without errors in print, I would direct the reader to his spheric trigonometry, where, amidst several errors and omissions, he will find under Case I. of oblique triangles (in which case two sides A C and B C and an angle A opposite to one of them, are given to find the Angle B opposite the other) the following remark: "This case is ambiguous when B C is less than A C, since it cannot be determined from the data, whether B be acute or obtuse:" Whereas, on the contrary, I assert, whenever in this case the given angle is obtuse, and the side opposite thereto less than the side opposite the required angle, then the required angle must infallibly be obtuse too, and so not ambiguous: *But, as I may, perhaps, hereafter crave a corner of your Magazine, to set these affairs in their true light*, I shall say no more of them at present.

9. I am charged with want of candour, for inserting in my catalogue one who was well acquainted with "the merit and extent of the theorem." I have read the passage Mr. A. Z. quotes (in part) from that author, and cannot perceive the least indication of such knowledge. Tis true, he says, they are matter of more speculation than real use. But why? Not because they are big with absurdity, not a word of that: But "because it is not more customary, but more equitable to allow compound interest." (and what author could be ignorant of this?) Here, I remark, he does not say compound interest is always allowed, tho' Mr. A. Z. tells us, at the beginning of his letter, "All purchases are computed at compound interest:" and yet, at the end, he says, "These rules will give a near approximation to the truth, in all real cases, when the time is short, which was, I suppose, the reason of their being first given." So that, according to him, authors have given the theorems that we might in *some* cases do what is *never* done with them. *A disputant ought to have a good memory.* But,

10. Let us suppose the authors not to be unapprized of the true merit and extent of their theorems; this will help the matter not at all, because, if they knew their rules to have a tendency of doing more harm than good, they either should wholly have suppressed them, or cautioned their readers against making any wrong use of them. They should have shewn in what cases they would be useful, and when not (their deficiency I hope Mr. A. Z. will supply.) Science in general, and algebra in particular, is sufficiently inveloped with darkness, and invironed with difficulties, so that an author should never augment them by any wilful neglect: Besides, it is infinitely beneath the dignity of science to gives rules unguarded, which lead to wrong conclusions, and which infallibly must perplex and puzzle the learner. So it seems, Mr. A. Z. by endeavouring to exculpate, makes his authors appear more blameable:

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare charybdin.

11. He says, I ought to have shewn, from the nature of the subject, that equating $prt + p$ with $\frac{ttru - tru + 2tu}{2}$ is repugnant to established principles: But this, he immediately adds, is a point above these improvers of science. But, Why so fast? Why so positive? What do you mean by established principles? If you mean this, that $\frac{u}{1+tr}$ is the present worth of u, computed at simple interest, which is given as such by all the writers on the subject that I have seen, it will be easy to shew, that equating as above is contrary to established principles: For the authors who treat of the present worth of annuities, computed at simple interest, suppose a sum, u, which would be due in t time, to be continued to $t+T$ time, (that is, till the last payment of the annuity becomes due) and allow interest for it during T time, and then find its present worth from its amount, thus; $\frac{u + urT}{1 + Tr + tr}$. This they assume as the present value of u; which, therefore, by their own hypothesis, must be equal to $\frac{u}{1+tr}$: Whereas the truth is, the former exceeds the latter by $\frac{urT}{\frac{1}{ri} + \frac{T}{t} + Tr + tr + 2}$;

and so much will the increase upon every payment be, by attempting to get the worth of the annuity by the latter hypothesis instead of the former, which would give

$$u \cdot \frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+2r} + \frac{1}{1+3r} \cdots\cdots + \text{A}$$

$\frac{1}{1+tr}$ for the value thereof.

12. It is worth remarking, that my two opponents are diametrically opposite in sentiment. Thus Mr. A. Z. says, "*The very foundation of simple interest is not reconcileable to truth.*" Mr. B. says, "*If it were not so, there could be no equality between buyer and seller*"; Mr. A. Z. acknowledges "*The utter impossibility of giving any thing upon the principles of simple interest, that will bear the test of a demonstration*;" whereas Mr. B. insists, that the theorem is strictly, certainly, and universally true! As Mr. A. Z. here speaks exactly my own sentiments, what he has said, may serve as an answer to Mr. Brown.

13. Mr. A. Z. has, somehow, an opinion, that I supposed a possibility of giving a theorem upon the principles of simple interest, that would support the character Mr. B. gives of the controverted one, tho' nothing I have wrote indicates this. But then, why do you find fault? To what I have already said (10) I add, because the theorems are in a manner useless; they being as replete with error, as the deception of their being true has been general, and because they are a disgrace to science, and as such ought to be exploded. "But in all real cases, says A. Z. when the time is short, they give a near approximation to the truth." What he means by real cases, he has not told us; however, Mr. Ward, the inventor, has given, I suppose, what may be a real case, in the following question. If 543l. 10s. 1d. ½ were given for 75l. per ann. to be continued nine years, what rate would be made of the purchase money? The answer he gives is 6; whereas the true, answer is not quite 5l. per cent. per ann. Here it approximates as near to truth as the countryman's watch, that would indicate the time of the day within an hour or two.

14. Let it be here noted, that I do not say but that, when the time is short, the purchase money may be so accommodated to the annuity, that the gain made thereby, calculated from the theorem in dispute, may answer pretty well. But then the error may be as great for a *short* as for any *longer* time. Examples follow. If 5l. per ann. for five years, were purchased for 20l. the theorem informs us that the purchaser would make 10l. per cent. by his purchase money, which is an error of above 2l. per cent. If but 15l. were paid for the said annuity for the same time, then we are informed the buyer would make 40l. per cent. If only 10,001 (which are not 10l. and a farthing) were paid for the same, then we are told that the purchaser would make 2999801. per cent. If the purchase money were but 10,0005 (which are not 10l. and an half farthing) then the rate would be 5999801. above twice as much as the foregoing. And lastly, if only 10l. were the purchase money of the said annuity, then the theorem informs us, that the gain would be greater than figures can express! Whereas a person almost ignorant of arithmetick, would tell us, that one who paid 10l. for an annuity of 5l. to be continued five years, would, besides the advantage of having 2l. of his purchase money yearly, make 30l. per cent. Are not such theorems a credit to any book in which they are inserted! What noble, sublime, and exalted ideas, must the vulgar entertain of them! and how must they revere their vindicators; who can, with Mr. Brown, call them *excellent* and *useful*, and say they are *true*, *strictly true*, aye, *universally true*.—*May I never be conspicuous at the expence of truth*!

15. Mr. A. Z. concludes with telling me that "it is incumbent upon me to give a theorem founded upon simple interest, which will not be liable to the same or like objections;" that is, that I am to do what he has just said is impossible to be done. This brings to mind a story of a certain Hibernian, who after some altercation with another, said; but I hate these disputes—Take that drinking glass in your hand, and throw it with all your might upon the stone hearth; if it does not break, then what you have said is true, but if it does, then truth is on my side. However, tho' what Mr. A. Z. requires of me is impossible to be done, yet it needs no great depth of algebraick knowledge to give a theorem, which, tho' not just, shall not be productive of such monstrous absurdities, as he says naturally arises from the subject itself.

Lastly, if Mr. Brown will realize to me the gain, which his favourite theorem informs me I shall make, by laying out so small a sum as 10l. I hereby publickly promise to bear the whole of the national expence alone, to pay

off all the publick debts, and to make every deſerving man as happy as money can make him. Witneſs, July 19, 1759.

CHARLES MORTON.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have given the earl of Clarendon's account of the ſale of Dunkirk, * I think you ſhould give the account we have of that famous affair, from the negotiations of the count d'Eſtrades, who was the miniſter employed by the French king to tranſact that buſineſs; therefore I have ſent you copies of ſome of his letters, and extracts from others upon that ſubject. I am, &c.

The firſt letter the count gives us, relating to this ſubject, is as follows:

The Earl of Clarendon, *Chancellor of* England, *to Count d'*Eſtrades.

SIR, Hampton-court, June 29, 1662.

"As I have frequently reflected upon ſeveral particulars of the ſundry conferences we have had together, and finding a diſpoſition in the king my maſter, to give all ſorts of proof of the deſire which he entertains to bind ſtill more the ties of friendſhip betwixt him and his moſt chriſtian majeſty, I have ſent on this journey M. Bellings, whom you know to be a perſon in whom I confide, to communicate to you my ſentiments; to whom, I deſire you to give credence, and to believe that I am truly, &c."

The ſecond is as follows:

The King of England *to Count d'*Eſtrades.

SIR, Hampton-court, July 27, 1662.

"I am informed of your being ſet out on your journey, as ambaſſador to Holland, and that this may find you at Calais; for which reaſon, as I have a great many things to communicate to you, and to reſolve upon an affair which the chancellor has propoſed to me, I wiſh you would, to oblige me, turn a little out of your road, and take this in your way. I am perſuaded the king my brother will not diſapprove of it; and to facilitate your voyage, I have ordered my brother's yacht to be ſent for you. Mean while I remain, &c.

Signed, CHARLES, Rex."

The next I ſhall give you is as follows;

*Count d'*Eſtrades *to the King.*

London, Aug. 17, 1662.

"Since my arrival I have had one conference with the king of England, and two with the chancellor, on the ſubject of my journey hither. They turned, on their part, upon explaining to me their motives for the propoſal which has been made to your majeſty, which are chiefly, the ſtrong deſire the king of England has by that to attain a ſtrict alliance with you, and explaining his reaſons for making ſo high a demand as twelve millions, becauſe of the great expence he had been put to for the maintenance of that place and the ſupport of Portugal, which have already coſt him ten millions, as alſo upon account of the intrinſic value of the place, the cannon and ſtores, its harbour, the reputation of the place, and the great advantages you may reap by it.

I would upon this have broke off the negotiation, by ſhewing how widely he was miſtaken as to its real value, by the great difference there was between five hundred thouſand Engliſh crowns, at which Cromwell had valued it at the time he deſigned a war with the Dutch, to whom it behoved to be much more neceſſary than it could ever be to your majeſty, and acquainted him, that on account of this precedent I could not go beyond what was then offered, and that I had reaſon to doubt whether they had ſo great value for your majeſty's friendſhip, becauſe they aſked ſo extravagant a price, and that I might conclude from thence that they were not in earneſt about treating. By talking thus, and putting on an air of indifference, I threw them into a great ſurpriſe, as they could not believe it was poſſible I ſhould receive the propoſal in ſuch a manner, or that I had orders to offer ſo little, conſidering the value and importance of the places, the cannon and ſtores, which they value more than the fortifications, amounting to two millions, which they pretend we ſhould pay for as they are to remain; to all which the chancellor added, that as the thought of this treaty proceeded from him, he did not pretend to diſguiſe that the neceſſity of the affairs in England had brought this thought into his mind, but would not oblige him to make a bad bargain; that he was the only perſon in this ſentiment, together with the king and the duke of York, and that he was ſtill to bring over Monk, the high treaſurer, and Sandwich, whom he could not hope to gain but by the greatneſs of the ſum which ſhould be paid to the king; that having already propoſed the matter on account of the neceſſity of the ſtate, they had offered an expedient for preſerving it and ſaving the king the expence, which was to put that place

* *See p.* 367.

place under the authority of parliament again, in which caſe they would be at the expence of maintaining it, and the king be ſtill as much maſter of it as before, and if that ſhould happen, and the king be forced to accept of that expedient, the door would be ſhut for ever to any ſuch treaty as that now propoſed, for which there was no farther time than till the parliament ſhould again meet; for if that was once met again, nobody dared to make the leaſt mention of ſuch a propoſal; that he would not pretend to enhance the price by telling me of the offers made by Spain, becauſe his maſter had rejected them all on account of the deſire he had of a ſtrict friendſhip with your majeſty, whoſe alliance he thought alſo more for his advantage. To which I replied, that I did not enter into thoſe conſiderations of advantage or diſadvantage, but I reckoned he had duly weighed them when he firſt thought of this treaty, and at the ſame time how to manage them; that I was only to repreſent to him, that as the king of England was under ſome neceſſities, ſo you had alſo your own ſhare, which hindered your being ſo conſiderable a ſum out of pocket as they demanded; and that certainly he was deceived in the great opinion which he had conceived of that place, and of the advantages which might accrue to your majeſty, becauſe you had ten other places beſides, which opened you a way into Flanders when you had any thing to puſh in that quarter; and in this manner I ended this laſt of our three conferences, ſeeming to be diſguſted to the laſt degree with their demand, and doubt not to hear from them again, and if they make any more reaſonable demands, I ſhall diſpatch a courier to your majeſty to give you an account, with a fuller detail of this negotiation. Mean while, your majeſty may judge better than I how much we differ as to price, and that there is no great probability of our agreeing. I ſhall expect other orders than thoſe I had at my coming away. I ſhould not omit to inform you, that the chancellor told me, there were precautions to be taken in relation to the queen mother as to this affair, and that the king had told him, that it ſhould be given out that he had deſired me to paſs over into England to perſuade me to endeavour to induce your majeſty to lend him a ſum of money in his preſent preſſing occaſions, and that he had ordered the chancellor to ſee me upon that very account, and they had agreed between them to complain of my ſtiffneſs as to this loan, and that the chancellor particularly ſhould inform the queen, by way of confidence, that I was a ſtrange man, and that he was the moſt deceived that could be, and as if in my converſation with him I had inſinuated, that as a ſecurity for the money to be lent, ſome place ſhould be given as a pledge, as Holland, and even France had been obliged to do ſo in former days in another caſe, and that he ſeemed not to underſtand my meaning, as being a demand he never would adviſe the king to conſent to; all this diſguiſe to be practiſed, on purpoſe that if the preſent treaty ſhould take place, the queen may be ready to believe that ſhe had ſome intimation of it, and that they had been obliged to it out of neceſſity. I, on my own part, have reaſon to complain of the chancellor, as of a man, who aims at procuring all advantages to his maſter, without any regard to thoſe of your majeſty; all this confirms me, that they are deſirous of the treaty, and that the price is the only difficulty, and in which they are unreaſonable."

And the next I ſhall give you is, from the ſame to the ſame, as follows:

To the King.

SIRE, London, Aug. 21, 1662.

"All that paſſed in the three conferences which I had with the king of England and the chancellor, has been communicated to the duke of York, to general Monk, to the high treaſurer, and to Sandwich, who have had two conferences on the ſubject amongſt themſelves, to reſolve on what anſwer was to be made to me on the offer which I had made; and the next day, which was yeſterday, the chancellor ſent Mr. Beling to tell me, that he ſhould be glad to ſpeak to me, and I immediately went to his houſe. He told me over again, that it was pure neceſſity obliged his maſter to part with Dunkirk, and that he was not afraid to let me know this from the beginning, becauſe he treated with me as one who is a friend to the king of England, and the miniſter of a great prince his ally, of whom he had no diſtruſt, and that in both thoſe characters he would own to me, there were four expedients to be taken in the buſineſs now propoſed. The firſt, to treat with the Spaniards, who at this very time offered any terms for that town; the ſecond, with the Dutch, that offered for it an immenſe ſum; the third, was, to put it into the hands of the parliament, who would be at all the expence, and leave the king full as much maſter of it as

as at preſent; the fourth was, to bargain with your majeſty, which laſt appeared to him more juſt and more agreeable to his maſter's intereſt, which was the reaſon he had made me the firſt propoſal; but that after hearing what I offered, and which he had reported to the perſons above- A mentioned, and had met to come to ſome reſolution, every body was ſurpriſed, and eaſily remembered, that when Cromwell had offered it at 500,000 crowns, it was excluſive of the artillery, ſtores, and the new works, which were to be paid for over and above, and upon this reſolved, B rather to put the place into the hands of the parliament, becauſe, that when it was known that it had been diſpoſed of for ſo ſmall a ſum, the king could not but expoſe himſelf to reproach, or he, the chancellor, at leaſt be liable to a publick cenſure, that might endanger even his C life; that it was his opinion, rather to make a preſent of it to your majeſty, and to leave the price to your own generoſity; but that as this was not in his power to do, and he was ſo deeply concerned in conducting an affair of ſuch delicacy, he was obliged to conceal his opinion, and D to ſeem to agree with that of others, ſo as not to appear as the chief promoter of this treaty; that the moſt preſſing argument which he made uſe of to prevail with them to conſent, was, the ſupply of money which the king might draw from thence, and that thereby he might diſ- E charge the debts he was obliged to be bound for in maintaining this place, but that my ſcanty offers had deſtroyed that motive, and ſhewed them, that either we had no trade, no inclination to have Dunkirk, or that we put too ſmall a value upon it. And after this, he enlarged ſtill F more, to ſhew me the importance of the place on account of its ſituation and harbour, which had made it ſo conſiderable in former times, and to exaggerate the advantages which your majeſty might reap from thence, if you had at any time any views on that ſide of Flanders. After G this, he proceeded to the particular expence it had been of to England before and ſince the reſtoration, for the payment of a ſtrong garriſon, and maintaining the fortifications which had been made; that I ought to conſider, that if ever France ſhould think of getting it by H any other way than that now propoſed, what expence they would be put to, and if it would not exceed the two millions I offered; that there had been more than two millions laid out on the fortifications alone; that the artillery and ammunition was worth more than one million, and that I could not but be ſenſible that as the king his maſter had for three years maintained a ſtrong garriſon in the place, he muſt have expended four millions more; ſo that all thoſe articles put together, and making all allowances, he thought it was very apparent that the king his maſter ſhewed the great inclination he had to treat with your majeſty, that he was willing to accept of ſeven millions; that all he could obtain of the lord high treaſurer and the others, was, to get them to conſent to this reduction in the price; that it was my part to make known your majeſty's laſt intentions; that for his part, he had no more to ſay to me on the part of the king his maſter.

I made anſwer, that I was infinitely obliged to him for ſo candidly opening to me the ſtate of affairs; that your majeſty, who always had a particular value for his friendſhip, would have occaſion to know, that he was not miſtaken in his opinion of him; that this had induced you to receive the propoſals made to me by Mr. Beling, believing, that as they came from him, they were ſincere, and no ways meant to break off any of the engagements you had entered into with Spain and Holland, but to cultivate a ſtill more ſtrict friendſhip with your majeſty by ſome treaty of this kind; ſuppoſing the king of England would make no demands but what were reaſonable and honourable; and it was upon theſe grounds that he allowed me to come over into England, and had given me the power which I had already communicated to him, &c."

And after adding a good deal more upon the ſubject, this letter concludes thus:

"The numbers of perſons to whom, your majeſty ſees, the chancellor has been obliged to communicate this affair, has occaſioned rumours to be ſpread both at court and in the city of London, on the ſubject of my journey, and for this very reaſon it will be neceſſary to haſten the concluſion of it, if it be wiſhed to ſucceed.

Friday laſt the duke and dutcheſs of York came to St. James's, and I took that opportunity to deliver the dutcheſs the preſent of which I had ſpoke, at the firſt time of ſeeing her. She received it with all the thankful and honourable acknowledgment of obligation, as could be ſhown on ſuch an occaſion. She much admired the faſhion, and the duke of York, who was preſent, agreed that nothing would be genteeler or in a better taſte. It was carried the ſame day to

Hampton-

Hampton-Court, to be shewn to the king and queen. I am, &c."

The other letters give an account of many conferences which the count had with the king of England and his chancellor, about settling the price and conditions of this sale; but no one else except the duke of York, and Mr. Beling, ever appears to have been present at any of these conferences. I shall, therefore, only add, that a letter from the French king to the count, dated St. Germains, August 27, 1662, concludes thus:

"I forgot to tell you to make it known to the dutchess of York, my sister, that I am highly sensible of her good offices on this occasion, and shall be pleased extremely to shew it on all opportunities."

At last, all the conditions and terms of the sale having been settled and agreed on, between count d'Estrades and the chancellor, the latter, together with the earl of Southampton, the duke of Albemarle, and the earl of Sandwich, were appointed by the king of England on his part, and the count d'Estrades was appointed by the king of France on his part, in a formal manner, to adjust, conclude, and sign the treaty. Accordingly it was, by both parties, signed and sealed, October 27, 1662; and the letter from count d'Estrades to his master, upon this occasion, is as follows:

To the King.

SIRE, London, Oct. 27, 1662.

"At last, after several delays, and getting over several difficulties, I have signed the treaty of Dunkirk, and send it to your majesty by this express; I ought not to omit that the chancellor was the person of all the others who suffered most during the contest which was formed by all the council on this affair. The commissioners laboured most to break it off, and it may be said, that the reasons alledged were so strong, that the king of England, and duke of York, would have been staggered, had he not taken great pains to keep them to their first resolutions; this was apparent to all the court, and from thence they took occasion to blame him as the sole author of the treaty. His enemies, and all the Spanish faction, have attacked his conduct on that score, and cry loudly against him, that as he had very impolitickly made the match with Portugal, before he had secured the protection of France; so he had as imprudently parted with Dunkirk, without being assured of that strict friendship and union, which he boasted of would be procured with your majesty by the treaty in relation to that place, that when you once found yourself master of it, without any stipulation or particular engagement with England, you would think your civility nothing but mere courtesy, which would not embark you in any affairs. That as his own interest had made him engage in the business of the match, to be revenged for some bad treatment from the Spaniards, and out of fear of being supplanted by the Spanish faction in England, so out of a view to his own interest, by being supported by that of France, he had sacrificed the interest of the king his master, and given up a place, which, for the honour of England and its importance as to foreign nations, was more valuable than all Ireland, &c. &c."

And after adding a great deal more upon the subject, the count concludes thus:

"After signing the treaty, the chancellor told me that there was a report stronger than ever, both at court and among the people, that your majesty would forget what the king of England had done to oblige you, as soon as you had Dunkirk in possession, which had already excited murmurings against him; and they give out that the king would have no supplies from the parliament or people, in case this affair should occasion any disturbance in the kingdom, and as he had a greater hand in this than any person, so he would have the greatest share of the blame, and might happen to be the first who might be reproached by the king his master; that, to deliver him from this apprehension, he should be infinitely obliged to your majesty if you would be pleased to write to him a letter, declaring a civil acknowledgment of the obliging manner of his proceeding in this affair, and, at the same time, to make some civil offers, in case this affair should be followed by any bad consequences, which offers should not bring you under any engagements, but might notwithstanding be of use. If your majesty agrees to this opinion, and thinks proper to send me such a letter by the return of the courier, I foresee that it will be of great service to the king of England, and that the chancellor will be thereby strengthened against the attacks of the malecontent faction.

He told me further, this morning, that most of the merchants of the city of London, had come up to Whitehall to complain of this treaty, which is now made publick; and among the grievances they complain of, the chief is that Dunkirk will become the retreat of all the corsairs

or privateers, as soon as it comes into your majesty's hands, and that thereby all their trade will be ruined. That the king had given them for answer, that he had made the treaty with a king, who was his relation and friend, who would deem it his interest to maintain a good correspondence with him and his subjects, and that he might assure them that nothing would happen of what they apprehended, but that to confirm this assurance, and to put a stop to all the rumours, he wished your majesty would publish a new ordonnance against privateers or corsairs, which the king of England would make proper use of to undeceive these people.

If this be what your majesty can do, as I see no inconveniency, once you are master of the place; and take occasion from thence to make an ostensive article of it, in the first dispatch you honour me with, I shall thereby have an easy opportunity to oblige the king of England.

I am, &c."

The king's answer to this letter, among other things, has this remarkable passage.

"This courier will deliver you a present for M. Beling, to whom you will signify, that I shall be glad on all occasions to testify my affection."

And I shall conclude this abstract with the two following letters from his most christian majesty, with which d'Estrades concludes his account of this affair.

Copy of a Letter from the King of France, *to the King of* England.

"Sir, my brother, all the circumstances of your procedure in the business of Dunkirk, from beginning to end, have been so obliging to me, that they give you a right to expect with assurance, that I should preserve a due sense of it at all times, and on all occasions. I must acknowledge to you, that what most sensibly affected me was, that you preferred a reliance on my word, to all the security offered to you upon my part; I may say that without hazarding any thing you have by this means, as much as by the other essential particulars of this negotiation, bound more and more the ties of friendship, which I entertain in my heart. Also that I can have no greater pleasure, than to give solid and effectual proofs whenever I have it in my power, and I am persuaded that you will be sensible of this, by what the count d'Estrades will inform you on another affair which you know, as to which deserving your reliance and trust, I shall at present add no more, but to assure you, that none can be with more warmth and sincerity than I, Sir, my brother,

Your brother LOUIS.

To the king of Great-Britain my brother."

Copy of a Letter from the King of France, *to the Chancellor of* England.

"As nothing could be more obliging than the king of Great-Britain, my brother's way of proceeding with me in the affair of Dunkirk, there would be something wanting in my acknowledgment of it, if it did not extend to a person who serves him so worthily as you do; be persuaded that I shall embrace every occasion to convince you, that I am well acquainted with the share you have had in this essential mark of that friendship he has shown to me, and referring to the count d'Estrades, to assure you more particularly of my affection and esteem. God keep you under his holy protection.

Wrote at Paris, 30th of October, 1662.

Signed LOUIS."

Account of the ACROPOLIS *or Castle of* ATHENS, *in its present State. From* The Ruins of Athens, *lately published.*

"THE Acropolis, or castle, is built upon a large rock, with precipices on every side, except the north west end, which rises by a steep ascent to the entrance, and is better fortified than the rest, by high and thick walls. The whole rock, which is an oval, being about twelve hundred ordinary paces in circumference, and surrounded with walls of great antiquity, especially at the foundations, making an area twice as long as broad. About two hundred paces lower, towards the bottom of the hill, are distinctly seen the foundations of other walls, encompassing the first almost, round which are said to be those built by Theseus, who first enlarged the city. One gate standeth on the south side, and two others, consisting of vast stones, on the north and north-east sides, but the walls are almost levelled with the ground. It may be easily demonstrated, both by the monuments of antiquity yet remaining, and from history, that Athens had another wall, including this second wall, and encompassing the whole city, spread far and wide about it; to which were joined two other long walls, one reaching to Pyræa, the other to Phalarea. The Haga hath for its garrison about an hundred Turks of the country, who reside there with their families, and are always upon their guard, to oppose pirates, who often land there, and do mischief. Wherefore

all

all night, a party of this guard, by turns, go the rounds, making a great noise, as well to signify their watchfulness, as to inform their enemies, if any come, they are ready to receive them: These soldiers are called Neferides, or Iſarlides in Turkiſh, and Caſtriani in Greek.

Going up to the caſtle from the town by degrees, and winding about to the entrance, which is at the north-weſt end of the rock, within the firſt gate, in the walls are two figures in baſſo relievo, that join hands, which ſeem to be a man and his wife, giving each other their laſt farewell, as is ſometimes ſeen in antient monuments, with the word in Latin, *vale*; and in Greek ΧΑΙΡΕ, or adieu. Mounting a little farther thro' a narrow court, with a covert on the ſide of it for the guards, is the ſecond gate, over which is A a ſoſit of marble, with an inſcription of one Flavius Marcellinus, indicating, that he rebuilt the gates of the town at his own charges: Perhaps meaning only the gates of the Acropolis; for that, as Thucydides obſerves, was called the city, even after the reſt was rebuilt.

ΦΑ . ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚ . . . ΗΝΟΣΦΑΛΑΜ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ
ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΤΟ ΥΣ ΠΥΛΩΠΑΣ
ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ.

Paſt the ſecond gate, are ſome ancient foundations. Thence through another ſmall court the way leads to a third gate, over which is a baſſo relievo of an eagle, the enſign of the Roman ſovereignty; the goodneſs of whoſe ſculpture ſhews it to be ancient. Paſſing this gate, you are A within the Acropolis, where the firſt thing to be obſerved is a little temple on the right hand; namely, that dedicated to victory without wings, built of white marble, with one end near the wall, where, it is ſaid, Ægeus caſt himſelf down at the ſight of the black ſails his B ſon Theſeus forgot to change, when he returned victorious from the combat with the minotaur in Crete: Therefore ſtiled without wings, becauſe the fame thereof arrived not at Athens before Theſeus, that brought it: Otherwiſe victory was always repreſented with wings. This C temple is fifteen feet long, and about eight or nine broad, of white marble, with pillars of the dorick order. The entablature has a baſſo relievo on it, of ſmall figures, well cut; and now ſerves for a powder magazine."

From the ſame Work we ſhall give a ſhort Account of the Temple of MINERVA.

"It is built of admirable white marble. The plan of it is above twice as long as it is broad, being two hundred and twenty eight feet, ten inches, and ſix parts in length, and one hundred and one E feet eight inches, and two thirds of a part wide; it riſes with an aſcent every way of five ſteps, which ſerve as a baſis to the portico, that is ſupported by fluted columns of the dorick order, without any baſis. Theſe pillars are forty ſix in number, being eight to the front, and as many behind, and ſeventeen on each ſide. They are thirty-three feet, eight inches, and three parts and two thirds high, and ſix feet, eight parts and an half diameter. The diſtance between pillar and pillar is eight feet, ten parts, and two thirds. Theſe pillars ſupport an entablature round A the temple, charged with hiſtorical figures of admirable workmanſhip. The figures of the pediment, which the ancients called the eagle, appear, tho' from that height, to be as big as life; being in alto relievo, and well executed.

The figure in the middle has its B right arm broken, which probably held the thunder: Between his legs, without doubt, was placed the eagle; for the beard and majeſty expreſſed in his countenance, ſufficiently ſhew it to have been made for Jupiter: He ſtands naked, for ſo he was uſually repreſented, eſpecially C by the Greeks. At his right hand is another figure, covered half way down the leg, coming towards Jupiter, which perhaps was a victory, leading the horſes of Minerva's triumphant chariot, which follows it: The horſes are finiſhed with ſuch amazing art, that the vigour, ſpirit, D and fire, natural to thoſe generous animals, ſeem here to receive addition, as if inſpired by the goddeſs they draw. Minerva is in the chariot, rather as the goddeſs of learning than war, without helmet, buckler, or a Meduſa's head on her breaſt, as Pauſanias deſcribes her E image within the temple. Behind her is another figure of a woman ſitting. The next two figures, ſitting in the corner, are the emperor Hadrian and his empreſs Sabina, as appears by the many medals and ſtatues to be ſeen of them. On the left hand of Jupiter are five or ſix figures, probably an aſſembly of the gods, where Jupiter introduces Minerva, and acknow-

edges her his daughter. The pediment at the other end of the temple was adorned with figures, expressing Minerva's contest with Neptune, about who should name the city of Athens, of which remains only part of a sea horse. The freeze is charged with a basso relievo at several distances, divided into squares four feet eight inches, representing the battle of the Athenians with the Centaurs."

Some Account of the Trial of John Stevenson, *late of* Bickerton, *in* Cheshire, *Cheesefactor, who was tried at Chester Assizes, on* April 27, 1759, *before Mr. Justice* Swinnerton, *and Mr. Justice* White, *for the Murder of Mr.* Francis Elcock, *late of* Nantwich, *Attorney.*

Mr. Attorney General for Cheshire, *Council for the Crown, thus set forth the Fact:*

"THE prisoner had been for many years a cheese-factor in this county; but failing in his credit some years ago, has, since then, taken sanctuary in his house at Bickerton, and there kept himself confined, to prevent the effects of a civil process. The young gentleman, whose death you are now to enquire into, was employed as an attorney for one of the prisoner's creditors, to sue out a writ against him; which he accordingly did, and obtained the sheriff's warrant thereon, and delivered it to one of the officers named therein, with directions to arrest the prisoner. The officer apprehending he should be denied admittance to the prisoner, had recourse to a stratagem: He wrote a letter to the prisoner, signifying, that the gentleman who sent it wanted to buy some young trees from the prisoner, and desiring that the bearer of the letter might be permitted to view the trees, or to that purpose. The officer went to the prisoner's house, with this letter; and knocking at the door, a person came to the window, to whom it was delivered; and as soon as the prisoner had read the letter, the officer was admitted to him. After some discourse relating to the trees, the bailiff acquainted the prisoner, Stevenson, with the real errand he came upon, and then actually arrested him, the prisoner. After a short pause, and taking a turn or two in his house, he suddenly presented a pistol at the breast of the officer, and swore, if he did not immediately leave the house he would blow his brains out, and without waiting for an answer, actually snapped the pistol at him, which missed fire: But he could not rest here; he snapped the pistol three times, but providentially it did not go off. It was high time for the bailiff now to retire. He went to Mr. Elcock, who was in the neighbourhood, and told him, that he had arrested the prisoner, who rescued himself, by snapping a pistol at him; and desired Mr. Elcock to get him assistance for the retaking the prisoner, whereupon Mr. Elcock, and the plaintiff in the action, with one or two other persons, returned with the officer to the prisoner's house, which they found locked; and Mr. Elcock going to one of the doors, demanded entrance, and desired the prisoner to yield to the arrest: But the prisoner took up a gun, and discharged it thro' the door against which Mr. Elcock stood, and unfortunately killed him. The prisoner's keeping the fire arms loaded in his house, his snapping a loaded pistol three different times at the bailiff, in the execution of his duty, and his discharging the gun whereby the deceased was killed, too fatally evince that the prisoner did intend and design an unlawful killing."

These facts were incontestably proved by the evidence of John James, the bailiff, who arrested the prisoner, John Atkin, his assistant, and William Griffiths, who said "he was in Mr. Stevenson's house at Bickerton when Mr. Elcock was shot. The prisoner fired the gun at the back door, and brought it in afterwards, and took it into the parlour. After the gun was fired, the people without shouted murder. I went to the window, and saw a man in blue cloaths supported, or held up, between two men. I told Mr. Stevenson, that I believed there was never a man killed, but there was one hurt, and they called him Mr. Elcock. He said, "I don't know what business a man of his coat had among such men as those. I am glad of it."

Mr. Robert Baxter then informed the court, that he was concerned in making out warrants for the sheriff of Cheshire, being appointed so to act by parole, and that "it was usual, when the plantiffs would have special bailiffs appointed, to leave blanks in the warrants for their names to be inserted. This is never refused upon the sheriff being indemnified, and when the attorney is known to be a fair practicer. The nature of the indemnity given to the sheriff upon this occasion is, that he should not suffer by escapes or rescues. I apprehend Mr. Lowe, or Mr. Elcock, or both of them, had a right to insert the names of the special bailiffs, in the blank left in the warrant, whereon the prisoner was arrested. It is usual for attornies in

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the country to send their directions to their agents in Chester to take out writs; and the agent's name is generally added to the name of the country attorney in the writ, since the late act of parliament for that purpose; but before that, the name of the attorney was only put to the writ."

"This is the warrant I made out on the writ, the first of March, against the prisoner: But the names John James, and John Jones, have been since inserted. The seal was to the warrant when I delivered it. I don't remember that any arrest was ever set aside, or disputed on account of a blank warrant having been sent out."

These two points constituting the nicety of the case, Mr. recorder of Chester, of council for the prisoner, thus said: "I humbly conceive, that no warrant or process from the sheriff can be executed by any persons but by those whom the sheriff appoints. The high sheriff may appoint his deputy, and the appointment of the under sheriff of this county was by deed, and not a parole appointment. Under that appointment, the under sheriff is armed with a power of doing the lawful duty and business of the sheriff himself.—But, in the present case, Mr. Baxter, who made out the warrant, was the person acting under the under sheriff; he was not appointed by any deed, or instrument in writing, but by word of mouth only: And Mr. Baxter, under this defective appointment, made out a warrant, and sent it out, after it was sealed, with a blank left therein for the names of the special bailiffs to be inserted in it. No warrant whatever from the sheriff ought to receive the least addition, diminution, or alteration, after it passes the seal of office; and if any person, in the execution of a warrant which shall receive any addition or diminution, or any alteration whatsoever, after it has passed the seal, shall be killed, such killing cannot be murder.—And if a person, not lawfully authorized, shall attempt to deprive a man of his liberty, altho' by a legal warrant, and is killed in such attempt, the killing in that case also is not murder. The authority of judge Hale is directly in point, Hale's P. C. 457, where my lord Hale lays down the law, in these words: "If a sheriff's bailiff comes to execute a process, but has not a legal authority, as if the name of the bailiff, plaintiff, or defendant be interlined, or inserted, after the sealing thereof, by the bailiff himself or any other, if such bailiff be killed, it is but man-slaughter, and not murder." Tho' warrants have sometimes been sent out by the person acting for the sheriff with blanks, yet that usage, or practice, cannot be considered to extend to overrule or set aside the known law set down by my lord Hale. Mr. Elcock exceeded the limits of the orders the bailiff had given him; for he was striving to break open the door, with a crow, when the gun was fired: And therefore I submit to your lordship, whether Mr. Elcock did not exceed the orders, and authority given him by James, supposing that James had, in himself, any power at all (which I humbly conceive he had not) and could have transferred any power or authority to Mr. Elcock. These are two questions which appear to me to be in favour of the prisoner, and to deserve consideration; and if the court shall be of the same opinion, I humbly hope you will not suffer a general verdict to go against the prisoner, but reserve those points for the consideration of the court."

These arguments were corroborated by the prisoner's other council, Mr. Perrin, and Mr. Maddocks, to whom M. Attorney general made this reply. "By the common law, an under-sheriff may be appointed by parole or deed; and several under sheriffs, for different purposes. One sheriff in London has two under-sheriffs, two counters, two prisons: The business is carried on by different persons. —And there is a sheriff's office in Furnival's inn, the business of which is executed by a clerk; and those persons are appointed by parole. Mr. Baxter has been appointed in the same manner, and it has been usual to make out blank warrants for a great number of years. Prescription for thirty years is good, unless the contrary appears; and here nothing does appear to the contrary. Mr. Baxter did make out this warrant against the prisoner, and directed it to John Evans, a bailiff, and left a blank, for the attorney to insert two other names: Mr. Elcock did put in those two names, and must be considered as a clerk, or agent to the sheriff; and if so, John James was lawfully authorized to arrest the prisoner, upon that warrant, and did actually arrest the prisoner, who afterwards, by violence, rescued himself from the custody of the bailiff. The law upon a rescous, gives authority for the purpose of taking a defendant,—to break open doors, and justifies all persons, aiding and assisting the officer, whether they be requested or no.—If a bailiff takes a man by the hand out of a window, it is an arrest, and he may justify the breaking open of doors, after the defendant, if he should attempt to escape; and I

humbly apprehend, the reason for breaking open the door was stronger in this case—Cases Peer Williams, the corporation of Bewdley relating to Venires—Tho' upon complaint of a rescous, a writ of rescous may be sued out, yet that does not prevent taking other remedies, such as breaking open doors. The sheriff may return a rescous upon a mesne process, but cannot upon an execution; he must raise a posse-comitatus; but that does not hinder him from raising the posse comitatus for a rescous from an arrest upon a mesne-process if he thinks fit.—It was the duty of every man to aid and assist John James the bailiff, to retake the prisoner, after he had rescued himself from the hands of justice by force and violence. The authority in lord Hale, cited by the prisoner's council, is a very old authority: I do not find it named in serjeant Hawkin's pleas of the crown, and therefore I apprehend the serjeant doubted it."

These reasons were inforced by Mr. Falconer, and Mr. Hayward the other council for the crown, and the event of the several arguments were as follow.

"Mr. Justice Swinnerton. This being an inquisition for blood, to delay the execution of justice may tend to overset and destroy justice. However, if you gentlemen at the bar, of counsel for the prisoner, will give this court your honour, that you verily believe the points of law which seem to have arisen upon this trial will in the end avail the prisoner, and that you think judgment of murder may be averted from him, upon the decision of those points; and that you do not ask indulgence for the sake of delay, but from reasonable hopes that the prisoner may be acquitted of murder, when the facts come to be argued, I will most readily consent to direct the jury to find a special verdict; but if, on the other hand, you think that the prisoner may not be availed by the determination of the court upon those points, I rely upon your honour, and hope you will not request it.

Mr. Townsend. With great submission to the court, we humbly apprehend, that the prisoner will receive the utmost advantage upon the determination of the facts to be stated: We have the authority of lord Hale on our side, and shall have time to consult other authorities, which may probably give us further assurances that the prisoner's life, in the end, will be saved by the decision of those points. But if we should fail, I have no doubt upon me, but the conduct of myself, and of the other council for the prisoner, will be clear from every imputation, inasmuch as we request this indulgence under the patronage of my lord Hale, and not to delay or protract justice, but that the prisoner may receive that benefit from the law, which we humbly conceive he is intitled unto; and for these reasons only, we desire, that the court will give the prisoner an opportunity of having those points argued.—The court consented. [The determination upon the pleadings hereafter had, shall be communicated to our readers.]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AN article inserted in some of our news papers, "of captain Lockhart's having brought into the Downs, as captures, 20 or more of the Dutch small craft, trading with or for our enemies the French;" is, I find, received with the greatest pleasure throughout the nation; and, if true, may contribute, more than all that hath been transacted in the courts of justice, to determine our wavering allies upon declaring, in a more positive manner than they have hitherto done, what we are to trust to at this extraordinary crisis. I say, a declaration one way or other is all that is desired; and though I am far from believing Great Britain a match for all the naval power in Europe, when united together, as some have too rashly asserted; it is surely not going beyond the truth to affirm, that France, in its present languishing condition, will receive but little benefit from a Dutch declaration of war in its favour; whereas such an eclaircissement, at the present juncture, cannot but be attended with consequences to our country of too interesting a nature, and too plain not to be guessed at. So much hath been said, with regard to treaties subsisting between the two nations, that it may seem superfluous to attempt clearing up the difficulty further than it hath been already done. Something plausible is, I confess, alledged on both sides: And, after all, treaties in general are but too much calculated for immediate conveniency, to be controverted or chicaned away on a change of times and circumstances. This I lament, as but too customary among princes and states, though by no means an allowable practice, in point of morality and common honesty: Without engaging, therefore, on a subject most men are already sufficiently tired with, I shall endeavour to set the controversy on a new and more intelligible footing, by referring the reader to the behaviour and conduct of the

the Dutch themſelves in a ſimilar caſe (ſimilar, I mean, as far as relates to the point in queſtion.)

"At this time [viz. the eve of the firſt Dutch war] they, the Dutch, ſays the continuator of lord Clarendon's life, gave the king [of England] an *advantage*, in point of *juſtice*, and which *concerned* all other nations, in point of *traffick* and *commerce*: It had been begun by them in the Eaſt-Indies, where they had planted themſelves in great and ſtrong towns, and had many harbours well fortified, in which they conſtantly *maintained* a great number of *good* and *ſtrong ſhips*; by which they were *abſolute maſters* of thoſe ſeas, and *forced* the neighbour kings and princes to enter into ſuch terms of amity with them, as they thought fit to require. And if they found that *any advantageous trade* was driven, in *any port*, by *any other nation*, they preſently ſent *their ſhips* to *lie before* that port, and denounced war againſt the prince to whom that port belonged: Which being done, they publiſhed a declaration "that it *ſhould not be lawful* for *any nation whatſoever* to trade in the territories of that prince with whom they *were at war*:" And, upon this pretence, they would not *ſuffer* an Engliſh ſhip, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, *to enter into a port*, to lade and take in a cargo of goods, that had been provided by their factors *there*, *before* there was *any mention* or *imagination* of ſuch a war, and *of which* there was no *other inſtance of hoſtility*, than the very declaration *. And, *at this time*, they tranſplanted this *new* prerogative to Guiney: And, having, *as they ſaid*, (for there was no other evidence of it) *a war with one of theſe princes*, they would not ſuffer the Engliſh ſhips *to enter into* thoſe harbours *where* they had *always* traded." I ſhall only obſerve, that in every one of the circumſtances of this caſe (which I have diſtinguiſhed by Italicks) reaſon, juſtice, and common policy, militate more ſtrongly in favour of Britiſh proceedings, at preſent, than they did, for a behaviour, at that time, in the Dutch, which, indeed, the hiſtorian calls *unheard of inſolence*.

Be that as it will; what is here offered, from ſo good authority, cannot but be looked on as *argumentum ad hominem*, and as ſuch abſolutely concluſive, with regard to ſuch as eſpouſe the Dutch intereſt, and aggravate, beyond all decency, thoſe hardſhips the ſubjects of the ſtates-general complain of. One argument, however, I would remind the Dutch advocates of, which they either deſignedly overlook, or perhaps have not duly attended to. I have the above recited author for my authority here likewiſe. It is, that during the ſaid Dutch war, the French acted, in oppoſition to the Engliſh, for and in behalf of the Dutch, with whom they then had a *ſecret* treaty, [Who is ſure they have not one *now?*] the very part, in all its circumſtances, the Dutch are, at this inſtant, acting for them. The Engliſh *then*, as *now*, upon like grounds, made captives of the French ſhips, and were as much complained of by the ſubjects of the grand monarch: But remonſtrances of either ſide going for nothing, our anceſtors nobly perſevered in diſtreſſing their *open* and *avowed* enemies, in the very boſom of their *ſecret* ones, which neither French nor Dutch being long able to ſupport, and having *then*, as *now*, tried to intereſt other maritime ſtates in the quarrel, to no purpoſe, a general peace ſoon enſued, which undoubtedly will be the caſe *now*, if we are reſolute, and determined in the point, as we ought to be. Gratitude for favours received is certainly commendable; and the French may think themſelves entitled, in their turn, to the civilities the Dutch are now ſhewing them.—But, beſides that this matter, in the abſtract, is no concern of ours; caſuiſts and divines all aſſure us, that the performance of any one duty, how important ſoever, is no longer to be regarded, when it unavoidably tends, mediately or immediately, to render us criminal in the ſight of God, upon ſundry other accounts. I am, &c.

July 28, 1759. W.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Auguſt 7.

Extract of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of* Pruſſia, *to the Right Hon the Earl of* Holderneſſe, *dated from his* Pruſſian *Majeſty's Camp at* Schmotſeiffen, July 24, 1759.

"THIS night, after nine o'clock, M. Eichel acquainted me, by the king of Pruſſia's order, that a few hours ago an aid de camp was arrived from general Wedel, who now commands the Pruſſian army againſt the Ruſſians, with the following account of an action, that happened yeſterday morning between the two armies.

The Ruſſians, which were encamped in ſight of the Pruſſians, near Zullichau, began to march towards Croſſen; and general Wedel thought proper to attack them upon their march, which he did with great ſucceſs, having, it is reckoned, killed 7000 upon the ſpot, with very little loſs on his ſide (it is ſaid 300 killed and 500 wounded). Lieutenant-general Schurlemer, at the head of the Pruſſian

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* *This they have done, to prejudice the* Engliſh, *within leſs than three years; of which thoſe concerned know where to apply for information.*

Prussian cavalry, distinguished himself very much, and made great slaughter of the enemy. I do not hear of the loss of any general officer on the side of the Prussians, except major-general Wopersnow, who was killed in the action.

These are all the particulars that are yet known of this affair."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug 8. This morning Mr. Roworth, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the earl of Holdernesse's office, with the following letter from major-general Yorke, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Yorke *to the Earl of* Holdernesse, *dated* Hague, August 6, 1759, *One o'Clock after Midnight.*

My Lord,

"I may now wish your lordship joy, as I do from the bottom of my heart, of the glorious victory obtained by prince Ferdinand over the French, on the 1st instant. Captain Ligonier, and M. Estorf, who are dispatched by his serene highness to his majesty, have taken the route from Utrecht to Helvoet, without taking this in their way; so that I can only send your lordship a copy of captain Ligonier's letter by a Chevening boat, as it may perhaps get over when the packet-boat cannot; and I have charged the messenger to make the best of his way. As those gentlemen have favoured us with no detail, I am able to send none; but we have received an express from Cleves to-day, with an account, That a French courier was gone through there with the news, *Que Monsr. de Contades etoit totalement battu*; (That Monsr. de Contades was totally defeated;) and the dispositions making by the enemy along the Rhine are an ample confirmation of this great event, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his majesty's arms.

May I presume, in all humility, to lay myself at the king's feet, with my most dutiful congratulations upon this glorious news. His majesty has not a subject who is happier upon this occasion, than he who has the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH YORKE."

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ligonier, *to Major-General* Yorke.

SIR, Utrecht, August 5, 1759.

"Adjutant general Estorf, and I, being sent, by order of prince Ferdinand, to give his majesty an account of the success of the allies the 1st of this month, we beg you would be pleased to send an order to Helvoetsluys for us to have an extraordinary packet-boat at our arrival there. A courier, who set out before us, and took his route by Osnabrugg, we imagine must be arrived in England, or at least set sail for it. Our orders were to pass through East Frize, by which considerable detour, we are prevented bringing the first account of the victory, to must content ourselves with confirming it. Broglio's corps joined Contades the day before the battle, the particulars of which will be sent you in a few days. Our loss is very small, considering the whole first line was engaged. As we set out from this place immediately, I beg you will send us an order for the packet-boat with the utmost expedition. I beg pardon for this liberty, and am, with the utmost respect, &c

E. LIGONIER,

Aid du camp to prince Ferdinand."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters, at Minden, August 4. The French having pushed forward a detachment, as far as Vechte, in order to block up the small garrison we had there, prince Ferdinand determined to relieve that place: This was executed by M. de Schlieffen, his serene highness's aid de camp, with about 40 hussars, followed by 200 of Brietzenbach's dragoons. After some measures were taken about provisions at Vechte, the garrison of Bremen marched thither, under the command of general Dreves, and from thence to Osnabruck, where the Volontaires de Clermont were in garrison. M. de Schlieffen forced one of the gates of the town, and made himself master of it: The Volontaires lost some men, and two pieces of cannon. This happened on the 28th of July, in the morning.

On the 27th, in the evening, the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched with 6000 men towards Lubeke, and, in the morning of the 28th, dislodged the enemy, who occupied this pass. The 29th he marched to Rimsel, where he was joined by general Dreves, from Osnabruck. The hereditary prince then advanced, the 30th, towards Hervord, and on the 31st posted himself at Kirchlinniger, which was in the road of the enemy's convoys coming from Paderborn. Prince Ferdinand, with the grand army, made a short march on the 29th on his right towards Hille; general Wangenheim remaining with a body of troops in the camp of Thornhausen. Some battalions of grenadiers, with the light troops, were left on the right side of the Weser, to observe the army under the duke de Broglio. It was soon observed, that the enemy were not inattentive to these dispositions. In effect, marshal Contades came to attack us on the 1st of August. The battle begun at five in the morning, and ended, by the retreat of the enemy, about noon. They attacked general Wangenheim briskly, without making the least impression on him. Prince Ferdinand came up instantly, with the main body of the army; and the heat of the action was then turned upon our right. The British infantry who were there, as well as the Hanoverian guards, performed wonders. Every regiment that was engaged, distinguished itself highly, and not a platoon in the whole army gave way one single step during the whole action. The particulars

thereof

thereof cannot yet be given. A conſiderable number of priſoners have been taken, among which are the comte de Lutzelbourg, and the marquis de Monti, marechaux de camp; and M. Vogue, colonel; and many other perſons of diſtinction. The prince de Camille, is among the ſlain. Twenty-five pieces of cannon, ten pair of colours, and ſeven ſtandards, have been taken. M. de Contades paſſed the Weſer, in the night, between the 1ſt and 2d, and gave orders for burning the bridges. Prince Ferdinand entered the town of Minden on the 2d at noon, the garriſon having ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. The enemy take the route of Heſſe. They burn and pillage all the towns and villages upon quitting them. The ſame day an engagement happened between the hereditary prince and M. de Briſſac, of which the following is a relation.

Coveldt, Auguſt 2. The body of troops under the command of the duc de Briſſac, encamped, on the 31ſt of July at night, with their left to the village of Coveldt, their front to the Werra, and their right towards the Salt-Pitts: That body was judged to conſiſt of 7 or 8000 men. Their poſition was inattackable in front, and there was no other way to come at them but by ſurrounding their left; for which purpoſe the following diſpoſitions were made. Three attacks were formed, all of which were to depend on the ſucceſs of that on the right. The troops deſtined for that attack, conſiſted of a battalion of Diepenbroick, two of the Brunſwick guards, 200 volunteers, and four ſquadrons of Bock dragoons; the four battalions of Old Zaſtrow, Behr, Bock, and Canitz, and one ſquadron of Charles Breitenbach, with all the heavy cannon, compoſed the center; the left was formed of three battalions, Block, Dreves, and Zaſtrow, and of four ſquadrons of Buſch. The troops of the center were deſigned to keep the enemy at bay, whilſt thoſe of the right ſhould ſurround their left; thoſe of our left were to march to the bridge, near the Salt-Pitts, in order to prevent the enemy's retreat to Minden.

The hereditary prince marched with the right; count Kielmanſegge was in the center; and M. de Dreves, and M. de Bock, brought up the left. We ſet out at three o'clock in the morning from our camp at Quernam. The enemy, on their part, likewiſe intended to attack us: As ſoon as count Kielmanſegge had come out of the defile of Beck, the enemy preſented themſelves before him; and a cannonade began on both ſides. The right was to paſs the Werra, in order to turn the enemy's left, at the village of Kirchlinger, upon a very narrow bridge. This difficulty, however, was in ſome meaſure removed by the ſpirit of the troops, the infantry fording the river partly behind the horſemen, and partly in peaſants waggons.

By the paſſage of the Werra, the poſition of the enemy was entirely changed; the fire of the artillery was briſk on both ſides, and laſted for two hours, though ours had always the ſuperiority. At laſt, upon our ſhewing ourſelves upon their rear, they immediately gave way, and in filing off, came upon the ſkirts of M. de Bock, who received them with a diſcharge of artillery, which was well ſupported. At laſt, finding themſelves entirely ſurrounded, they had no other reſource but in flight. Five pieces of the enemy's cannon, with their baggage, are in our hands.—The number of the priſoners taken, is not exactly known, but we believe there are five officers among them. Lieutenant-general Kielmanſegge deſerves the higheſt commendations. M. Otte, colonel of old Zaſtrow's, diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the head of his regiment, and repulſed the enemy's cavalry, that fell upon him, with a conſiderable loſs. Our loſs is very ſlight. Captain Wegner, of the artillery, is wounded in the leg; to him, and to major Storck, is owing the good ſervice we had from the artillery.

The following Liſt has been received of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in his Majeſty's ſix Regiments of Britiſh *Infantry and Artillery, in the above-mentioned Battle of* Thornhauſen.

12th Regiment, major-general Napier. Killed. Lieutenants Falkingham, Probyn, and Townſhend, four ſerjeants, one drummer, 77 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Robinſon, Capts. Murray, Clowdeſly, and Campbell, captain-lieutenant Dunbar, Lieuts. Fletcher, Barlow, Lawleſs, Freeman, Campbell, and Roſe, enſigns Forbes, Parkhill, and Kay, eleven ſerjeants, four drummers, 175 rank and file.—Miſſing. Capts. Chalbert and Ackland, eleven rank and file.

20th Regiment, major-general Kingſley. Killed. Capts. Frierſon, Stewart, and Cowley, Lieuts. Brown and Norbury, enſign Crawford, one ſerjeant, 79 rank and file.—Wounded Capts. Grey, Parr, and Tennent, captain-lieutenant Parry, Lieuts. Luke Nugent, Thomſon, Denſhire, and Boſwell, enſigns Erwin, Dent, and Renton, twelve ſerjeants, 212 rank and file.

23d Regiment, lieutenant-general Huſke. Killed. Four ſerjeants, 31 rank and file.—Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Pole, Capts. Fowler and Fox, captain-lieutenant Bolton, firſt lieutenants Orpin, Reynell, Groves, Barber, and Patterſon, ſecond lieutenant Ferguſon, ſix ſerjeants, three drummers, 153 rank and file.—Miſſing. Ten rank and file.

25th Regiment, lieutenant-general earl of Home. Killed. One ſerjeant, 18 rank and file.—Wounded. Capt. Gore, Lieuts. A. Campbell, Sterlop and Wilſon, enſigns Pintard, Edgar and Lockhart, four ſerjeants, 115 rank and file.—Miſſing. Nine rank and file.

37th Regiment, lieutenant-general Stuart. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Green, one ſerjeant, 42 rank and file.—Wounded. Capts. Cliffe, Bayly, Blunt, Græme, Park-

hurſt, and lord viſcount Allen, Lieuts. Smith, Barbutt, Spencer, Slorach, and Hamilton, enſign Elliott, four ſerjeants, four drummers, 180 rank and file.—Dead of their wounds. Captain-lieutenant Hutchinſon, Lieut. Brome.—Miſſing. Twenty-two rank and file.

51ſt Regiment, colonel Brudenel. Killed. A Lieutenant and adjutant Widdows, 20 rank and file. — Wounded. Lieutenant-colonel Furye, Capts. Montgomery, Blair, Donnellan, and Walker, Lieuts. Gordon, Knollis, and Green, enſign Peake, three ſerjeants, 75 rank and file.—Miſſing. One ſerjeant, four rank and file.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Killed. B Two rank and file.—Wounded. Lieuts. Rogers and Harrington, one ſerjeant, nine rank and file. — Miſſing. Lieut. Carden, two rank and file.

Total killed. 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 11 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, and 269 rank and file.—Wounded 3 lieutenant co- C lonels, 23 captains 28 lieutenant, 12 enſigns, 41 ſerjeants, 11 drummers, and 919 rank and file.—Miſſing, 2 captains 2 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 58 rank and file.—Dead of their wounds, 1 captain lieutenant, 1 lieutenant.

Berlin, July 28. Count Dohna having had leave, as he deſired, to quit the com- D mand of the army againſt the Ruſſians, and to retire to Berlin for the recovery of his health; lieutenant general Wedel, was appointed to ſucceed him, who accordingly arrived at the camp of Zullichau (ſee the following map) on the 22d inſtant, eſcorted by 200 dragoons of Scorlemmer's regiment, E commanded by Major Podewils. That officer had, in his march, defeated one of the enemy's detachments (that was then plundering the village of Radwits) of which he took 69 priſoners, and killed upwards of 80. General Wedel's firſt ſtep, on his arrival, was to reconnoitre the poſition of the Ruſſian camp at Langemeil. On the 23d it appear- F ing by the motions of the enemy, that their intention was to quit that camp, and again draw nearer the Oder, general Wedel, on his ſide, in order to oppoſe their paſſing that river, marched the army in two columns, one towards Kay, and the other towards Moze. The head of our van guard, conſiſting of cavalry, had hardly paſſed the G defile of Kay, before they attacked the enemy's light troops, which were repulſed with great loſs. The enemy was afterwards continually harraſſed on their march; and our cavalry, commanded by general Scorlemmer, fell upon them at different times, with great impetuoſity and ſucceſs. Lieutenant general Manteuffel made, alſo, an attack with H ſix battalions, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſeveral of the enemies batteries. But as the Ruſſians were advancing under cover of the batteries they had placed on the heights, from whence they fired very briſkly, while the artillery on our ſide could be of no ſervice, general Wedel thought proper to content himſelf with the advantages, he had gained, without returning to the charge. He therefore pitched his camp within cannon ſhot of the enemy; his right wing extending to the hill of Kay, where the attack begun. The loſs we have had, cannot yet be aſcertained: It certainly does not exceed 1000 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy, which is not exactly known, is very conſiderable. We loſt general Wopersnow, in one of the attacks, and general Manteuffel was wounded.

The following, by Prince Ferdinand's *Order, was delivered to the Army under his Command.*

Head-quarters, a Sudhermen, Aug 2, 1759.

HIS highneſs orders his warmeſt thanks to be given to the whole army, for their great bravery and good behaviour yeſterday; particularly to the Britiſh infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing, and to general Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holſtein, the Heſſian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du Corps, and Hammerſhinn; the ſame to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His highneſs declares publickly, that, next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity, and extraordinary good behaviour, of theſe troops, which he aſſures them he ſhall retain the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of, as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occaſion, he ſhall be able to ſerve theſe brave troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmoſt pleaſure. His highneſs orders his particular thanks to be likewiſe given to general Sporken, the duke of Holſtein, and lieutenant-generals Imhoff and Weff. His highneſs is extremely obliged to the count de Buckebourg, for all his care and trouble, in the management of the artillery, which was ſerved with great effect; likewiſe to the commanding officers of the ſeveral brigades of artillery, viz. Col. Brown, Lieut. Col. Huſke, Major Haſſe, and the Engliſh Capts. Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His highneſs thinks himſelf infinitely obliged to majors-general Waldegrave and Kingſley, for their great conduct, and the good order in which they conducted their brigades. His highneſs further orders it to be declared, to lieutenant-general the marquis of Granby, that he is perſuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his preſence would have greatly contributed to make the deciſion of the day more complete, and more brilliant. In ſhort, his highneſs orders thoſe of his *ſuite*, whoſe behaviour he moſt admired, to be particularly named, as the duke of Richmond, Col. Fitzroy, Capt. Ligonier, Col. Watſon, Capt. Wilſon, aids du camp; adjutants Eſtorff, Bulow, Derendold, the counts Taub and Mallerk, his highneſs having much reaſon to be ſatisfied with their conduct.—His highneſs deſires and orders the generals of his army, that, upon all occaſions, when orders are brought to them, by his aids du camp, that they be obeyed *punctually*, and without *delay*.

OUR

We give the following EXTRACTS *from* The Hiſtory of the Spaniſh Armada, &c. *lately publiſhed, as they are Matters of much Curioſity, and may ſerve as a Memento to the preſent Race of* Britons.

An ABSTRACT *of the Numbers of every Sort of the* ARMED MEN *in the Counties through the Kingdom, taken* Anno 1588 *.

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Pioneers.	Launces.	Light-horſe.	Petronels.
Suſſex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Surrey	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	29
Barkeſhire	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Oxonford	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Glouceſtre	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Eſſex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Northampton	1240	1200	600	640	80	20	80	
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Norfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Suffolk		4239	2000	2239		80	230	84
Kent	18866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancaſhire		1170	1170			64	265	
Cheſhire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Lincoln	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
Dorſet		3330	1500	1800		23	130	
Devonſhire	10000	6200	3660	2550	600	120		22
Derbyſhire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Stafford	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Buckingham	2850	600	600		600	8	50	
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Somerſet	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Wiltſhire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Cambridge	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Huntington		400	400		9	19	65	
Middleſex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Hertfordſhire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Nottingham	2800	1000	400	600	100	20	60	20
London	17883	10000	6000	4000				20
Total of the Engliſh ſhires	111513	80875	44727	35989	7133	823	2823	563

The ABSTRACT *of the Numbers of every Sort of the* ARMED MEN, *in the Marches of* Wales, *and the* Engliſh *Shires annexed.*

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Pioneers.	Launces.	Light-horſe.	Petronels.
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Denbigh	1200	660	400	200	160		30	100
Flintſhire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Caermarthen		704	300	400	300		15	10
Radnor	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Angleſea	1120	1120			100		17	
Worceſter			600		100	17	83	10
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Pembroke		860	800	800	396			30
		6324	3400	1900	2106	47	351	100
Sum total of the Welch ſhires	11423	87199	18147	37889	9213	870	602	678

Sum of the armed footmen { Trained men 48127, Untrained 37889 } 87196

Beſides horſemen { Pioneers 9213, Launces 870, Light-horſe 3078, Petronels 678 } 13831

Total 101040

Able men 20,000 { Furniſhed 60,000, Horſemen 400 }

Beſides the forces upon the borders, and the forces of Yorkſhire, reſerved to anſwer the ſervices northward; and ſundry of the Welch ſhires, which are not certified.

* *Arrayed againſt the* Spaniſh *invaſion.*

The RATES *for the Entertainment of the Officers of the Companies appointed for the Service, in the Year* 1588. *(See our Vol. for* 1737, *p.* 505.*)*

THE lieutenant-general of the army *per diem*	6	*l.*
Halberdiers at *per diem*	30	*s.*
The marshal of the field *per diem*	40	*s.*
Halberdiers at *per diem*	15	*s.*
The provoit marshal *per diem*	13	*s.* 4*d.*
The goaler *per diem*	1	8*d.*
Eight tipstaves at 8*d.* piece *per diem*	5	4*d.*
Ten halberdiers at ditto	6	8
The captain-general of the launces *per diem*	20	0
Lieutenants	10	0
Guidon	1	6
Trumpet	1	6
Clarke	1	6
Surgeon	1	6
Ten halberdiers at 8*d.* a piece	6	8
Captain-general of the light-horse *per diem*	20	0
Lieutenant	10	0
Guidon	1	6
Trumpet	1	6
Clarke	1	6
Surgeon	1	6
Ten halberdiers at 8*d* a piece	6	8
The colonel-general of the footmen *per diem*	40	0
Lieutenant	10	0
Serjeant-major	10	0
Four corporals of the field, at 4*s.* each	16	0
Ten halberdiers, at 8*d.* each	6	8
The treasurer at war *per diem*	6	8
Four Clarks, at 2*s.* each	8	0
Ten halberdiers, at 8*d* each	6	8
The master of the ordnance *per diem*	10	0
Lieutenant	6	8
Inferiour officers of the ordnance *per diem*		
Ten halberdiers at		
The muster master *per diem*	6	8
Four clerks, at 2*s.* each	8	0
The commissary of the victuals *per diem*	6	8
One clerk	2	0
The trench master *per diem*	6	8
The master of the carriages *per diem*	4	0
Master carttakres the piece *per diem*		
Four clerks, at the piece		
The quarter master *per diem*	10	0
Six furriers at the piece		
The scoutmaster *per diem*	6	8
Two light-horse at 16*d.* each	2	8
The judge general *per diem*	2	8
The entertainment of the officers of the regiment		
The colonel, being a nobleman, *per diem*	20	0
He being a knight or nobleman's son *per diem*	13	4
Lieutenant-colonel *per diem*	6	8

Authentick Advices having been received, in 1592 *and* 1593, *that King* Philip *meditated to take a Revenge, for the Defeat of his invincible Armada, and to invade* England, *by the way of* Scotland, *the Great* ELIZABETH *made the following remarkable Speech to her Parliament; which should be reflected on by many amongst us, who have been too tardy in doing their Duty to the Publick in the present Crisis.*

Queen ELIZABETH's *Speech to both Houses of Parliament*, April 10, 1593.

THIS kingdom hath had many wise, noble, and victorious princes: I will not compare with any of them for wisdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but saving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, sincerity, and justice, *I will compare with any prince that ever you had or shall have.*—It may be thought simplicity in me, that all this time of my reign, I have not sought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath served me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakness in that respect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things so obtained: That hath only held me from such attempts. And I must say, my mind was never to invade my neighbours, or to usurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a just prince.—Yet the king of *Spain* doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars, in which he doth me the greatest wrong that can be; for my conscience doth not accuse my thoughts, wherein I have done him the least injury; but I am persuaded in my conscience, if he knew what I know, he himself would be sorry for the wrong that he hath done me.—I fear not all his threatnings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not stir me; for though he come against me with a greater power than ever was his *invincible navy*, I doubt not (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust) but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage against him, for *my cause is just.*—I heard say, when he attempted his last invasion, some upon the sea coast forsook their towns, and flew up higher into the country, and left all naked and exposed to his entrance. *But I swear unto you by God*, if I knew those persons, or of any that shall do so hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to so fearful in so urgent a cause.—The subsidies you gave me I accept thankfully, *if you give me your good-wills with them*; but if the necessity of the time, and your preservations did not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that the sum is not so much, but that it is needful for a prince to have so much always lying in her coffers, for your defence in time of need, and not to be driven to *get it* when we should *use it.*—You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your countries, I require you to take care *that the people be well armed, and in readiness upon all occasions.* You that

that be judges and juſtices of the peace, I command and ſtraightly charge you, that you ſee the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws when we have put life into them.

PREMIUMS *of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p.* 367.

PREMIUMS *to encourage and improve Manufactures, Machines, &c.*

FOR making the largeſt quantity of the crapes, commonly uſed for mourning hatbands, ſcarves, &c. nearly equal in goodneſs to the beſt foreign crapes, not leſs than 100 yards, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 30l.—For making a piece of drugget, of the ſame quality and neareſt in price to a pattern which will be delivered by the regiſter of the ſociety, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1760, 20l. The length of the piece to be not leſs than 30 yards, the breadth about 21 inches. N. B. The perſon who gained the firſt premium laſt year will not be admitted as a claimant for this year's premium.—A premium of 100l. will be given for the firſt year, 50l. for the ſecond year, and 25l a year for the three ſucceeding years, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt erect and exerciſe a ſaw-mill capable of ſawing timber into uſeful planks and ſcantlings.—To the perſon who ſhall invent or produce to the ſociety, on or before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760, the beſt model of a tide-mill, made by a ſcale of at leaſt one inch to a foot, and capable of being tried by water, in which, from the proper height and width of the water wheel, the number, ſize, and poſition of its floats or ladles, and the juſt application of the water to the ſame, of the firſt drawing, and all the intermediate heights of 12 feet down to a four foot head or fall, meaſuring from the bottom of the conduit to the top of the water, and the moſt proper and ſimple conſtruction of the gears, to move or drive the ſtones or other work of the mill, the greateſt effect which ſhall be produced in proportion to the quantity of water expended, 50l.—To the perſon who ſhall invent, and produce to the ſociety on or before the firſt Tueſday in April, 1760, the beſt model of a wind mill, in which the number, form, ſize, and poſitions of the ſails are ſuch as produce the greateſt effects from the action of the wind in all its various velocities, and the machinery of the whole ſuch as to communicate, in the moſt ſimple manner, a proper uniform motion to the ſhaft of the mill in all the variations of the wind's velocity: The model to be made by a ſcale of one inch to a foot, 50l.—For marbling the greateſt quantity of paper, equal in goodneſs to the beſt marbled paper imported, not leſs than one ream, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1760, 10l.—For making the greateſt quantity of paper, and beſt in quality, from ſilk rags alone, not leſs than two reams of white paper, and five reams of paper of a light brown colour, neareſt and moſt agreeable to the colour of a pattern which will be delivered by the regiſter of the ſociety, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in April, 1760, 20l. For the 2d greateſt quantity, and beſt in quality, not leſs than two reams of white, and five reams of the light brown colour, 10l. For the 3d ditto, not leſs than the above quantity, 5l.—For diſcovering and producing, on or before the 1ſt Tueſday in November next, the moſt effectual, eaſy, expeditious, and cheap method, whereby the various colours out of a large quantity of ſilk rags may be readily diſcharged, yet the fibres of the ſilk may ſtill keep their ſtrength firm as before, and be no ways rendered unfit for the purpoſe of making ſilk paper, and on condition that ſuch method may be publiſhed for the benefit of the paper manufacturer, 10l. N. B. All perſons are deſired to ſave their ſilk rags.—To the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt block of a ſhip, to draw 17 feet water (depth of keel included) and to be 650 tons burthen, with thoſe two properties united in the greateſt degree, 50l. Alſo, to the perſon who ſhall produce the beſt block, on the ſame principles, of 12 feet draught of water, and 380 tons, 30l. Each block to be made by a quarter ſcale, that is a quarter of an inch to a foot. The bodies of the blocks of each ſize to be hollowed and worked nearly to the ſame ſcantling or thickneſs which the timber and planks together of ſhips of ſuch burthens reſpectively uſually are. The keel of the larger ſize not exceeding one foot, four inches: The keel of the leſs not to exceed one foot. Each block to have the knee of the head, or cutwater, as well as the rudder, fix'd to it. A deck to be fixed in each, with a hatchway large enough to paſs the hand through, to ſhift her load or ballaſt for trimming her; and a maſt of proportionable dimenſions to be fixed in each, for making the experiments neceſſary to aſcertain her ſtiffneſs. The bottoms to be painted with white paint, up to the ſailing water line, which is to be marked in feet upon the ſtem and poſt. The wales not to be raiſed, but to be expreſſed in black paint, and no decorations to be allowed, except in paint only. The configuration of the body, and every circumſtance not preſcribed above, is left to the judgment, genius, and choice of the artiſt. The angle at which the ſtiffneſs will be tried is to be 20 degrees of inclination from the perpendicular, that which requires moſt force to heel her to that angle being accounted the ſtiffeſt. Each candidate muſt produce his block to the ſociety, with an exact draught thereof, and his reaſons in writing why he prefers that particular form, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March 1760, and the trial to be on (or as

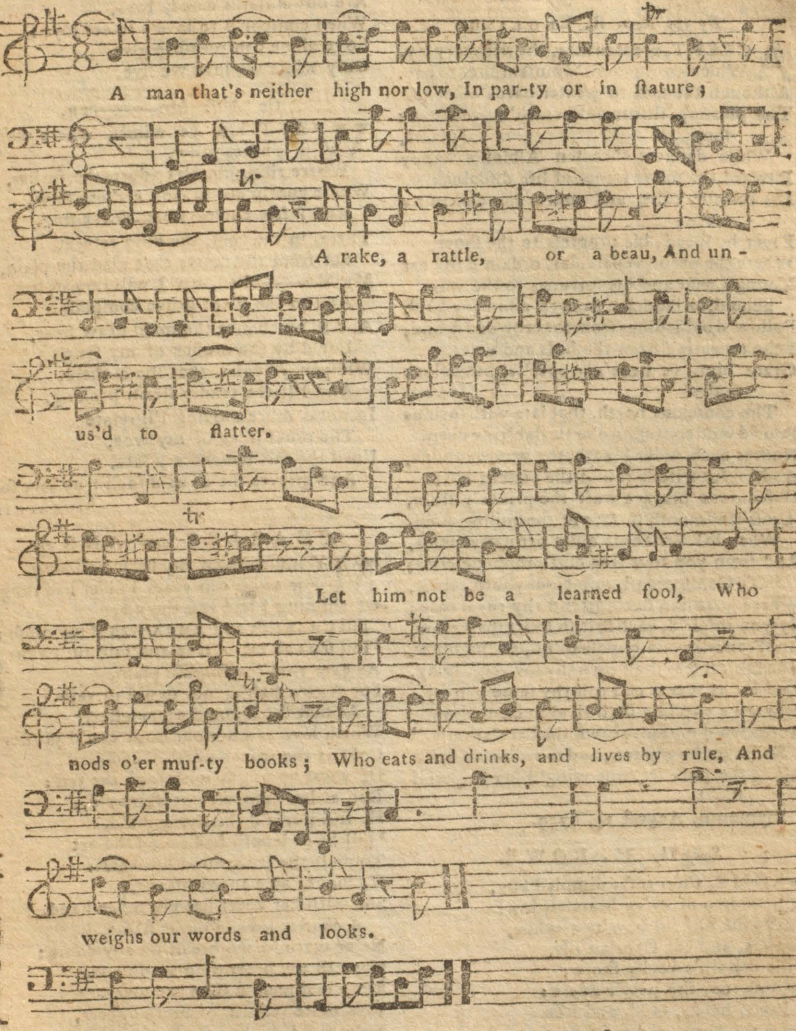
near as may be to) the 1st of May following. A method of trial will be contrived by the society, in order to determine which has the greatest share, or maximum, of both qualities taken together, so that a deficiency in either property, shall be ballanced by a proportionable excellence in the other. If no more than one candidate for each kind do offer; or in case no more than one model in each kind be thought, by the society, to answer their description, or be worthy of trial; then such candidate or model, in either kind, to be intitled to 15l. The candidates are to take notice, that the tonnage, weight of the body, ballast, mast, yards, stores, provisions, &c. included, are to bring the ship down to her sailing water line.—For the finest spun yarn, from flax of English growth, not less than six pounds weight, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in February, 1760, 10l.—20l. will be given to any parish, within the bills of mortality, in whose workhouse the greatest quantity of wheat shall be ground into meal, with hand-mills worked by the poor, in proportion to the number maintained therein, which meal shall be consumed in the said workhouse, or sold out to other persons: Satisfactory proof to be made thereof on or before the 2d Tuesday in February, 1760. For the 2d greatest quantity, in like manner, 15l. For the 3d ditto, 10l.—To the masters or mistresses, or those who under any denomination superintend the labour of the poor in workhouses, the following premiums will be given, viz. For spinning the best worsted yarn, in any workhouse wherein the poor are not let to farm, not less than 500 lb. wt. (fit for the use of weavers) which shall, on or before the 3d Tuesday in February, 1760, be proved to have been spun therein, between the present date and that day, by such poor persons only as shall have been there relieved, 20l.—For spinning not less than 1000 lb. wt. of linnen yarn, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trade in the lower branches of weaving) in any such workhouse, and by such poor persons as above, within the time aforesaid, sufficient samples to be produced, 20l. to the best deserving.—For spinning not less than 200 lb. wt. of the finest linnen yarn (fit for the principal branches of weaving) for making stockings, or to be used as sewing thread: The time and conditions as above-mentioned, 20l.—For spinning not less than 500 lb. wt. of cotton yarn, nearer to the sort called Surat or Turkey cotton yarn, in any workhouse: Time and conditions as above, 20l.—For causing to be knit, within the time above-mentioned, in the workhouse of any parish whose poor are not farmed out, by not less than 20 women and children, the largest quantity, in proportion to the number so employed, of white, low-priced, slight worsted hose for women, from yarn spun in the said workhouse; such hose to weigh about 3 lb. per dozen, and each stocking to measure full 23 inches in the leg, and nine inches in the foot, and to be knit from two threads of soft worsted, spun on the short wheel, called the Canterbury or Leicester wheel, 20l.—N. B. The premium will be given for the greatest number of such hose as come nearest to a pattern to be given by the society, in proportion of one dozen at least, for each woman and child. For the 2d parcel, in quantity and quality, of the like hose, on the same conditions, 10l.—For causing to be knit, on the above conditions, the best and largest quantity of the like worsted hose, of the same size, and about the same weight, but knit from three threads, the long wheel spinning, 15l. For the 2d parcel, ditto in quantity and goodness, 10l. The hose must be produced to the society, or to such persons as they shall appoint to examine the same; and must be made, as near as can be, to samples of each sort, which will be delivered by the register, to any person who shall apply by a subscriber. N. B. Certificates will be required from the masters, mistresses, or superintendants of such workhouses as are candidates for spinning or knitting, specifying the number, sex, and ages of the poor maintained in their respective workhouses, distinguishing such of them as are employed therein, and the justness of the samples delivered in, and also a certificate or certificates, from the rector, vicar, or curate, and from the overseers of the poor of the parish where each workhouse is situated, that they have respectively examined into the facts certified by such master or other person, believe the same to be true, and that the poor have been treated, in the mean time, with humanity and compassion. No person will be intitled to more than one of the above premiums.—To such parish or parishes as shall seperately or jointly set up, open, or regulate workhouses, for the relief and employment of their poor, upon the plan lately printed and published by Mr. Bailey, and shall, before the 3d Wednesday in February 1760, lay before the society, in writing, an account or narrative of their proceedings, with such remarks, as their experience in the execution of the said plan shall point out, as material for the improvement thereof, or for remedying any defects therein: To the parish or parishes which, in managing their workhouse, shall appear to the society to have kept the nearest to the said plan, to have made the most effectual trials thereof, and to have suggested the best remarks for improvements to be made upon it, 15ol. And to such other parish or parishes, as shall, in the judgment of the society, stand in the 2d degree of merit, on the like account, 10ol.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

☞ *Our correspondents shall all be obliged in due Time: Their valuable favours we acknowledge with gratitude; but the important affairs that occur, and cannot be postponed, oblige us to trespass upon their patience, notwithstanding we have long been forced to increase our quantity.*

A

The WORDS *by a* LADY.



2.

Let him be eaſy, free, and gay,
Of dancing never tir'd,
Have ſomething always ſmart to ſay,
Yet ſilent when requir'd.
Let him be rich, not covetous,
Nor gen'rous to exceſs,
Willing that I ſhould keep the purſe,
And pleaſe my ſelf in dreſs.

3.

A little courage let him have,
From inſults to protect me;
Provided he is not ſo brave
As e'er to contradict me.
Ten thouſand pounds a year I like,
But if ſo much can't be,
You ſeven from the ten may ſtrike,
I'll be content with three.

4.

His face, no matter if 'tis plain;
But let it not be fair:
The man is ſure my heart to gain,
Who can with this compare.
And if ſome lord ſhou'd chance agree
With this above deſcription,
Tho' I'm not fond of quality,
It ſhall be no objection.

Occaſioned

Occasioned by PRINCE EDWARD's *embarking, to join the Fleet off* Brest.

By the Rev. R. ENGLISH.

ACCEPT, great prince, the tributary lay,
Which an unpractis'd muse aspires to pay.
Although the task to greater bards belong,
The pleasing theme invites th' advent'rous song. [plains,
While dangers threaten Albion's happy
Edward the softer scenes of life disdains;
His country calls, and courts can charm no more;
Eager he speeds his progress to the shore,
Where the proud vessel rides, ordain'd to bear
Young Cæsar and his fortunes to the war.
Behold, he launches from th' admiring land,
Follow'd by blessings from the crowded strand;
Echo repeating from the hills and vales,
Grant him, ye heav'nly pow'rs, propitious gales! [sweep
The conscious north, that late with furious
Pour'd wild confusion o'er the lab'ring deep,
Hushes each ruder breath, the waves subside,
And joyful tritons round the vessel glide;
Obsequious breezes waft the princely train,
'Cross the smooth surface of the smiling main.
When lo! Britannia quits her native skies,
And from yon tow'ring cliff prophetic cries;
"To Gallia's coast, auspicious youth, repair,
Where guardian fleets attend thy royal care;
By you inspir'd, each British heart shall glow,
And France, in vain, oppose th' impending blow.
The subject seas shall own thy sov'reign sway,
And far as waves can roll thy fame convey.
Edward's exploits shall rival ancient days,
And rescu'd nations crown the hero's praise."
So spoke the goddess, and to realms of light
Along the pure expanse wing'd her imperial flight.

Plymouth, August 14, 1759.

Sung by Mr. LOWE.

COME, thou rosy, dimpled boy,
Source of ev'ry heartfelt joy!
Leave the blissful bow'rs a-while,
Paphos, and the Cyprian isle,
Visit Britain's rocky shore;
Britons too, thy pow'r adore:
Britons, hardy, bold, and free,
Own thy laws, and yield to thee.
Source of ev'ry heartfelt joy,
Come, thou rosy, dimpled boy!

Haste to Sylvia, haste away,
This is thine, and Hymen's day;
Bid her thy soft bondage wear,
Bid her for love's rites prepare;
Let the nymphs, with many a flow'r,
Deck the sacred nuptial bow'r;
Thither lead the lovely fair,
And let Hymen too be there:
This is thine and Hymen's day,
Haste to Sylvia, haste away.

Only while we love we live,
Love alone can pleasure give;
Pow'r and pomp, and tinsel state,
Those false pageants of the great,
Crowns and sceptres, envy'd things,
And the pride of eastern kings,
Are but childish empty toys,
When compar'd to love's sweet joys:
Love alone can pleasure give,
Only while we love we live.

On Miss Mo——TH.

WAFT me, ye winds, where woodbines grow,
Where rising flow'rs adorn the spring,
Where gently murm'ring riv'lets flow,
And softly cooing stock-doves sing.
There, in the cool, the kind retreat,
Far from the sports that glad the plain,
My Mo——th's scorn I will repeat,
And to the silent grove complain.
And if by chance the maid draw near,
Lur'd by the musick of my song;
Whisper, ye gales, that she is there,
And I'll the tender strain prolong.
In notes more moving I'll relate
The cruel story of my woe,
Until the fair lament my fate,
And grieves she's as us'd such true love so.

MUZAPHIL.

CHARLES *and* ANNA.

MY muse asleep, my harp unstrung,
For twice ten years I ne'er had sung:
Of rhiming I had lost the use,
'Till CHARLES and ANNA wak'd my muse:
'Till CHARLES, a true and faithful swain
As ever trod the English plain,
For ANNA sigh'd, nor sigh'd in vain.
At first she slighted every offer,
Which love and honour both cou'd proffer;
Cold as the frozen north, her breast,
Of vows and sighs withstood the test:
But, at her coldness not dismay'd,
He still pursu'd the flying maid,
'Till he at length had found the art
To melt the ice around her heart:
No longer able to withstand,
She with her heart has giv'n her hand.
A chaster love, a purer flame,
Ne'er warm'd the breast of any dame:
Nor can the heart of man discover
More real passion than her lover.
Joys more refin'd, or more sincere,
Ne'er fill'd the breast of any pair:
How, then, can such a flame expire,
Where love and virtue both conspire
To blow the coals, and feed the fire?

Bath, Aug. 4, 1759.

Upon the late Endeavours *against Mr* PITT.

——BUT what more oft in nations grown corrupt,
And by their vices brought to servitude,
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease, than strenuous liberty;
And to despise, or envy, or suspect
Whom God hath of his special favour rais'd
As their deliverer; if he ought begin,
How frequent to desert him, and at last
To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds.

Tryfull. SAMSON AGONISTES.

To

To the MANES *of Mr.* HANDEL.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

TO mourn o'er thee, I call not on the nine,
Nor wait for influence at Apollo's shrine;
Vain fictions! O for David's sacred string!
Who but a muse divine of thee should sing?—
Fall'n thy slow-wasting tenement of clay,
Back to the stars thy spirit wing'd her way;
For heav'n indulgent only lent thee here,
Our pangs to soften, and our griefs to chear;
Our jarring passions sweetly to controul,
And lift to extasy th' aspiring soul.
O wondrous sounds, thine from yon region came, [inflame!
And hence, thus strongly, they each breast
Such strains thou heard'st at thy return to skies,
When the Messiah bless'd thy ravish'd eyes.
Cherubs, in his high praise, thy anthems sung,
And heav'n with thy great hallelujahs rung.

POLLY CHAMP.

Her lavish nature did at first adorn,
With Pallas *soul in* Cytherea's *form.*
COWLEY.

SOmetimes, tho' rare, a woman we may find,
Complete in person, and complete in mind:
Such saw the muse, when, in a *boxen shade,*
By pow'rs divine, a form divine was made;
When Pallas, Venus, and the graces strove
To strike a pattern for creating Jove.
The graces first their mutual help bestow,
Teach the soft breast to heave, the neck to grow:
Then turn the taper waist with curious art,
And sweet proportion to the whole impart:
So just each organ, and each nerve so neat,
Venus confess'd the symmetry complete;
Then kiss'd the image, and her hand she lent,
To colour all with nature's beauteous teint.
For much may beauty heighten ev'ry grace,
And much the painter mend the pencil's face.
Next Pallas came (for Pallas should be there
T'inspire with mental energy the fair:)
She said, no beauty takes a wise man's sight
Without a soul to give that beauty light:
The limner's paint in darkness cannot charm,
Nor, without virtue, can the fairest form.
So thought the blue-ey'd goddess as she stood
The work admiring, and pronounc'd it good;
Then strait impress'd with wisdom's sacred stamp,
On the fair figure—charming POLLY CHAMP.
Aug. 2, 1759. OCTHAI.

Why LOVERS *are* POETS.

LOVERS and poets are by all allow'd
To feed on thin and unsubstantial food;
Bards oft for dinner pore o'er musty books,
And lovers swear they live on pleasant looks;
Perhaps 'tis owing to a food so light
Lovers turn wits, and are so prone to write.
Strand. W. G.

Wrote on a beautiful young LADY's Snuff-Box.

WHAT secret charm is there in me,
More than the scissars, knife, or twee,
That lovers always on me seize?
Can I procure them any ease?
Or do I, hostage like, remain,
'Till further favours they obtain?
I almost think that I have gone
In a few years to twenty-one,
By whom I was as much ador'd,
As papists do a wooden lord——.
T. G.

Wrote extempore, in the LONDON MAGAZINE *for* December *last, under the Verses on* Four Ladies, *occasioned by a Meeting at* Stratford upon Avon.

MISTAKEN bard, to think your pray'r
Shall to the gods ascend;——
For by commending *all* the fair,
You *all* of them offend.
T. G.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

SUNDAY, July 15.

A HOUSE was consumed by lightning, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

At Canterbury was caught a very fine sturgeon, which weighed upwards of a hundred weight, and was seven feet two inches long (see our last Vol. p. 311, 313)

SATURDAY, 28.

Sailed from Plymouth, the Hero man of war, Capt. Edgecumbe, having prince Edward on board, in company with the Venus, Pallas, Acteon, Sapphire, and Southampton frigates, to join Sir Edward Hawke's fleet (see p. 393.) [His royal highness, on the 2d inst. arrived in the bay, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy by the fleet, and complimented by all the admirals and captains, according to their seniority.]

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

At a numerous committee for building the new bridge, a motion was made by Sir Robert Ladbroke, and unanimously agreed to by the committee, "That the thanks of this committee be given to Mr. Paterson, for his particular assistance in obtaining the act of parliament for a new bridge, and his zeal

zeal and attention to promote the means for carrying the act into execution." (See p. 392.)

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, at the head of the allied army, routed M. Contades, though his army was greatly ſuperior; for a full account of which battle ſee p. 438. We have, to gratify the curioſity of our readers, procured the annexed plan of the battle.—REFERENCES. A Minden.—B The Weſer.—C The French army, the night before the battle.—D A battery, from which they cannonaded the right wing of the allied army, near Hille.—E The French forming to attack the corps of general Wangenheim.—F A riſing ground, behind which G Wangenheim was poſted, with a ſtrong advanced guard.—H Batteries, from which the allies flanked the French, and did great execution.—I The allied army.—K A farm-houſe, called Dortſtenhauſen, with ſome entrenchments.—L Poſition of the right wing of the allies, when the French began the fire from the battery D and prince Ferdinand drew them to the left.—M Corps of 10,000 men, under the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, filing off to attack the duke de Briſac at Coveldt, on the Werra, or Regan.—N Corps under the duke de Briſac.—O The moraſs.—P The French army, after their defeat, on the other ſide of Minden.

THURSDAY, 2.

Was heard before the lords of appeal, the cauſe of the San Antonio e Almas, Francisco Xavier da Coſta, maſter, taken in her voyage from Nantz to Liſbon, by the Hercules privateer, of London, Patrick Campbel, commander, and the Drake privateer, of Briſtol, Robert Richardſon, commander. The ſhip appearing inconteſtably a Portugueze ſhip, and the treaty of 1654, making the cargoes on board ſuch ſhips free in Europe, they decreed the ſaid treaty with Portugal a ſubſiſting treaty, reverſed the decree given in the admiralty court, and reſtored the ſhip and goods, condemning the captors in coſts in the proceſs (ſee p. 394.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the governors of St. Luke's hoſpital; the collection amounted to 214l. 16s.

Birmingham. A fire happened at Bengworth in Worceſterſhire, by which 12 houſes were deſtroyed

SATURDAY, 4.

A ſturgeon, 6 feet in length, was taken near Woolwich, and the ſame day was, by order of the lord mayor, made a preſent of to his majeſty, by the water-bailiff.

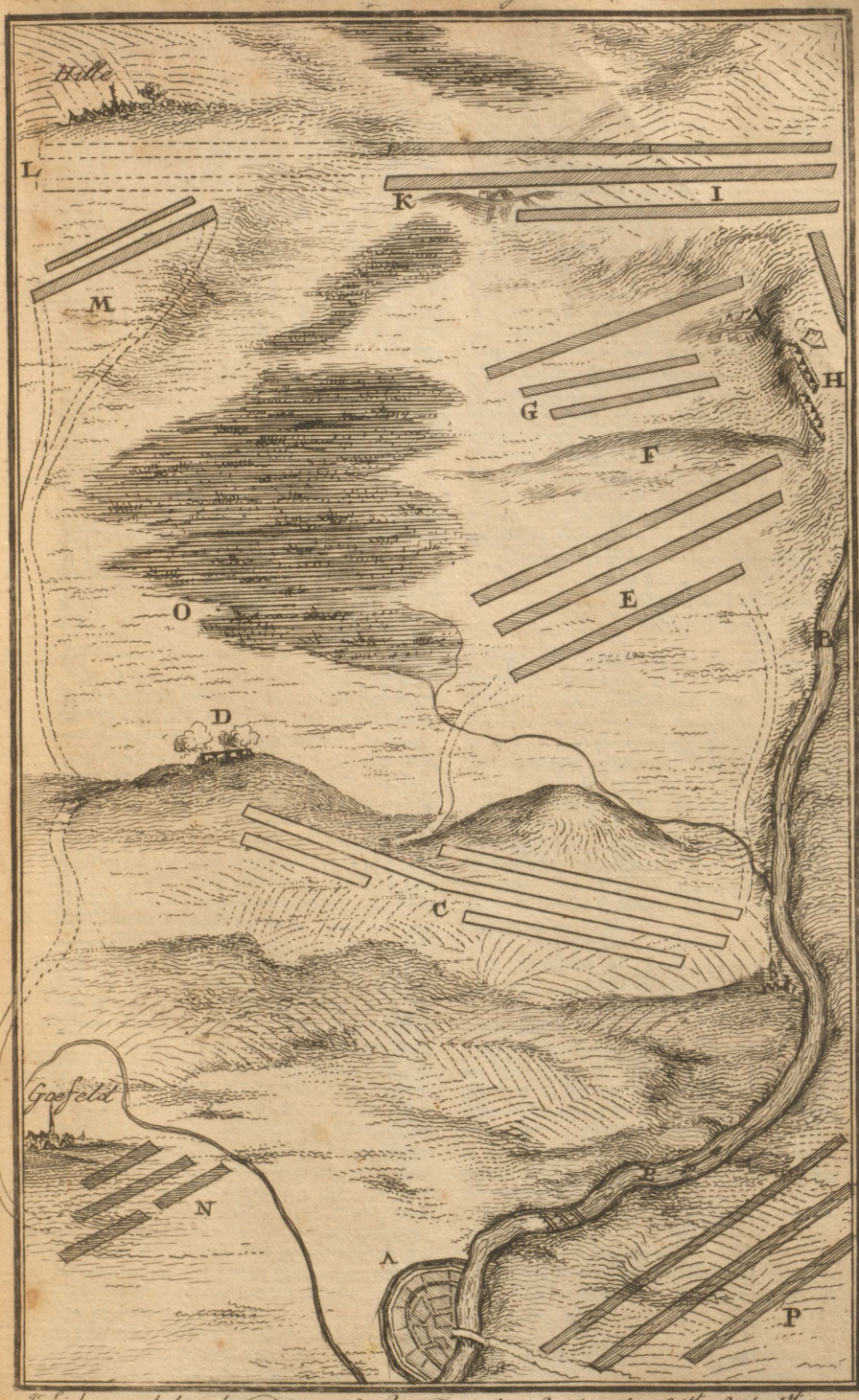
Oxford. The Right Hon. the earl of Weſtmorland, chancellor of this univerſity, having received a letter from the king of Pruſſia (written with his majeſty's own hand) expreſſing his thanks for the preſent lately made him from hence, of the new volume of lord Clarendon's hiſtory; the ſame has been communicated to the vice-chancellor, and on Saturday laſt was read to the doctors and maſters in full convocation. And, the ſame day, the ſeal was affixed to a letter to the king of Naples, containing the thanks of the univerſity, for a preſent lately received from his Neapolitan majeſty, of two large volumes in folio, being the hiſtory of the curioſities and antiquities diſcovered at Portici.

TUESDAY, 7.

Whitehall. On Saturday laſt the Hon. major-general Barrington, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the iſland of Guadalupe, arrived from that place at Portſmouth, on board his majeſty's ſhip the Roebuck, and immediately diſpatched lieutenant-colonel Skeen, his aid de camp, to the Right Hon. Mr. ſecretary Pitt, with the capitulations of the iſland of Marigalante, which ſurrendered on the 26th of May, to his majeſty's arms, upon the ſame terms which had been granted to the iſlands of Guadalupe and Grand Terre. [All accounts from Guadalupe continue to extol the fertility and value of that iſland, and ſay, that if the merits of that conqueſt were well examined, with Grand Terre, and the appendages now annexed, it would be found a much ſuperior acquiſition to Martinico; at leaſt, the French are more injured in their ſugar trade than if Martinico had only fallen. There is likewiſe one circumſtance, which is not generally known, that has tended to diminiſh the figure which Guadalupe would otherwiſe have made, viz. that the inhabitants were obliged to ſend all their produce to Martinico, before it went to Europe, no ſhips being allowed to go from Guadalupe directly to France; ſo that we formerly heard but little of its trade, it being included in that of Martinico, whoſe importance it thus aſſiſted to aggrandize, at the expence of its own character. This embargo on their trade, the people of Guadalupe will now be relieved from, and hence will become the more contented with their new maſters and government, when they experience the great advantages which they derive from their preſent connections. The town of Baſſe Terre is a chaos of ruins, but the inhabitants have taken poſſeſſion of their ſhattered houſes, and are about to repair them. In the mean time, they have built temporary huts to defend themſelves from the weather and rains, which now begin to fall in great plenty. The French there demonſtrate their peculiar happy diſpoſition in accommodating themſelves to the times; for thoſe who have been reduced from a ſtate of affluence to indigence, who but lately had their palaces to range in, and have now the world to commence a new, crawl into theſe little ſheds with the ſame gaiety and chearfulneſs as they were wont to do in their moſt undiſturbed proſperity.]

FRIDAY, 10.

Kenſington. Whereas his majeſty was pleaſed, by his order in council of the 11th of July laſt, to declare and order (amongſt other



H. Eichman del: A Plan of the Battle of Mundeny 1st of Aug.

other things) that all such of his faithful subjects, who should from and after that time inlist themselves as soldiers in his land service, should not be sent out of Great-Britain, and should be intitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war, if they should chuse it. And whereas doubts have arisen, with respect to the extent and meaning of his majesty's said order,—his majesty doth therefore hereby declare, that the conditions therein contained, are not meant or intended to extend to such who shall inlist themselves in Great-Britain, to serve in regiments abroad, whether Ireland or elsewhere, or to such who may chuse to inlist in any of his majesty's corps, in the usual manner, without limitation of time, or place of service (see p. 393.)

The bounties and rewards to seamen and able-bodied landmen, that shall enter themselves on board of his majesty's ships, are to be continued to be paid till the 29th of September next (see p. 394.)

TUESDAY, 14.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the lord mayor acquainted them, that he had called that court to deliberate on a proposition of great consequence to the service of their king and country, and hoped that the result would be such as should do honour to the city, by proving the sincerity of their professions to his majesty. Whereupon the court resolved and ordered, among other considerations, That voluntary subscriptions should be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to such persons as shall enter into his majesty's service, and that the city subscribe 100ol. for that purpose; and a committee of 12 aldermen and 24 commoners, was appointed to attend at Guildhall, to dispose of the said bounty-money to the persons applying for the same; and that one alderman and two commoners be a quorum sufficient to transact business: And as a farther encouragement, every person so entering, shall be intitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end; and Sir James Hodges, the town clerk, was ordered by the court to wait upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt with the said resolutions, and desire him to inform his majesty of the same. Some of the committee are to wait upon lord Ligonier, to desire him to send proper officers to Guildhall, to receive such persons as shall be inlisted. At the said court a motion was made and agreed to, that the persons who shall contract for building the new bridge, may be allowed to employ journeymen for that purpose that are non-freemen; and the vacant ground at Black-friars, is ordered to be enclosed, for the convenience of the workmen.

The town-clerk having, according to the above order, waited upon the Right Hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, that gentleman, the next day, sent the following letter.

August, 1759.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

My Lord, Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

Having, in consequence of the desire of the court of common-council, had the honour to lay before the king, their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able bodied men as shall inlist themselves at the Guildhall of London, to serve in his majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his majesty's orders in council; I am commanded, by the king, to acquaint your lordship, (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication) that his majesty thanks the city of London for this fresh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government.—I am farther commanded, by the king, to express his majesty's most entire satisfaction, in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of London, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the security of the colonies, the trade and navigation of Great-Britain.

I am, with great truth and respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble servant,
W. PITT.

[Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, the lord mayor, alderman Beckford, and William Belchier, Esq; have each subscribed 100l. the cloth-workers company 300l. the goldsmith's company 500l. and the apothecary's 100l. to carry these laudable resolutions into execution.]

WEDNESDAY, 15.

At a meeting of the committee for carrying into execution the act of parliament for erecting a bridge at Black-friars, it appeared, by the lists, that the sum subscribed for that purpose, amounted to 204,100l. which is 60,100l. more than was wanted for the necessary occasion (see p. 392.)

THURSDAY, 16.

A chapter of the garter was held at Kensington, when his serene highness prince Ferdinand was elected a knight of that most noble order.

Orders were received, at the custom-house at Liverpool, to admit sugars, and other produce of the island of Guadalupe, to be entered as sugars of the British plantations; and the Sarah, Capt. Taylor, has brought to that market, the first parcel of Guadalupe sugars imported into England, since the conquest of that island.

A house was consumed by fire, in Old Bond-street.

FRIDAY, 17.

The Minerva brought into Plymouth, five French barks, laden with ammunition, which were taken off Brest, by the Pallas.

SATURDAY, 18.

Whitehall. Among the papers which were taken at Detmold, on the 7th instant, by his majesty's light troops, an original

letter is found, from the marſhal duc de Belleiſle to marſhal Contades, dated Verſailles, July 23, 1759, in which there is the following paſſage.

"I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late: It is, however, very important, and very eſſential, that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that is to ſay, hay, ſtraw, oats, for the winter, bread-corn, cattle, horſes, and even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war muſt not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be neceſſary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, to make a downright deſart before the the line of the quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impoſſibility of approaching us: At the ſame time reſerving for ourſelves a bare ſubſiſtence on the route, which may be the moſt convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up, or ſeize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cauſe the greateſt aſſiduity to be uſed; in preparing what is neceſſary for having all your troops, without exception, well cloathed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every reſpect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it ſhall be adviſeable for the king's political and military affairs, you may be well able to aſſemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offenſively, and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the ſatisfaction to ſhew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all ſeaſons, when they have ſuch a general as you are, and a miniſter of the department of war, that can foreſee, and concert matters with the general.

You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that what I ſay to you may become not only uſeful and honourable, but perhaps even neceſſary, with reſpect to what you know, and of which I ſhall ſay more in my private letter."

M. DUC DE BELLEISLE.

MONDAY, 20.

The Jamaica fleet, about 60 ſail, arrived in the Downs.

The committee, at Guildhall, to give a bounty of five guineas to each of thoſe perſons who ſhould voluntarily offer themſelves for his majeſty's ſervice, met, when a great number were enliſted into the regiment of old buffs and each man had alſo a certificate from the town-clerk, that upon producing a teſtimonial of his good behaviour from a general officer, he would be entitled to the freedom of this city, without fee or reward.

TUESDAY, 21.

Eleven houſes were conſumed by fire, in Cherry-tree alley, Bunhill row.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A quantity of powder blew up, in South-Sea Caſtle, near Portſmouth, by which part of the fort was deſtroyed, and many lives were loſt.

THURSDAY, 23.

The Friendſhip, Thompſon, arrived from Jamaica, with about 500 hogſheads of ſugar on board, by ſome accident blew up at the Hope Point, by which ſeveral lives were loſt. There were on board, when the misfortune happened, between 30 and 40 people, amongſt whom 18 young creolians, that were coming here for education, the mate's wife and two children.

MONDAY, 26.

Admiral Rodney, in the Deptford of 50 guns, with two frigates, and ſix bomb-ketches, ſailed from Spithead, for the coaſt of France.

In the late liſts of the militia, Carmarthenſhire (George Rice, Eſq; lord-lieutenant) is repreſented without a militia. But the truth is, that the militia of that county was raiſed before the paſſing of the act for enforcing the firſt new militia act, and has long been complete (ſee p. 350)

There was lately tried, at Weſtminſter, before lord chief juſtice Willes (by a ſpecial jury) a cauſe, wherein Mr. Nickleſon, of Poole, was Plaintiff, and Capt. Forteſcue, of the Prince Edward man of war, defendant, for impreſſing the men out of the Thomas and Elizabeth, from Newfoundland to Poole, in conſequence of which the ſaid ſhip was loſt; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 1000l. and coſts of ſuit.

Account of the Succeſs of the Whale Fiſhery *this Year.*

WHALES.

Seahorſe	1	Providence	0
Mediterranean	1	Mary	0
Commerce	1	Sarah	1
Lion	0	Thomas	2
Young Eagle	3	Redding	0
Coronation	2	Adriatick	0
Cumberland	0	Parnaſſus	1
Weymo'(2600 ſeals)	2	Terror	1
Hope (2300 dit,)	1	Britann.(3800 ſeals)	0
Henrietta	0	Threſſer	0
Duke of Bedford	0		

All the above ſhips belong to the port of London. Five ſhips belonging to Newcaſtle, have got nine whales; three ſhips belonging to Hull, have got nine whales, and one Liverpool ſhip hath two whales, &c.

The Dundee, Chien, is arrived at Dundee with two fiſh. The Leith ſhips caught one each; North Star, of Dunbar, and Prince of Wales, of ditto, one each; Endeavour, of ditto, none; Riſing Sun, of Anſtruther, one, and Hawke, of ditto, none; City of Aberdeen, one; Borrowſtonneſs ſhips, none.

The fiſhery has been unſucceſsful this ſeaſon, and ſeveral ſhips have been loſt. Four of the Dutch Greenland ſhips are arrived in the Texel with nine fiſh on board, and they have alſo been very unſucceſsful, ſeveral of their ſhips having been loſt.

The annual prizes given by the Hon. Edward Finch and Thomas Townſhend, members of the univerſity of Cambridge, were determined

determined in favour of Mr. Roberts, of King's-college, and Mr. Marſh, of Trinity-college, ſenior batchelors; and Mr. Tew, of King's-college, and Mr. Beadon, of St. John's-college, middle batchelors (ſee p. 219.)

ASSIZES. At Wincheſter two, a ſhop-keeper and an houſe-breaker, received ſentence of death, one of whom was reprieved. At Saliſbury one, for ſheep-ſtealing, who was reprieved. At Maidſtone two, one for the highway, and a girl for burglary, who was reſpited. At Lewes, a ſmuggler for murder, who was executed as uſual. At Kingſton one, for horſe-ſtealing, and one for murder, who was executed. At Chemsford two, one for horſe-ſtealing, and the other for returning from tranſportation; the former was reprieved. At Worceſter five, two for horſe-ſtealing, one for ſheep ſtealing, one for privately ſtealing, and one for the highway, four of them are reprieved. At Cambridge, a horſe-ſtealer, who was reprieved. At Bury, a horſe-ſtealer, who was reprieved. At Hereford one, for ſheep ſtealing. At Durham one. At Norwich one, for ſtealing a Bullock, who was reprieved. At Shrewſbury, Joſeph Darby and his two ſons, for the murder of John Walker, in the execution of his office as a bailiff, at their houſe near Hales Owen, who were executed. The two ſons were hung in chains near Hales Owen, and the old man's body was given to the ſurgeons for diſſection. The wife of Joſeph Darby, who was tried for being concerned in the ſaid murder, was acquitted (ſee p. 218.) At Exeter eight, ſeven of them for divers felonies and robberies, and an incendiary. At Stafford, a ſheep-ſtealer. At York three, two for burglary and felony, and one for murder, viz. Eugene Aram, who with Henry Terry, was tried for the murder of Daniel Clark, of Knareſbrough, who diſappeared on the 8th of February, 1744-5, having a little time before borrowed and bought on credit a large quantity of ſilver plate, a great number of watches, rings, and other things of value, for the ſake of which it was ſuppoſed he was murdered, no account ever having been got of him or them. Richard Houſeman, who was acquitted, was the evidence againſt him. Aram, in his defence, expatiated greatly on many innocent perſons ſuffering by the perjury of accomplices and circumſtantial evidence, and as ſuch recommended himſelf to the clemency of the judge and jury; who, on Houſeman's evidence, with corroborating circumſtances given by others, immediately brought him in guilty; and ſentence of death was paſſed upon him. On the day fixed for his execution he cut, with a razor which he had concealed in the cell ſome time before, the veins of his left arm a little above the elbow, and alſo a little above the wriſt, but miſſed the artery, by which, before it was diſcovered, he had loſt ſo much blood that he was rendered very weak. Surgeons were immediately ſent for, who ſtopped the bleeding, and he was carried to Tyburn (at which place he was ſenſible, though very feeble, and was there aſked if he had any thing to ſay, to which he anſwered, no) where he was executed, and his body carried to Knareſbrough foreſt, where it is hung in chains, in the neareſt part of it to that town, purſuant to his ſentence. Henry Terry was acquitted. The aſſizes for Hertfordſhire, Derbyſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wells, &c. proved to be maiden ones.

A Dutch Indiaman, which is arrived in the Texel, ſailed from the Cape the 21ſt of April, and on the 12th of May met three French men of war cruizing to the windward of St. Helena, in lat. 16, 40 N. (the Achilles of 64 guns, and the Syren and Saphire frigates of 30 guns each.) They chaſed three Engliſh Eaſt India ſhips homeward-bound, but could not come up with them.

As ſome boys were diverting themſelves lately, near Elgin, in Scotland, in looking for birds-neſts in the ruins of an old religious houſe near that place, called, My Lady's High Houſe, they diſcovered a quantity of gold coins, moſtly Scots coin, ſome of them coined in the reign of queen Mary during her marriage with lord Darnley, and bear their names decyphered; thoſe in the reign of James V. bear his effigies and his arms; and there are ſome of different ſizes that appear to have been coined in the reign of James VI. one of theſe is larger than a crown piece, and has on one ſide this inſcription, Jacobus VI. Dei gratia Rex Scotorum; and the Scots arms, with a double treſſure on the ſhield, reſembling a ſhip, with a ſloop, maſt, and ſails; on the other ſide, Florent ſcept piis regna; his Jova dat numeratque; with a croſs florée, adorned with crowns, and betwixt each branch of the crown a lion rampant crowned.—There are alſo a few foreign coins; ſome of theſe have Ludovicus Dei gratia Francorum Rex, with the French arms crowned on one ſide, and on the other, a croſs topped with flowers de luce, motto XPS REGNAT XPS VINCIT XPS IMPERAT; ſome, Henricus III. D. G. Franciæ et Pol. Rex; and ſome Spaniſh, with Fernandus Elizabet. Dei gratia.—The characters on the other ſide are ſomewhat obſcure, but thus much legible: Sub umbra——juvabunt. P—All the letters are Roman characters.

Cambletown, in Argyleſhire, June 14, 1759. This Day Robert Mitchell, in Saddale, aged 88, has in life of children, grand children, and great grand children, 200; he walks from Saddale to Cambeltown, which is eight miles, does buſineſs, and walks home at night.

On Thurſday the 2d inſtant, a farmer in Crſ-hill, near Haddington in Scotland, ſold new oats for 8s. 6d. per boll. The oats were neither ſown nor plowed this year, but ſprung up from the ſhaking of the laſt crop: This has likewiſe happened in ſeveral

fields near Edinburgh. That oats ſhould remain in the ground all the winter, and thereafter come to full growth, and turn out a moſt plentiful crop, is ſo extraordinary, that the like has not happened in the memory of man, and can be attributed to nothing but the mildneſs of the ſeaſon.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to September 18.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, May 1. Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Deane, in eight days from Halifax, with whom came paſſenger the moſt unfortunate Richard Baron, late commander of the ſloop Dolphin, bound from Teneriff to New-York, who in a hard gale of wind on his paſſage, loſt his ſails and rigging; after which he was 115 days entirely deſtitute of proviſions of every kind, ſubſiſting on nothing but barnicles and graſs which grew on the veſſel: Reduced to the greateſt extremity, they were at laſt obliged, though with the utmoſt reluctance, to agree, to which they all conſented, that one ſhould die for the preſervation of the reſt; accordingly they caſt lots, and he whoſe unhappy fate it was to fall a victim, ſubmitted to be ſhot, and was their ſuſtenance for ſome time, till it pleaſed God to ſend to their relief Capt. Bradſhaw, bound from Plymouth to Halifax, who took the ſurvivors on board his ſhip, and carried them into that port.

Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, May 11. Laſt Monday, about two o'clock in the morning, we had an uncommon ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which produced ſome melancholy effects, as it has greatly damaged the Rev. Mr. Haven's meeting-houſe; the lightning ſtruck the ſteeple, and rending the ſpire in pieces quite down to the cupola, over the bell, deſcended in the north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly corner poſt; the former of which it ſhivered into ſmall ſtrips from end to end; and ſhattered one of the main poſts in the end of the houſe; it ſeems then to have moved horizontally upon the ſtones of the underpinning, as it has ſplit a conſiderable piece off a ſtone at the ſouth-weſt corner of the meeting houſe, and entered the ground at ten or fifteen feet diſtance, making two conſiderable holes: But it is pretty evident a part of it took its courſe northerly, as three cows and a hog were in the morning found dead on the north ſide of the meeting-houſe, two of which were in a ſtable about 60 feet from the ſteeple. The glaſs windows in the ſteeple are all broke; two caſements next the poſt which was ſplit to pieces were ſtove quite into the houſe, &c.

We have here a freſh inſtance of that marvellous power with which electric fire is endowed: This meeting-houſe ſeems particularly expoſed to the effects, as it is ſituated upon a ſmall elevation, which has on three ſides of it, not far diſtant, large quantities of water, which is a powerful non-electric: And as this is the ſecond or third time it has been ſtruck with lightning.

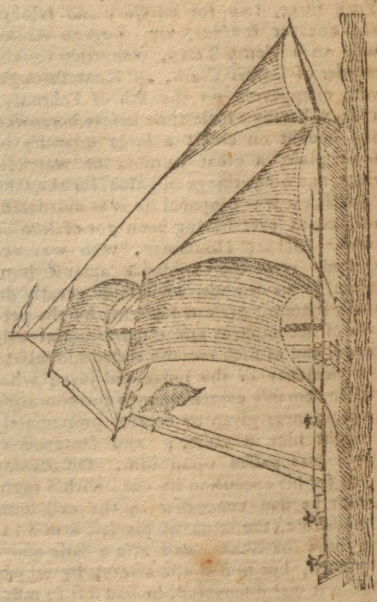
Amſterdam, Aug. 17. Our ſhips employed in the whale fiſhery this year, have brought home 330 fiſh.

His ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand, on the 3d inſtant iſſued the following order:

"In the compliment his ſerene highneſs made the troops yeſterday (ſee p. 440.) he forgot four regiments that particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, viz. Hardenbergh's, 3d battalion of Heſſian guards, prince William's, and Gillſe's: It is not that his ſerene highneſs has reaſon to complain of any others, but as they had particular opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, it is for that reaſon his ſerene highneſs mentions the attention he himſelf gives to their good conduct."

Head Quarters, at Bielefeld, Aug. 7, 1759. "His ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand ſent orders to M. Hedeman, his treaſurer, to pay the following officers of the Britiſh artillery the undermentioned gratuities, as a teſtimony of his great ſatisfaction at their gallant behaviour in the late action of the 1ſt of this month: To Capt. Philips 1000 crowns, to Capt. Machean, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Williams, and Capt. Foy, 500 crowns each. I hope the ſaid gentlemen will accept of this preſent from his highneſs, as a mark of his particular eſteem for them."

A Flat-Bottomed Boat, as it appeared (at Havre de Grace Road) in going from Havre to Honfleur.—Its Length about 90 Feet—24 in Breadth—10 deep—draws about 5 Feet Water, and is about 200 Tons. (See p. 382.)



Marriages

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 24. HON. Robert Boyle Walſingham, ſon of the earl of Shannon, was married to Miſs Williams, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

29. Charles Cocks, Eſq; member for Ryegate, to Miſs Eliot.

Aug. 1. Mr. Leonard Hammond, to Miſs Cauſton.

2. Mr. Thomas Shrimpton, to Miſs Turner.

Samuel Johnes, Eſq; to Miſs Sufanna Marſh.

10. George Brookes, jun. Eſq; of Atherſton, in Warwickſhire, to Miſs Bettesworth.

13. Rev. Mr. Abdy, to Miſs Harriot Altham.

22. Joſeph Cope, Eſq; to Miſs Hanbury.

24. John Thomlinſon, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Sergiſon, a 20,000l. fortune.

Aug. 1. Lady Lade, relict of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. was delivered of a ſon.

8. Lady Aberdour, of a ſon.

20. Lady Anne Dawſon, of a ſon and heir.

22. Lady of Sir Peter Leiceſter, of a daughter.

26. Lady of Thomas Trollope Brown, Eſq; of a ſon.

Mrs. Cam, of Wood-ſtreet, of three ſons.

DEATHS.

July 22. LADY Jane Towers, of Pall-mall.

Edmund Morris, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Leiceſterſhire.

23. Dr. Kervin Wright, an eminent phyſician, at Norwich.

24. Joſeph Lee, of Thaxted, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Aug. 4. Rev. Mr. John Lavington, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, at Exeter.

John Robinſon, of Rumford, Eſq; late an eminent merchant.

Right Hon. lord Farnham, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Robert Maxwell, now lord Farnham.

8. Thomas Pembroke, Eſq; many years governor of the York-buildings company.

Right Hon. the earl of Caſſils.

Stephen Brunton, of Burlington, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Peter Storer, of Highgate, Eſq;

10. Don Diego Pereira, baron de Aguilar.

11. Mr. Jacob Fernandez Nunes, an eminent merchant of this city.

12. Mr. Woods, an eminent wine-merchant, by a fall from his horſe.

Her grace the dutcheſs of Chandois.

15 Charles Reynolds, of Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Heylin, rector of St. Mary le Strand, and prebendary of Weſtminſter.

Edward Murphy, of Birr, in King's-county, in Ireland, aged 110.

20. Sir Joſeph Allen, late ſurveyor of the navy.

Archibald Elliot, Eſq; ſon of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

27. Rev. Dr. Andrew Trebeck, rector of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare.

Sir William Anderſon, Bart.

Lately. Lady of admiral Broderick.

Thomas Morehouſe, of Chigwell, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Thomas Caines, Eſq; a conſiderable planter, at St. Chriſtopher's.

Mr. Archdeacon Payne, 41 years chaplain to our ambaſſadors, at Conſtantinople.

The celebrated M. Maupertuis, the mathematician, at Baſil, in Switzerland.

On the 6th of July, in New England, aged 63, the Hon. Sir William Pepperell, Bart. lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 52d regiment of foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Auguſt 4. Edward Smalley, A. M. was preferred to the rectory of Aldingham, in Lancaſhire.—Walter Cope, to the deanery of Dromore, in Ireland.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Thomas Ellis, B. D. was preſented to the rectory of Nutfield, in Surry.—Mr. Gallaty, to the rectory of Aſh Burton, in Hampſhire.—Dr. Balguy, to the archdeaconry of Saliſbury.—Mr. Davis, to the living of Stoke, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Mayo, to the rectory of Micklemarſh, in the ſame county.—Mr. Benſon, to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Shepherd's-well, in Kent.—Mr. Berkeley, to the vicarage of Bray, in Berkſhire.—Mr. Treadway, to the vicarage of Purlton-Morley, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Tarrant, to the rectory of the New Church, in the Strand.—Mr. Braithwaite, to the vicarage of Sharlow, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Taylor, to the rectory of Bridford, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Chriſtian, to the rectory of Knapton, in Norfolk.—Mr. White, to the vicarage of Purley, with Shenſtone, in Bucks.—Mr. Black, to the rectory of Battleſden, in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Lowth, to a prebend of Wincheſter.—Mr. Herring, to the curacy of Foſmore, in Cornwall.—Mr. Flint, to the rectories of Weſt Bourne, in Suſſex, and North Waltham, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Reynolds, to the rectory of Foneſbury, in Hertfordſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable Richard Green, M. A. to hold the vicarage of North Mundham, with the vicarage of Hunſtone, in Suſſex.—To enable Daniel Bellamy, M. A. to hold the rectory of Huggeley, in Bucks, with the vicarage of St. Stephen's at St. Albans.—To enable Thomas Cowper, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Penrith, in Cumberland, with the vicarage of Barton, in Weſtmoreland.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Auguſt 7. The king has been pleaſed to add four companies to the regiment of light infantry, or royal volunteers, commanded by colonel Craufurd, and to appoint the following gentlemen to command the ſame, viz. St. John Jefferys, Temple Weſt, Charles Egerton, William Forreſter, Eſqrs.

———, Aug. 11. To conſtitute and appoint, John Burgoyne, Eſq; to be lieutenant-

nant-colonel commandant of a regiment of light dragoons, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service. And William Gordon, Edward Walpole, Henry Laws Lutterell, Esqrs. to be captains in the said regiment. Sir William Williams, captain in the army.

———, Aug. 21. To constitute and appoint, Edward Ligonier, Esq; to be captain in the first regiment of foot guards.

———, Aug. 25. To constitute and appoint the most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's British forces, to be commander in chief of all his majesty's forces, as well horse as foot, now serving in Germany in his majesty's army, assembled or to be assembled there, under his most serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander in chief of the said army. —To constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be general officers, viz. James Kennedy, Lewis Dejean, Henry Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, Esqrs. George earl of Albermarle, Henry Holmes, Esq; Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. Robert Napier, Esq; Sir Richard Lyttelton, Francis Leighton, Esq; lord Robert Manners, John Mostyn, Edward Pole, and John Waldegrave, Esqrs. to be lieutenant-generals. John Parsons, Esq; lord Robert Bertie, John Adlercron, Philip Honeywood, Thomas Dunbar, Julius Cæsar, James Durand, George Walsh, and John Campbell, Esqrs. to be major-generals.—To constitute and appoint, the Right Hon. William earl of Sutherland, to be lieutenant-colonel commandant of a battalion of highlanders, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service.—To constitute and appoint, Robert Murray Keith, Esq; to be major commandant of a corps of highlanders, to be forthwith formed for his majesty's service.

Kensington, Aug. 10. His majesty in council was this day pleased to approve of James Hamilton Esq; to be deputy or lieutenant-governor of the province of Pensilvania.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

John Craufurd, Esq; is appointed to be colonel of a regiment of light infantry, or royal volunteers, to be forthwith raised for his majesty's service; William lord viscount Pulteney, to be lieutenant-colonel, and Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. to be major of the said regiment.—John Campbell, Esq; to be colonel of a battalion of sensible men of Argyleshire, Dougal Campbell, lieutenant-colonel, and Robert Campbell, to be major to the said battalion.—David Chapeau, Esq; lieutenant colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, and Samuel Edhouse, Esq: major.—Henry Parton, Esq; major of the 6th regiment of foot.—Generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, are created knights of the Bath. —Mr. Postlethwaite and Mr. Yeates, appointed principal clerks of the treasury.—William Burke, Esq; secretary of the island of Guadalupe, and Thomas Chapman, Esq; collector of the king's revenues there.

B—KR—TS.

CHRISTOPHER Higgins, of Loynton, in Staffordshire money-scrivener.
James Clements, of Great Yarmouth, merchant.
Edward Blakeway, of Shrewsbury, draper.
William James of Liverpool, merchant.
John Mason, of Medburn, mercer and grocer.
Thomas Thorpe, of Great Kingsel, in Buckinghamshire, dealer and chapman.
John Ellis of Horbury, near Wakefield, dry-salter.
Richard Jeffery, of Romsey, in Hampshire, grocer.
Thomas Hunter, of Battersea, miller.
George Trensholm, and Thomas Hattersley, of Leeds, merchants.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday August 25, 1759.

Amsterdam 36 2 Usance.
Ditto at Sight 35 11.
Rotterdam 36 3
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 37 5 2 ½ Usance.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ⅛.
Ditto, 2 Usance 30 ⅛.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30.
Cadiz 39 ⅛ a ⅜.
Madrid 39 ⅛ a ⅜.
Bilboa 39 ¼.
Leghorn 49.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 48.
Venice 50 ¼.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. ½.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 8 ¼.

BILLS of Mortality, from July 17, to Aug. 14.

Christened	Males 519	Females 524	1043
Buried	Males 718	Females 680	1398

Died under 2 Years old	595
Between 2 and 5 —	138
5 and 10 —	60
10 and 20 —	49
20 and 30 —	101
30 and 40 —	92
40 and 50 —	186
50 and 60 —	84
60 and 70 —	84
70 and 80 —	63
80 and 90 —	22
90 and 100 —	4
	1398

Buried	Within the Walls — —	92
	Without the Walls —	338
	In Mid. and Surry — —	686
	City and Sub. Westminster	282
		1398

Weekly, July 24	—	342
31	—	332
Aug. 7	—	348
14	—	376
		1398

Increased in the Burials this Month 16.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 18. 7d ½.

The

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* Auguſt, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. AN Eſſay on divine Preſcience, and Man's free Agency, delivered at a Conference, in which a celebrated Doctor of Divinity was Preſident, April 2, 1741. Pr. 6d.. Noon, Baldwin.

2, An humble Enquiry into the Nature of the Goſpel Offer, Faith and Aſſurance. By J. Lavington, Jun. pr. 1s. Buckland.

HISTORY.

3. The Hiſtory of the Spaniſh Armada, pr. 2s. 6d. Dodſley. (See p. 441)

BOTANY.

4. The vegetable Syſtem. By J. Hill, M. D. pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. Baldwin.

POETICAL.

5. A Tragi-Comic Dialogue, pr. 6d.

6. The Art of Preſerving, pr. 1s. Burd.

SERMONS.

7. At the Aſſizes at Maidſtone. By Mr. Edwards, pr. 6d. Payne.

8. On Matthew x 35, 36. By Mr. Venn, pr. 6d. Townſend.

9. On Act Sunday, at Oxford. By Dr. Buckler, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

10. St. Paul's Orthodoxy, by Mr. Flemming, pr. 6d. Noon.

11. Before the Chancellor, at Oxford, by Dr. Neve, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

12. At the Viſitation at Huntingdon. By Mr. Smith, pr. 6d. Ware.

13. A Charge to the Archdeaconry of St. Alb'ans. By Dr. Ibbetſon, pr 6d. Whiſton and White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The Military Engineer, 2. Vols. pr. 8s. Nourſe.

15. A Propoſal to ſupply the Navy with Seamen, pr. 1s. Lewis.

16. A Scheme for raiſing a Sum of Money for the new Bridge, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

17. A Letter to a late noble Commander pr. 1s. Griffiths. (See p. 404.)

18 The Conduct of a noble Lord ſcrutinized, pr. 1s. Fuller.

19 The Life, Trial, &c. of Eugene Aram, pr. 6d. Sympſon.

20 Ditto, pr. 1s. Briſtow. (See p. 408.)

21. Trial of Samuel Scrimſhaw, and John Roſs, pr. 6d. Cooper.

[Theſe Delinquents were convicted on the Evidence of Peter Parry their accomplice, for ſending threatning letters to Humphrey Morris, of Dover-ſtreet, Eſq; with an intent to extort money from him. They, together with one Richardſon, who has abſconded, kept an office of intelligence in the Fleet-market, and Parry had applyed to them to get a place. This Parry having had ſome acquaintance with the wife of one Goſling, who was groom to Mr. Morris, and being preſent at a meeting that was held to bring this couple (who lived in a ſtate of enmity) to ſome terms, he heard the woman in her paſſion, call her huſband *Buggerer*. That very night he was to have met Scrimſhaw, &c. and at the next meeting in making his apology, told what had paſſed between Goſling and his wife. Scrimſhaw no ſooner heard the word *Buggerer* but his fertile brain ſuggeſted a ſcheme to get money, and putting his finger to his noſe, he ſaid, *ſomething may come of this* On this ſlender foundation the conſpiracy was formed and carried on. Being found guilty they received ſentence to be impriſoned three years in Newgate, and to ſtand twice in the pillory, once in Cheapſide, and once in Fleet-ſtreet]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

IN the attempt made by the French upon Munſter, as mentioned in our laſt, they had 900 men killed, and 1400 wounded, which made them reſolve to proceed with more caution; and having got their heavy artillery up from Weſel, they began the ſiege of the town in a regular manner, which they puſhed on with ſuch vigour, that by the 25th ult. the garriſon found themſelves obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war; after which, a large detachment was ſent to begin the ſiege of Lipſtadt, and a ſtrong garriſon left in Munſter. In the mean time the French army under marſhal Contades, advanced as far as Minden, where, on the 16th ult. they poſſeſſed themſelves of a ſtrong camp, having that town on their right, a ſteep hill on their left, a morafs in their front, and a little rivulet in their rear. About the ſame time prince Ferdinand moved from his camp at Soltzenaw, firſt towards Nyenburg, but he ſoon after began to move towards the French, and at laſt fixed his camp at Peterſhagen, in which poſition the two armies continued until the 1ſt inſtant, when was fought the battle of which we have already given the moſt authentick account.*

Upon occaſion of this battle, the French have found out a new diſtinction: They allow, their army was beat; but they ſay, it was not defeated. We ſhall leave our readers to find out the difference, if they can; but muſt obſerve, that the French have ſince ſuffered every bad conſequence of a defeat. They have, indeed, left a garriſon in Munſter, but more with a deſign to ſecure their retreat, than with any view to preſerve the place; for they have abandoned the ſiege of Lipſtadt, and every other place they were in poſſeſſion of in Weſtphalia; and they have loſt great numbers of men, and moſt of their baggage waggons, in their retreat to Caſſel, as the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, with a large detachment from the allied army, was always at their heels, and every day making an impreſſion wherever he could catch an opportunity. At Caſſel they ventured to make a halt for ſome time, but by the laſt accounts they had likewiſe retired from thence towards Marpurg, and the hereditary prince has not only made priſoners of 1500 wounded men, and the garriſon of 500 men, left by the French at Caſſel,

* *See before, p.* 438.

Caſſel, but has alſo defeated a body of their troops, under M. d'Armentiers, and ſurrounded and taken another entire battalion.

As the king of Pruſſia has been obliged to withdraw moſt of his troops out of Saxony, the imperial army under the prince of Deuxponts has again begun its operations, and having no army in the field to oppoſe it, it has made itſelf maſter, not only of Halberſtadt and Hall, but alſo of Leipſig and Torgaw; ſo that it is now maſter of a great part of Saxony, and threatens even Dreſden itſelf with a ſiege, if the fear of that fine city's being deſtroyed by the Pruſſian governor, general Schmettau, does not prevent it.

Nothing very remarkable has happened between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſince our laſt; but the approach of the Ruſſians has produced moſt alarming conſequences on that ſide. Count Dohna judging it impracticable to attack the Ruſſians in their ſtrong camp near Poſna, he was obliged, for want of proviſions, to return towards the Oder, and the king of Pruſſia thinking him a little too cautious, he diveſted him of the command of that army, which he gave to general Wedel. In the mean time the Ruſſian army had advanced from Poſna to Zullichaw, in Sileſia, where Wedel reſolved to attack them. This brought on the battle of the 23d ult. * which ended with advantage to the Ruſſians; or, as they give out, the total defeat of the Pruſſians. Be this as it will, it is certain that the Pruſſians, after a long and vigorous attack, were forced to retire with conſiderable loſs; and the Ruſſians ſoon after made themſelves maſters of Frankfort upon the Oder. As ſoon as the news of this engagement reached the king of Pruſſia, he marched with 10,000 of his beſt troops from his camp in Sileſia, in order to join the remains of Wedel's army, and to take the command of the whole upon himſelf, having left the reſt of his army in their ſtrong camp, under the command of his brother prince Henry. On the other hand, as ſoon as marſhal count Daun heard of the king of Pruſſia's march, he detached from his army the generals Loudohn and Haddick, with above 20,000 men, moſtly cavalry, to march by different routs through the north parts of Luſatia and Sileſia to join the Ruſſians. General Haddick's rear guard was ſeveral times attacked in his march by the Pruſſians, who made 12 or 1500 of them priſoners, and took ſeveral of their proviſion and ammunition waggons, but Laudohn's corps eſcaped without notice, and both joined the Ruſſians, about the ſame time that the king of Pruſſia joined Wedel.

Thus both armies being reinforced, and the king of Pruſſia having recalled general Finck, whom he had before detached with 9000 men to make head againſt the imperial army in Saxony, he on the 12th of this month attacked the Ruſſians and Auſtrians in their camp over againſt Frankfort upon the Oder, of which we ſhall give the moſt authentick accounts we as yet have from the London Gazette, in two articles as follow.

Hague, Aug. 21. We have as yet no accounts directly from the Pruſſian miniſtry, touching the battle of the 12th inſtant, near Frankfort upon the Oder; but by private letters from different parts, it appears that, in the beginning of the day, the king of Pruſſia ſucceeded in his attack upon the left of the Ruſſian army; but that the Ruſſians had rallied and formed again, near the Jews burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Pruſſian majeſty without ſucceſs, which induced the king to return to his camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect health: That the ſlaughter was very great on both ſides. The Ruſſians have attempted nothing ſince the action; and it is ſaid, that general Haddick, with the Auſtrian cavalry, was returning to join marſhal Daun's army.

Hague, Auguſt 24. Accounts have been received here from Berlin and Magdebourg, of the 18th inſt. by which the ſituation of the king of Pruſſia, ſince the action of the 12th, appears by no means ſo bad as had at firſt been repreſented: The Ruſſians had not then ventured to make any freſh attempt, and his Pruſſian majeſty was employed in taking all poſſible meaſures to maintain his ground, and was getting together a freſh ſupply of artillery, in which great part of his loſs had conſiſted.

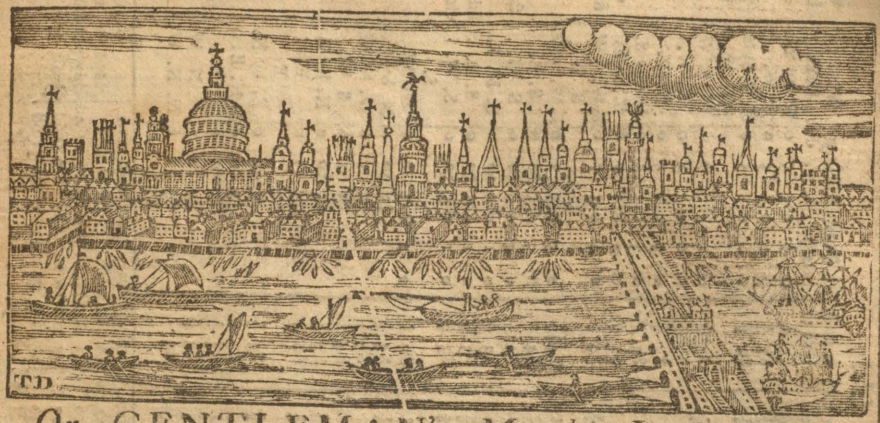
Paris, Aug. 18. The marſhal d'Eſtrees ſets out this day, to take the command of the king's army in Germany. The marſhal de Contades has ſent a memorial to court, in which he blames the duke de Broglio for the loſs of the battle of Minden. The duke on his part, has ſent a memorial to the miniſtry, juſtifying himſelf at the expence of the marſhal.

Paris, Aug. 18. On the 4th in the afternoon M. de la Clue's ſquadron ſailed out of the road of Toulon, but was detained all next day by a calm. The night following it put to ſea with a favourable breeze. The Engliſh ſquadron, which has cruized for ſome time off Barceloaa, is returned to Gibraltar, doubtleſs to diſpute our paſſage through the Streights. It is ſtrong in number of ſhips, but they are weakly manned.

Letters from Madrid, by the Flanders mail, adviſe, that Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, &c. died the 10th of this month, in the 46th year of his age, being born the 23d of September, 1713. He was ſon to Philip V. (duke of Anjou, and grandſon to Louis XIV. of France) and Louiſa, daughter to Victor Amadeus, late duke of Savoy. —Ferdinand ſucceeded his father in the throne of Spain, September 7, 1746. He married Donna Maria, infanta of Portugal, by whom he had no children, ſo that the kingdom deſcends to the king of the Two Sicilies, his half brother, who was hourly expected at Madrid.

* See before, p. 440.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1759.

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With two fine CHARTS, one of the STRAITS of GIBRALTAR, &c. where the late Engagement happened: And the other of the River St. LAURENCE, both beautifully engraved by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* SEPTEMBER, &c.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. scr. 1759	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
0	112 ¼ ⅜	126	94	84 ⅛		83 ⅛	82 ½		82 ¼			91 ½	83 ⅛	0 2 0	5 5 0	N. by W.	fair
1	112 ¼ ⅜	125	94		83 ¼	83	82	83		89 ¾		91 ½ ¼	83 ⅛ ¼	0 2 0	5 5 0	W.	rain
2	112 ½			83 ⅞	83 ¼	82 ⅜	81 ¾	82 ¾				91 ¼	82 ⅞	0 2 0	5 5 0	N. W. by N.	rain
3	Sunday															N. W.	rain
3	112 ½ ¼	125	93 ¾	84	83 ¼	82 ⅞	81 ⅞	82 ¾	81 ¾	89 ½		90 ¾	83 ½ ¼	0 2 0	5 7 6	N. W.	rain
4	112 ¼ ⅜	125	94	84	83 ¼	83 ⅛	82 ⅛	82 ¾	82	90		91	83 ¼	0 2 0	5 5 0	W. S. W.	rain
5	112 ¼ ⅜	125	94	84 ¼	83 ¼	83 ⅛	82 ⅛	83		90		90	83 ¼	0 3 0	5 5 0	S. W.	rain
6	112 ¼ ⅜	125	94	84 ¼	83 ¼	83 ⅛	82 ⅛	83		90		90	83 ¼	0 3 0	5 5 0	W. by S.	fine
7	112 ¼ ⅜	126	94 ½	84 ¼	83	83 ⅛	82 ½	82 ¾		90		92	82 ⅞	0 2 0	5 7 6	S. by E.	cloudy
8	113 ½	126		84 ¾		84 ½	83					93 ½	84 ¼	0 4 0	5 7 6	S. W. by W.	fine, rain
9	Sunday															S. W.	fine
10	113 ½	126 ½	94 ¼ ⅜ ½	86	84 ¼ ½	84 ¼ ⅛ ⅜	83 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜	84	83 ½	91		93 ¼ ¼ ¼	84 ¾ ¼	0 5 0	5 7 6	S. W. by W.	fine
11	113	126	94 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	84 ¾	84 ½ ¼	84 ⅛ ⅜	83			91		92 ¼ ¼ ¼	84 ¼ ¼	0 5 0	5 10 0	S. E.	mist
12	113 ⅛	125	94 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	85	84 ¼ ⅜	84 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ¾	83 ⅛	91		92 ¼ ¼ ¼	84 ¼ ¼	0 5 0	5 10 0	S. W.	fair, rain
13	111 ⅜ ¾	124	94 ¼ ⅜	84 ¼	83 ¼ ⅜	83 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	82 ¼	82 ¼	90		91 ¼ ¼ ⅜	83 ¼ ⅛	0 1 0	5 10 0	E. N. E.	rain
14	112 ¼ ¾			84 ⅛ ¼	83 ¼ ⅛	83 ⅜ ¼	82 ¼	82 ¼	82 ¼ ½	90 ⅛ ¼		91 ½ ¼ ¼	83 ¼ ⅛	0 1 0	5 10 0	S. E.	fair, cloud.
15	112 ¾			83 ¼	83 ¼	83 ¼	82	82 ¼	82 ½	89 ¾		91 ¼	83 ⅛	0 1 0	5 10 0	S. W.	cloud. mist
16	Sunday															S.	cloudy
17				83 ⅜	83 ¼	83 ¼	82 ⅛	82 ¼		89 ¼ ¼		91 ¼	83 ⅛	0 1 0	5 1 0	N. W.	fine
18		94 ⅝ ½	94 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ¼	83 ¼	83	82	82 ¼		89		91 ¼	83 ¼		5 10 0	N. by E.	fine
19		124 ¾	94 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ¼	83 ¼ ⅛	83 ¼	82	82 ¼		89 ¼		91	83 ¼		5 7 6	W. N. W.	fine
20		124 ¾	94 ⅜ ⅛ ⅜	83 ¼	83 ¼ ⅛	83 ¼	82	82 ¼		89 ¼ ¼		91	83 ¼		5 7 6	S. W.	fine
21		124 ¾	94 ⅜ ½	83 ¼	83 ¼ ⅛	83 ¼	81 ¾	82 ¼		89 ¼		90 ¾	83 ¼ ⅛		5 10 0	N. by E.	fine
22		124 ¾	94 ½	83 ¼	82 ⅜		81 ¼	81 ¾		89		90 ¼	82 ⅜		5 10 0	E.	fine
23	Sunday															E.	fine
24				83 ⅜	82 ⅜		81 ⅛	81 ¼		89		90 ¼	83 ¼		5 10 0	E. by N.	fine
25				83 ¼	82 ¼ ⅜		81	81		88 ¼		90	82 ¼		5 10 0	N. E.	rain
26		125	94 ⅛	83 ¼	82		81	81		88		90 ¼	83 ¼ ⅛		5 10 0	S.	fair, mist
27				83 ⅜	83		81 ⅛	82		88 ¼		90 ⅜	83 ⅜		5 10 0	N. N. W.	mist
28		126	94 ¾	84	83 ⅛		82	82 ¼		88 ½		90 ½	83		5 12 6	N. N. W.	fine

Price of corn.

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 22s to 29s qu	61. 10s load	81. 12s load	10l. 00s load	81. 02s load	08l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	26s to 34 qu	4s 06d bush.	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 12s to 16s 6d	16s to 17 qr	17s to 19 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 18 qr	19s to 23 qr	14s to 16	14s to 16	2s 05d	2s 6d to 2s 4d	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 10s od to 13s 6d	13s to 14 od	14s to 15	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	14s to 17	1s 10d to 2s	1s 03d to 1s 6d	Coals 37s. per Chald.
Beans 15s to 19s od	22s to 24 od	22s to 24	36s to 40s	21s to 24 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	24s to 32	2s 5d to 2s 10	2s 9d to 3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Sept. 8, 11l. 4s. 6d.—17. 11l. 2s. 6d.—22. 11l.—28. 11l. 3s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1759.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR. *Continued from p.* 403.

HOWEVER, notwithſtanding the inſufficiency of their intrenchment, the colonel, and the men under his command, bravely reſolved to defend themſelves to the laſt man, and by their ſhot killed a great number of the enemy, tho' with conſiderable loſs to themſelves, as their intrenchments were but a poor defence againſt the ſhot of the beſiegers, who never fired without taking aim, and ſheltered themſelves as much as they could behind the adjacent trees, as no care had been taken to cut down and clear the woods within ſhot of the trenches; nor had the beſieged any ſhelter from an inceſſant rain, but were obliged to ſtand in their trenches, which were at laſt half full of water: Yet in this condition they defended themſelves till eight o'clock at night, when M. Villier, ſeeing what deſperate men he had to deal with, to ſave his own people, offered them an honourable capitulation, and by twelve the terms were agreed on, which, as they are very curious, and ſhew how careful the French were to throw the blame of the war upon us, and to make it be thought that we were the aggreſſors, I ſhall give the reader at full length, as follows:

CAPITULATION *granted by M.* De Villier, *Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to thoſe Engliſh Troops actually in the* Fort of Neceſſity, *which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions*, July 3, *at eight o'clock at night*, 1754, *viz.*

" AS our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in amity, but only to revenge the aſſaſſination which has been done on one of our officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing; as alſo to hinder any eſtabliſhment on the lands of the dominions of the king my maſter: Upon theſe conſiderations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the Engliſh that are in the ſaid fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the Engliſh commander to retire with all his garriſon, and to return peaceably to his own country; and promiſe to hinder his receiving any inſult from us French; and to reſtrain, as much as ſhall be in our power, the ſavages that are with us.

2. It ſhall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a ſwivel gun, being willing to ſhew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as ſoon as the articles are ſigned by the one part and the other, they ſtrike the Engliſh colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French ſhall go to make the garriſon file off, and take poſſeſſion of the fort.

6. And as the Engliſh have few oxen or horſes, they are free to hide their effects, and come and ſearch for them when they have met with their horſes; and that they may, for this end, have guardians in what number they pleaſe, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this ſide of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the Engliſh have in their power an officer, two cadets, and moſt of the priſoners made in the aſſaſſination of the Sieur de Jamonville, that they pro-

miſe to ſend them back with ſafeguard to the fort du Gerne, ſituated on the Fine River. And for ſurety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vambram and Robert Stobo, both captains, ſhall be put as hoſtages till the arrival of the Canadians and French above-mentioned.

We oblige ourſelves on our ſide to give an eſcort to return in ſafety theſe two officers, we promiſe our French in two months and half at fartheſt: A duplicate being made upon one of the poſts of our blockade the day above.

CON. VILLIER."

From this capitulation one may likewiſe ſee how far the French extend their claim; for they now contend that we have no right to trade with any of the Indians, much leſs to eſtabliſh any plantations, to the weſt of the Alleganey and Apalachian mountains. One would really think this nation has been aſleep, or under ſome faſcination, ever ſince the treaty of Utrecht!

Whether this was looked on as an hoſtility on either ſide is what I do not know. Our commiſſaries, at leaſt the chief of them, Mr. Shirley, had retired from Paris the preceding Year; but the ambaſſadors continued at the reſpective courts, and by their means we continued to negociate. The French would certainly have continued to negociate as long as we continued not to oppoſe them in the incroachments they intended to make upon us in America, and not to diſturb them in fortifying themſelves in thoſe they had already made: But, luckily for us, our Ohio company had too much intereſt with ſome of our miniſters to permit either. The country about Fort du Queſne was what they had ſet their hearts upon, and was, indeed, a moſt deſirable morſel; but it was firſt to be purchaſed from the Indians, which before ſeemed to have been forgot; and it was now to be recovered from the French. Of the former, the Indians themſelves put us in mind; for they had openly declared their reſentment of the ſurvey before-mentioned, made by Mr. Gift*; and ſome of thoſe that then inhabited this very country, tho' formerly our friends, if not our ſubjects, afterwards joined the French, and were very active againſt us; and the French had now given us a feeling proof that it was not to be recovered from them by negociation. Theſe events were foreſeen; and therefore, when the orders before-mentioned were ſent to Virginia, ſome more vigorous meaſures were reſolved on; and it was reſolved to gain ſome ſort of right by purchaſe from the Indians; but the great difficulty was how to get our numerous diſtinct colonies to join in the execution of any one vigorous meaſure; and it was certain that they would not all contribute towards the price that was to be paid to the Indians for the purchaſe, as they never had a general council, or a general purſe. However, it was reſolved to attempt overcoming both theſe difficulties, and for this purpoſe a general meeting of the governors and chief men of moſt of our colonies was appointed to be held this ſummer at Albany, to which the Iroquois, or Six Nations, as we call them, were invited.

At this meeting ſome deputies from the northern Iroquois attended, but none from thoſe nations that then inhabited the banks of the Ohio, nor can I find that they were ever invited, which was the more neceſſary, as the dependence of the Indian nations upon one another is very variable and uncertain; yet, nevertheleſs, at this aſſembly the commiſſioners pretended to enter into a treaty with thoſe Indian chiefs that attended, for the purchaſe of a vaſt extent of country, reaching from the weſtern ſettlements of Penſilvania, as far as the lake Erie, then running weſtward along the coaſt of that lake beyond all the French forts and Indian ſettlements upon the river Ohio, and from thence ſouthward as far as the northern boundaries of Virginia and Maryland; ſo that it was computed to contain about ſeven millions of ſquare acres, and conſequently contains a greater number of ſquare acres than are contained in Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmorland, and Lancaſhire. What was to be paid for this valuable purchaſe, or who was to pay it, does not appear; but the Indian chiefs preſent were by ways and means induced to agree to the treaty. This, however, like French treaties, ſignified nothing; for the nations of thoſe very chiefs refuſed to confirm what they had done; and the Delaware and Shawaneſe Indians, who then inhabited the Banks of the Ohio, not only refuſed to confirm this treaty, but took occaſion from thence to join the French, and to declare war againſt the Engliſh.

Theſe nations had indeed before ſeveral grounds of complaint againſt our people; for they had been driven from their habitations in New Jerſey and Penſilvania by methods which were not perhaps altogether juſtifiable, at leaſt ſuch as they thought ſo, having openly complained that they were cheated out of their poſſeſſions by fraud and forgery. However, in 1753 they were willing to have come to

* *See before, p.* 358.

to a treaty with us, and actually ſent a ſolemn meſſage both to Virginia and Penſilvania to ſollicit our aſſiſtance againſt the French. But this treaty at Albany, which was concluded without ſo much as inviting them to the congreſs, though the very lands they were in poſſeſſion of were thereby conveyed to us, confirmed them in the belief of what the French had induſtriouſly inculcated, That they, the French, only intended to erect a few forts in their country for the ſecurity of trade, whereas nothing would ſatisfy the Engliſh but driving them quite out of the country, and planting it with their own people. This made it very eaſy afterwards for the French to prevail with theſe nations to declare war againſt us; and even the other nations of the Iroquois ſeemed not to be ſo zealous in our intereſt as they uſed to be; for they all complained, that in our former war againſt France we perſuaded them to declare war, and yet, when we thought fit to make peace, we took no care of them in the treaty, but left them to make peace with the French in the beſt manner they could; a notion which they could not have conceived if any of our governors in America had been at the pains to explain the matter fully to them, tho' for this purpoſe it were to be wiſhed that the word Allies, or Auxiliaries, had been inſerted in the firſt article of the laſt treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle.

At this Albany aſſembly, the commiſſioners were unanimouſly of opinion, that an union of all the Britiſh colonies was become abſolutely neceſſary; and it was ſaid, that a plan for this purpoſe was accordingly drawn up, in order to be laid before their reſpective conſtituents; but, if any ſuch plan was drawn up, we do not hear that it has been approved of by any of the colonies, and it is probable that no ſuch plan can ever be eſtabliſhed but by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature: So that at this ſolemn aſſembly nothing was done but this famous treaty, for the purchaſe of an Indian country from thoſe who had no right to it; and this, as might have been expected, had a very bad effect; for as to the plan of union propoſed, it had no effect at all. The French continued quiet during the reſt of this year in the poſſeſſion of all their incroachments; our colony, at Haliſax in Nova Scotia, continued to be almoſt daily diſturbed by French Indians and rebel French; and tho' ſome French Indians had made an inroad into New Hampſhire, and murdered ſome people, I do not find that any of the other colonies gave themſelves the leaſt trouble about it.

Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe French incroachments and hoſtilities, we ſeemed ſtill to entertain ſome hopes of ending all diſputes amicably by negociation; for we did not recall our ambaſſador, the earl of Albemarle, from Paris, nor did we order the French Ambaſſador to depart from hence. The former was, however, recalled by a ſuperior power, for he died at Paris Dec. 22, 1754. In both theſe our conduct would have been prudent if we had begun to prepare for war, either by augmenting our army, or increaſing our navy; for nations, like private men, ought never to ſhew their teeth till they are juſt ready to bite; and perhaps it would have been the beſt method for rendering our negociation effectual, as the French miniſters, if they had common ſenſe, could not but dread at that time an open rupture with this nation: But they ſtill truſted to their ſuperior power at land, and to the impoſſibility we were under of forming a confederacy ſufficient for protecting his majeſty's dominions in Germany. In this hope, which they thought well founded, they began early in the year 1755, or rather ſome time before the end of the year 1754, to prepare a ſtrong ſquadron of men of war, and a number of tranſports to carry troops to America, for ſupporting the incroachments they had made, and probably to make larger and more conſiderable incroachments: And, as French power is never to be truſted to the ſole reſtraint of French faith, our miniſters wiſely reſolved, that this French ſquadron ſhould be accompanied, or ſoon after followed, by one of ours. For this purpoſe, on the 23d of January a proclamation was iſſued to encourage ſeamen to enter themſelves on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, many of which were then juſt put in commiſſion. By this proclamation 30s. bounty-money was offered to every able ſeaman between twenty and fifty years of age, and 20s. bounty-money to every ordinary ſeaman, who ſhould enter voluntarily into the ſervice; but no bounty-money was offered for any landman who ſhould enter voluntarily, as if no landman could be of ſervice in any ſtation on board a ſhip of war; and very little time was allowed for either to enter, for the very ſame night a hot preſs for ſeamen was begun below bridge, and next day there was a warm preſs begun, every where in and about London, for Landmen, to man the guard-ſhips, in the room of thoſe

ſeamen who might be removed on board the ſhips then put in commiſſion, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition. But in this method of preſſing cuſtom has made a very great difference between landmen and ſeamen; for no landman can be preſſed, unleſs he be ſome way under the character of a vagabond; whereas a ſeaman may be preſſed, tho' he has never ſo certain and viſible a ſettlement, or employment, and muſt ſerve, unleſs he be a voter at elections for members of parliament, even tho' he be but juſt returned, and not yet landed, from a Weſt-India or Eaſt-India voyage, and the ſquadron fitting out deſigned for, perhaps, the Baltick, or the Bay of St. Lawrence.

About the ſame time a hot preſs for ſeamen was begun at all the out ports; and yet great difficulty was found to man all the ſhips we had occaſion for, becauſe we were to provide not only an equal ſquadron to attend the French to America, but alſo another ſquadron equal to any the French could then fit out, to protect our own coaſts againſt any ſudden inſult; for every one knows that the French never give any notice or hint of an attack they deſign upon any of their neighbours, but, on the contrary, always pretend ſome reaſon for their preparations different from that they have really in *petto*.

This difficulty was the occaſion of a new proclamation's being publiſhed, the 8th of next month, for recalling all maſters of ſhips, pilots, mariners, ſeamen, ſhipwrights, and other ſeafaring men, his majeſty's natural-born ſubjects, from the ſervice of all foreign princes and ſtates, and prohibiting ſuch perſons from entering into their ſervice; for increaſing the bounty to 3l. for able ſeamen, and 40s. for ordinary ſeamen; and for granting a reward of 40s. to any perſon that ſhould diſcover any able ſeaman, and 30s. for every ordinary ſeaman, who had ſecreted themſelves, ſo as that ſuch ſeamen ſhould be taken for his majeſty's ſervice, by any ſea officer employed for raiſing men. This laſt was a new expedient, and one of the beſt that could be thought of; for when a preſs is expected many of our ſeamen retire into the country, or are concealed in the alehouſes, ſlop ſhops, chandler's ſhops, and other ſuch places, where they are lodged until the preſs be over: But this expedient raiſed in them a very reaſonable jealouſy, that, for the ſake of the reward, they would be diſcovered and betrayed by thoſe very people by whom they were concealed; and conſequently, without doubt, induced many of them to come and enter voluntarily.

Beſide theſe public rewards, the people were ſo ſenſible of the danger to which our trade and plantations were expoſed, and ſo zealous for ſtrengthening the hands of our government, that many of our ſeaport towns gave, at their own expence, an additional reward to every ſeaman that ſhould come and enter voluntarily at their port; and yet with all this it was a long time before we could ſufficiently man ſuch a number of ſhips of war as we then thought it neceſſary to fit out; which was very ſurpriſing, conſidering that at the end of laſt war, but in the year 1748, we had in the government's and the privateer ſervice at leaſt 60000 ſeamen and marines, beſides thoſe in the merchant ſervice, which was then fully ſupplied. What numbers of good ſeamen muſt we in ſeven years have loſt by the imprudent methods, and ſome of them, I muſt ſay, cruel methods, taken at the end of that war, in diſcharging our ſeamen; and thoſe methods were the more imprudent, as the terms of the treaty were ſuch, that no man could be ſo blind as not to foreſee that they would produce a new war in a very few years, unleſs he ſuppoſed that God Almighty would, in a miraculous method, reform the manners of the court of Verſailles, and inſpire their future miniſters with political maxims quite different from any they had ever before purſued.

As his majeſty, in his ſpeech at the beginning of the ſeſſion, had very wiſely avoided giving the leaſt hint of an expected war, or of any neceſſity for warlike preparations, no more than 12000 ſeamen had been voted for the ſervice of 1755, or provided for by parliament; but, as long before the end of March a much greater number had been taken into the ſervice, on the 25th of that month his majeſty ſent a meſſage to the parliament, to inform them, that the ſituation of affairs made it requiſite to augment his forces by ſea and land, and to take ſuch other meaſures as might beſt tend to preſerve the general peace of Europe, and to ſecure the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of his crown in America. This meſſage produced moſt loyal addreſſes from both houſes, and the houſe of commons voted a million for the purpoſes mentioned in the meſſage, which added to the alacrity of our preparations; and indeed nothing was omitted that could be thought of for expediting our preparations by ſea; a very large number of capital ſhips were put in commiſſion,

commiſſion, and as ſoon as poſſible fitted out; and on the 27th of April admiral Boſcawen ſailed from Plymouth with 11 ſhips of the line and a frigate.

What his orders were remain as yet a ſecret: One thing is certain, that he was A ordered to ſail for the coaſts of North America; but many ſtill think, that when he ſailed his orders were not to attack the Breſt ſquadron, but only to take care that it ſhould not attack any of our ſettlements in that part of the world; and for this opinion they give this reaſon, B that if we had been then reſolved to have attacked the Breſt ſquadron, or to have prevented its ſailing, we might have blocked it up in that harbour, or we might have attacked it preſently after its ſailing out, where we would have been much more certain of meeting with it than we could be in the open ocean, or C in the foggy ſeas of North America. Be this as it will, the admiral certainly ſailed towards the north ſeas of America; and on the 6th of May the French fleet ſailed from Breſt, without any interruption, under the command of M. Macnamara, an Iriſh gentleman, who was reckoned one of the beſt marine officers in the D French ſervice.

This fleet conſiſted of 25 ſhips of the line, ſome frigates, and ſome tranſport-veſſels, with a great quantity of all ſorts of warlike ſtores on board, and with 3 or 4000 regular troops for Canada and Cape-Breton, commanded by Baron Dieſkau, E a German, as ſeveral of the regiments were who were ſent under his command. But ten of the line of battle ſhips were armed *en flute*, as the French call it, that is to ſay, their lower deck guns had been taken out, to make them fit for being employed as tranſports. However, F even in this condition, the ſquadron would have been by much too ſtrong for Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron; and, as we imagined they were all deſigned for America, Admiral Holbourne was ordered with ſix ſhips of the line and a frigate to join the former, and on the 16th of G May ſailed from Plymouth for that purpoſe. But it ſoon appeared, that we might have ſaved the trouble of this reinforcement; for M. Macnamara, with nine of his line of battle full-armed ſhips, ſoon left the reſt to purſue their voyage, and after cruiſing ſome time on the coaſts H of Spain and France, returned to Breſt harbour.

In the mean time, the other part of this ſquadron, under the command of M. Bois de la Mothe, purſued their voyage for America, and all got ſafe into Louiſburgh, except the Alcide of 64 guns and 480 men, and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land forces on board. Theſe two ſhips, having been, on the 9th of June, ſeparated from the reſt in a fog, fell in the next day, off Cape Race in Newfoundland, with the Dunkirk, Capt. Howe, now Lord Howe, and the Defiance, Capt. Andrews, two 60 gun ſhips of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron, when they were both taken, after an engagement which laſted near five hours; which ſeems to be a proof that the admiral had orders to attack the French ſquadron wherever he met with it; and if he had, it was lucky he did not meet with it before Macnamara ſeparated from it; for he was not joined by Admiral Holbourne until the 21ſt of that month; ſo that both our ſquadrons might have been defeated had the French ſquadron kept all together, and engaged firſt the one, and then the other: But they again would have run ſome riſk of meeting with the ſame fate, had they returned directly to Breſt, as moſt of them would probably have done; for on the 21ſt of July Sir Edw. Hawke ſailed from Portſmouth to cruiſe in the Bay of Biſcay, with a ſtrong ſquadron of line of battle ſhips, beſides frigates.

We were indeed told, by private letters from Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron, that before Captain Howe attacked the two French ſhips, he required them to pay the uſual compliment to the Britiſh flag, by lowering their own, and that it was upon their refuſal to do ſo that he attacked and took them: But if the admiral had orders to require this compliment from every French ſhip he met with upon the Ocean, and to attack, and ſink or take every ſhip that refuſed it, it was in effect the ſame with plain and direct orders to attack them as enemies to the crown and kingdom of Great-Britain, becauſe the French never yielded to pay this compliment to the Britiſh flag, except in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Henry the 4th of France was under a neceſſity to purchaſe her aſſiſtance againſt the league, at any rate ſhe pleaſed to put upon it; and upon ſuch occaſions that wiſe queen always took particular care of the honour as well as the intereſt of her own kingdom.

It ſeems therefore evident that the admiral had orders, either direct or indirect, to attack the French ſquadron, and this is confirmed by what was doing about the ſame time with regard to the continent of America. Soon after the beginning of

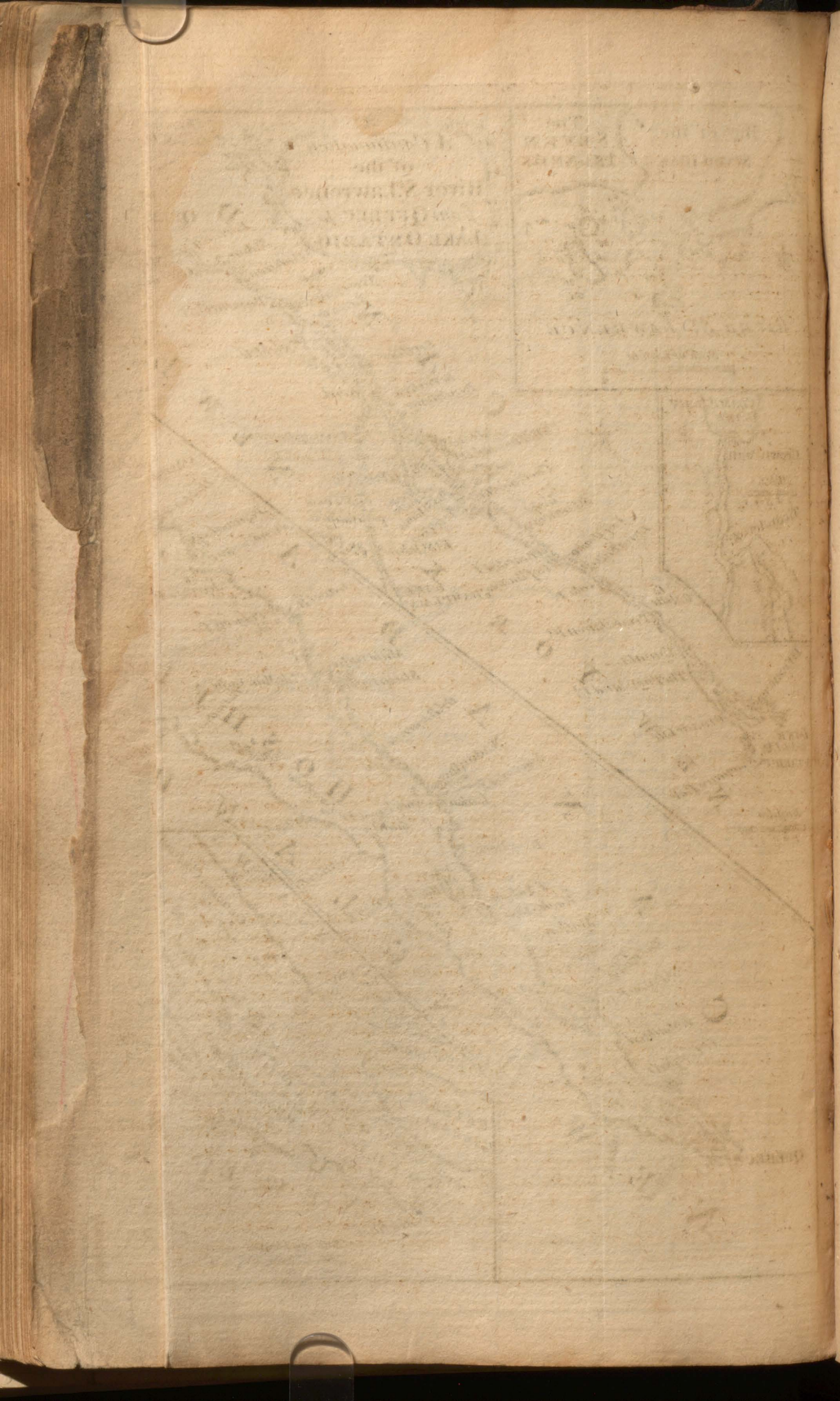
this year 1755, the assembly of Massachusets Bay in New England, who are never remiss in their duty upon the prospect of a war with France, passed an act prohibiting all correspondence with the French at Louisburgh; and early in the spring they raised a body of troops, which was transported to Nova Scotia, to assist Lieutenant Governor Lawrence in driving the French from all the incroachments they had made upon that province. Accordingly, towards the end of May, the governor sent a large detachment of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, upon this service; and some frigates were dispatched up the bay of Fundy under the command of Capt. Rous, to give their assistance by sea. The troops, upon their advancing to the river Massaguash, found their passage stopt by a large number of regular troops, French rebels, and Indians, 450 of whom were posted in a blockhouse with cannon mounted on their side of that river, and the rest were posted in a strong breastwork of timber, by way of outwork to the blockhouse. But our troops attacked the breastwork with such spirit, that in an hour's time the enemy were obliged to fly, and leave them in possession of the breastwork; whereupon the garrison in the blockhouse deserted it, and left the passage of the river free. From hence our little army marched and attacked the French fort called Beau Sejour on the 12th of June, which they bombarded with such fury and effect, that the garrison thought fit to capitulate on the 16th, though they had 26 pieces of cannon mounted, and plenty of ammunition in the fort. The terms they obtained were, for the regulars to be carried to Louisburg, but not to bear arms in America for 6 months, and the French inhabitants to be pardoned, as they had been forced into the service. To this fort Col. Monckton gave the name of Cumberland, and next day he attacked and reduced the other French fort upon the river Gaspereau, which runs into Bay Verte, where he likewise found a large quantity of provisions and stores of all kinds, being the chief magazine for supplying the Indians and rebel French inhabitants with arms, ammunition, and every thing they had occasion for. The colonel intended next to have gone to reduce the new French fort at the mouth of the river St. John; but the French saved him the trouble, by abandoning the place, after demolishing, as far as they had time, all the works they had lately raised there; and in this whole expedition, by which our colony in Nova Scotia was delivered from any future disturbance, we had but about 20 men killed, and about as many wounded.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

AS we have, this month, given the annexed accurate CHART of the River St. Laurence, from the island of Anticosti to Lake Ontario, which the present attempt upon Quebeck will render very useful and entertaining to our readers, we should naturally give some account of that river, its navigation, and the city of Quebeck, capital of the French settlements in Canada: But our readers, by referring to former magazines, will find every thing anticipated that we could say of these matters: As for instance, in our volume for last year, p. 435, they will find Pere Charlevoix's geographical remarks on the River St. Laurence, with a Sheet Map of New England, Nova Scotia, &c. which will display the situation of that river with respect to all the bordering countries. On p. 200, in our present volume, they will find a full account of Quebeck, with an elegant plan thereof. Of the former attempts upon that fortress, they have full relations in our volume for 1746, p. 315, 414, 679; 1748, p. 69, 81, 82; 1756, p. 138, 231. Accounts of Canada, its climate, soil, &c. in 1755, p. 285; 1756, p. 278, 279, 430, 431. It remains then, only, that we explain some particulars in the Map.——The traverse, or passage from Cape Torment into the south channel of Orleans Isle, is one of the most dangerous parts of the navigation of this river, of which we have therefore given a separate draught, as also of the Seven Islands and the Bay. Places fit for anchorage are marked with an anchor; Rocks, thus +: The dotted lines shew the track used in the river by the most experienced navigators, and the figures mark the soundings in fathoms, which were chiefly taken at low water. We have given, at the edge of the map, a sketch of the situation of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga; for the advices about the glorious eduction of which important places see forwards, at p. 496; and whatever relates to them, or the former unfortunate attack thereon, our readers will see, at large, by turning to our volume for 1755, p. 120, 121, and for 1758, p. 426—428, 474.

☞ *We still remain in arrear to many of our ingenious correspondents, who shall soon be gratified.—The Song set to Music, and Dance, in our next.*


Bay of the Seven Isles
The SEVEN ISLANDS
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
Scale of Leagues
A Continuation of the River St. Lawrence from QUEBEC to LAKE ONTARIO
From Ft. Frederic at Crown Pt is 84 m. Water Carriage to Ft St. John, & from thence by Ft Chambli to la Prairie opposite Montreal 19 m. and is made a good Road
CANADA
NEW ENGLAND
TERRA LABRADOR
Lit. Saguenay
Bay of the 7 Is.
Petestigouc Falls
Moisie R.
The Seven Isles
St. Johns R.
Long I.
Grosse I.
Jambon Pt
Le Caouy
Egg Is dangerous
Bear Bay or Little Bay
ANTICOSTI I.
The Bald Mountains
St. Nicholas Bay
Trinity Bay
Goderout R.
Pt des Mts Peles or Bald Mount.
Course for Sailing out of the River
Course for Sailing up the River to Quebec
South Port
Gr. Pond
Great Valley
Lit. Valley
Griffin B.
C. Rosiers
C. Gaspe
Gaspey Bay
Stock Fish B.
Fortune I.
C. Despair
R. Duval
Mackrell Pt.
Port Daniel
Coacha Pt
Tashenikst I.
CHALEURS BAY
Midisko Pt.
Nipisighit B
Kareket B
Chipagan
Passage I.
Mirimitki Bay
Scomina Pt.
North Pt.
West Pt.
St. Johns
Rishibuktu R.
NOVA SCOTIA
Cape Cat
Marsoui
Magdalen R.
C. St. Ann
Iron Coast
Matane
Mt. Camille
Paps of Matane
Scale of Leagues
CHAMPLAIN LAKE
Crown Point
Miles
Ticonderoga
Wood Creek
Lake George
Beaver Dam
Bearded I.
I. of Bateaux
Cats I.
Presentation Ft
Toniata
The Thousand Is.
Fort Frontenac
Grande Isle
LAKE ONTARIO
Galots I.
Niagara Bay
Leagues
Beaumont
Bellechasse
St. Michel
Orleans
QUEBEC
Portneuf
St. Ann
Batiscan
St. Croix
Lotbiniere
Trois Rivieres
St. Charles
Bequencourt
Berthier
Lake St. Peter
Nicolete
la Valterie
Repentigny
Sorel
Assomption
The Thousands
Jesuit
Mouille
la Prairie
St. Louis
St. Louis Falls
Ft St. Louis
The Cedar Hills
Lake St. Francis
Ft St. Trou
Ft St. John
Chambli
Ft S. Theresa
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Long Falls
I. of Heads
St. Margarets R.
Bastard R.
Papinachois R.
Bersimites R.
Sevenys I.
Lavel R.
Pidgeon C.
Mille Vache
Sheep Falls
Pt de Mille Vache
Barnaches I.
Gr. Bergerons
Tadoussac
Saguenay R.
Larks Pt
White I.
Apple I.
Green I.
Spey R.
Lau Baye
Ldu Bik
Foggy Pt
B. of Rocks
C. Salmon
Eagles Cape
Mallraye
Hare I.
Wolf R.
Pilgrims
The Falls
The White Apron
St. Pauls Bay
Groose C.
Coudres I.
Great B.
C. Maillard
C. Tormente
Buts
St. Lawrence R.
Orleans I.
Pt. Levi
St. Michael
South R.
Quebec
Hoshelega or Great I. of St. Margaret
Cape Torment
Nth Channel
South Channel
ORLEANS ISLAND
Hare Is. & small Woods
Common Channel
Red Falls
Greenlow R.
The Two Heads
Crane I.
Bellanger
Venelot
St. Ignace
Borduer
St. Thomas
Scale of 2 Leagues
English Channel
The Pillar
Goose Isles
The TRAVERSE or Passage from CAPE TORMENT into the South Channel of ORLEANS ISLE
A NEW CHART of the RIVER St. LAWRENCE from the ISLAND of ANTICOSTI to LAKE ONTARIO By T. Kitchin Geogr.



The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 419.

I MUST next, in courſe, give an account of the bills that were brought in and paſſed into laws, for eſtabliſhing and enforcing the reſolutions of theſe two committees. As to the land-tax, and malt-tax bills, they are now become bills of courſe, which are annually brought in and paſſed into laws, without any oppoſition, unleſs ſome new and extraordinary clauſe be propoſed to be inſerted in either of them; conſequently both theſe bills were, on the 2d of December laſt, ordered to be brought in, as ſoon as the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means were that day agreed to by the houſe; both were paſſed of courſe, with the uſual clauſe of credit for borrowing money upon them at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* intereſt; and both received the royal aſſent, on the 14th day of the ſame month, by commiſſion, as did all the bills paſſed in this ſeſſion, it not being conſiſtent with his majeſty's health, to be there in perſon.

But if the whole money allowed, by the clauſes of credit in theſe bills, to be borrowed, (that is to ſay, 2,000,000l. upon the land tax act, and 750,000l. upon the malt-tax act) was actually borrowed at the intereſt allowed, there will be a conſiderable deficiency; for a year's intereſt upon theſe two ſums, will amount to 96,250l. ſo that, at the end of the year, there will be 2,846,250l. to be paid out of the produce of theſe two taxes, whereas their produce, at the higheſt computation, amounts to no more than 2,787,855l. conſequently there will be a deficiency of 58,395l. to which we muſt add the allowance of 6d. ½ *per* pound for collecting the land-tax, which, upon 2,037,855l. amounts to 55,192l. therefore the deficiency will in the whole amount to 113,587l. From hence we may ſee how prudent it is in the committee of ways and means, always to provide for ſomething more than is granted by the committee of ſupply; for a deficiency may appear in ſome of the other funds, as well as theſe two; and if all the funds ſhould anſwer to the full of what they are previouſly computed at, the exceſs muſt always be reſerved for the diſpoſal of parliament in the next enſuing ſeſſion.

The next bill brought in, in purſuance of the reſolutions of either of theſe committees, was that which was ordered on the 31ſt of January, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means on that day agreed to by the houſe, when Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Weſt, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

The reaſon for theſe reſolutions, and for ordering ſuch a bill to be brought in, we may gather from the firſt reſolution of the committee of ſupply, agreed to March 19. From that reſolution, we may ſee that the fund for anſwering the annuities therein mentioned, had appeared to be deficient; and as the ſinking fund had been made a collateral ſecurity for anſwering any deficiency that might ariſe in that fund, therefore ſuch a reſolution and bill became neceſſary, to prevent the trouble of a replacing reſolution, which would probably become otherwiſe neceſſary in every future committee of ſupply.

Whether any of the proprietors oppoſed ſuch a conſolidation of their property, I do not know; but the bill was not brought in until the 24th of April, when it was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Samuel Martin, and read a firſt time. On the 26th it was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe; and the ſecond of May, when the ſaid order was read, ſeveral parts of the act of the former ſeſſion, intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Offices and Penſions*, &c. were, upon motion, read; after which it was ordered, as an inſtruction to the committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe for obviating any doubt that might ariſe, whether the ſeveral lottery annuities, amounting to 500,000l. at 3l. *per cent.* granted by the ſaid act, be charged upon the ſinking fund, and for carrying ſo much of the rates and duties in the ſaid act mentioned, as ſhould be ſufficient for the payment of the intereſt of the ſaid annuities, to the ſaid fund.

With this inſtruction the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments, which were taken into conſidera-

tion on the 7th, when one of them was disagreed to, and the rest, with amendments to one of them, agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 9th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As it would have been very troublesome to have obtained the express consent of every particular proprietor of the three millions, &c. to be consolidated by this act; therefore, by a general clause inserted in the bill, it was enacted, That such proprietors who should not, on or before the 20th of June, 1759, signify their dissent to such consolidation, in books to be opened at the Bank for that purpose, should be deemed to assent thereto; and I have not heard that any one proprietor did signify any such dissent. But it was not, it seems, thought necessary to insert any clause in pursuance of the instruction above-mentioned, relating to the lottery annuities; because, I suppose, it was upon mature consideration thought, that no such doubt could arise, with respect to the annuities being charged upon the sinking fund, and that it would be improper to order any part of the rates and duties mentioned in that act, to be carried to the sinking fund, especially as it was not then known whether the produce of those rates and duties would be sufficient for answering the annuities at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* by that act charged upon the said produce; so that the sinking fund, instead of being only a collateral security, is now become the sole security for the payment of those lottery annuities.

The next supply bill I am to take notice of, is that which was ordered to be brought in, in pursuance of the resolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to the 3d of February, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were then ordered to prepare and bring in the same; but, before it was brought in, the next resolutions of the said committee were, on the 10th of March, agreed to by the house; and as soon as they were agreed to, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said bill, that they do make provision therein, pursuant to the resolutions then agreed to.

Accordingly, March the 22d, Mr. Charlton presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 27th, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to make provision in the bill for allowing to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, upon all paper which shall be used in the printing of any books, in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, in the presses belonging to either of the said universities, a drawback of so much money as shall, from time to time, be paid for the duties granted by any former act or acts of parliament whatsoever, in such manner as is prescribed by an act in the 10th of queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper*, &c. After which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill, and made several amendments, which were next day agreed to by the house, and a clause being then added, by the house, to the bill, it was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 29th, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, being intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty, a Subsidy of Poundage upon certain Goods and Merchandizes to be imported into this Kingdom, and an additional inland Duty on Coffee and Chocolate; and for raising the Sum of 6,600,000l. by way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the said Subsidy and additional Duty.* And as the bill was a money-bill, it was passed by the house of lords without amendment, with which they acquainted the commons on the 3d of April, and on the 5th it received the royal assent.

From the resolution of February 3, upon which this bill was founded, some weak people perhaps imagined, that every subscriber was to have an addition of 15l. *per cent.* to his capital, that is to say, that every man was to have 115l. repaid him by the publick, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription; but this was a mistake; for he was to have only 100l. repaid him by the publick, and in the mean time an annuity of 3l. 9s. *per annum*, for every 100l. he should advance upon that subscription. Accordingly in the act there is an express clause, That at any time, upon six months notice given in the London Gazette, and upon the Royal Exchange in London, and upon repayment by parliament, of the said sum of 6,600,000l. or any part thereof, by payments not less than 500,000l. at one

time, in such manner as shall be directed by any future act or acts of parliament in that behalf, and also upon full payment of all arrearages of the said annuities, then, and not till then, so much of the said annuities, as shall be attending on the principal sums so paid off, shall cease and be understood to be redeemed.

By this clause, therefore, upon the repayment of every 500,000l. an annuity, to the amount of 17,250l. *per annum*, instead of 15,000l. is to cease, and to be no longer payable; from whence we may see that this last subscription was much more advantageous for the publick than the subscription of the preceding session; for, by that the publick was to pay 3l. 10s. *per cent. per annum*, for the greatest part of the money then borrowed, and to be irredeemable for at least 24 years *; whereas, by this last subscription, the publick is to pay but 3l. 9s. *per cent. per annum*, and to be redeemable as soon as the parliament shall think fit, which we may suppose would be in a very short time, if this year should end with an honourable and glorious peace.

In this act likewise there are the usual clauses for making the sinking fund a collateral security for the annuities thereby established, and for providing that whatever monies should be issued out of the sinking fund, for making good that collateral security, should be replaced from time to time out of the first supplies to be then after granted in parliament.

These two clauses have for many years been in every act of parliament by which a new debt was to be contracted, and a new fund to be established; and the last was perhaps necessary for preserving publick credit, by making people believe that the sinking fund was to be constantly applied, as it was at first intended, towards paying off our old debt, and never towards contracting a new debt; but if this clause had been hitherto religiously observed, it would by this time have become very inconvenient; for our new funds have been generally found to be insufficient for paying the interest of the new debt charged upon them, so that it became necessary to issue, every year, some money out of the sinking fund, for making good that deficiency; and this again begot a necessity for a resolution in the next session of parliament, for replacing that money so issued out of the sinking fund: And if any one of these new funds produced more than was expected, so as to leave a surplus over and above paying the interest of the new debt charged upon it, that surplus was, in the next session, made a new fund whereon to contract a new debt, which generally, at last, created a new deficiency, to be made good out of the sinking fund, and to be replaced by a resolution of the next session. By this means, the number of these replacing resolutions almost every year increased, and by the 25th of his present majesty's reign appeared to be so inconvenient, that an act was passed, in that year, for consolidating a great number of our new debts into two joint stocks, to be charged upon the sinking fund, and for carrying the new funds appropriated to the payment of the interest of those debts into, and making them a part of the sinking fund; which consolidating scheme has been since further pursued, and may probably be still further pursued, notwithstanding this usual clause for replacing out of the first supplies the monies issued out of the sinking fund, by virtue of its having been made a collateral security.

As debts when contracted, must and ought to be paid, there is certainly nothing unjust in this consolidating scheme; and it was become necessary, in order to prevent the inconvenience I have mentioned: But, from the history of that session, we may see that our sinking fund, like many other sureties, will be a great sufferer by its suretyship; for there are no less than six resolutions of that session for replacing to the sinking fund the sums that had been paid out of the same, by virtue of its collateral suretyship, amounting in the whole to 162,304l. 17s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$; and by other resolutions there appears to have been great deficiencies at the Christmass then last, in some of the funds carried into the sinking fund by the consolidating act of that session †. Therefore, though this consolidating scheme may be both just and necessary, and though it may be necessary to make the sinking fund a collateral security for every publick debt we may hereafter be obliged to contract, yet great care should always be taken to provide such a fund by way of principal security, as will be sufficient for answering at least the interest of the new debt charged upon it, otherwise the collateral security may very properly be called the sinking fund, in a sense very different from that now meant by the term.

On the 22d of May, as soon as the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day reported to the house was agreed to, the resolutions of the said committee of April the 3d and 30th, and the 3d of May 17th, were again read,

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 444.

† *See Lond. Mag. for* 1752, *p.* 175.

after which it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to these resolutions, and the resolution that day agreed to; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, a bill for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the service of the year 1759, was next day presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which the bill, with the addition of a clause of credit, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

And on the said 22d of May, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, when it was read by Mr. Speaker, and which the reader may see in your Magazine for the month of May last, p. 275. As soon as this message was read, a motion was made and agreed to *nemine contradicente*, that the same should be referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the resolution which was agreed to the 26th of the same month; and upon that resolution's being agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, and the same gentlemen last above-mentioned, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Charlton presented to the house, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, which was read a first time; and there being a clause in the bill, enacting that the Bank might advance upon the credit of the loan therein mentioned, any sum not exceeding a million, notwithstanding the act of the 5th and 6th Will. and Mary, by which the Bank was established, the said act was read, after which the bill was ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning; when, after reading the order of the day, the committee was impowered to receive a clause of appropriation, which was accordingly added in the committee, and the bill ordered to be intitled, *A Bill for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of One Million, for the Uses and Purposes therein-mentioned; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament*; and, on the 1st of June, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without any amendment, and next day, being the last of the session, it received the royal assent.

These were all the bills that relate solely and properly to the supply; for though there were other bills brought in and passed, for establishing and enforcing the resolutions of the committees of supply or of ways and means, yet as they have a relation likewise to some other affairs, an account of them will come in most properly among those bills which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, and of which I am next to give the history. Of these the first, according to the chronological order I intend to observe, were those relating to corn; for on Friday the 24th of November, it was resolved *nem. con.* that the house would, on the Tuesday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration an act made in the then last session, for continuing certain laws made in the former session relating to corn*. But before the house resolved itself into the said committee, that is to say, on the Monday following, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol, under their common seal; alledging, that they had observed, with satisfaction, that since the laws for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from any sort of grain, or from meal and flour, had been in force, the commonalty of this country appeared more sober, healthy, and industrious; and representing several ill consequences which, the petitioners apprehended, would arise, unless those wholsome and necessary prohibitions were continued; and therefore praying, &c. And at the same time there was presented and read, a petition to the same effect, of the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; both which petitions were referred to the said committee, and the house having next day resolved itself into the same, it was therein resolved. 1st. That the prohibition to export corn should be continued to the 24th of December, 1759, subject nevertheless to such provisions for shortening the said term of its continuance, as should thereafter be made by any act of that session, or by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, during the recess of parliament. 2d. That the act for discontinuing the duties upon corn and flour

* *See Lond. Mag. for last year, p.* 553.

flour imported, or brought in as prize, was not proper to be further continued. And, 3d. That the prohibition to make low wines and ſpirits from any ſort of grain, or from any meal or flour, ſhould be continued to the 24th of December, 1759.

These reſolutions being next day reported, the two firſt reſolutions were agreed to, *nem. con.* but the private intereſt of too many people was concerned againſt the 3d, for it to paſs without a contradictory vote; for though every man ought, yet experience convinces us that few men are willing to ſacrifice their private intereſt to that of the publick. However, it was at laſt agreed to by a majority; and a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in, purſuant to theſe reſolutions, by Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Alderman Beckford.

Before the bill was brought in, there was preſented to the houſe and read, and ordered to lie on the table until the bill ſhould be brought in, a petition of the merchants and principal inhabitants of Liverpool, and a petition of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Bath, both to the ſame effect with that from Briſtol; and on the 4th of December, Sir John Philipps preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. Next day it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 7th; but on the 6th, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the malt diſtillers of the city and ſuburbs of London, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the ſaid trade, throughout Great-Britain, alledging, that it having been deemed expedient to prohibit the diſtilling of ſpirits from any ſort of grain, to the 24th day of December then inſtant, ſome of the petitioners had entirely ceaſed the diſtilling buſineſs, whilſt others, merely for the ſake of preſerving their cuſtomers, (the compound diſtillers) and of employing ſome of their ſervants, horſes, and utenſils, had ſubmitted to carry on the diſtillation of ſpirits from molaſſes and ſugars, under great diſadvantages, in full hope that the ſaid reſtraint would ceaſe at the expiration of the limited time, or at leaſt when the neceſſity (by which they conceived it to be occaſioned) ſhould be removed; and that it was with great concern the petitioners obſerved that a bill was brought in for further continuing the ſaid prohibition, at a time when the price of all manner of grain, and particularly of wheat and barley, was conſiderably reduced, and, as the petitioners humbly conceived, at a reaſonable medium; and repreſenting the great loſs which, the petitioners alledged, themſelves and many traders and artificers dependent upon them, muſt ſuſtain, in caſe the ſaid bill ſhould be paſſed into a law; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and either to permit the petitioners to carry on the diſtillation from wheat, malt, and other grain, in ſuch degree, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as ſhould be judged neceſſary and proper, or to grant them ſuch other relief, in reſpect of their ſeveral loſſes and incumbrances, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, and the committing of the ſaid bill being put off to the 8th, an inſtruction was then ordered to the committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes to allow the tranſportation of certain quantities of meal, flour, bread, and biſcuit, to the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, for the only uſe of the inhabitants there; and another, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes, to prohibit the making of low wines and ſpirits from bran.

With theſe two inſtructions the houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, which went through the bill, made ſeveral amendments, two of which were in purſuance of the ſaid two inſtructions, and directed Sir John Philipps, their chairman, to report them to the houſe, when the houſe ſhould pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon it was ordered, that the report ſhould be received on the 11th. But on the 9th, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of ſeveral farmers and growers of corn in the county of Norfolk, whoſe hands were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the farmers in the ſaid county, ſetting forth, that the farms, as well in the petitioners occupation, as moſt others in the ſaid county, chiefly conſiſted of arable lands, from whence were produced much greater quantities of corn, than ever were, or could be conſumed in the ſaid county; and that there was the then laſt harveſt, a great and plentiful crop of all ſorts of grain, growing in the ſaid county, the greateſt part of which, by unfavourable weather that happened, was rendered unfit for ſale at London, or other markets, for home conſumption; and alledging, that there were then large quantities of malt in London, chiefly

arising from the crop of barley growing in 1757, and that the sale thereof was stagnated, and that the petitioners were informed, that the house had ordered in a bill to continue the prohibiting of the exportation of corn for a further time, which (should it pass into a law) the petitioners begged leave to represent, would be extremely prejudical to all, and ruin many of the petitioners and other farmers of the said county; and that the petitioners and other farmers of the said county, had offered their corn to sale at divers ports and markets in the said county, but that the merchants there residing refused to buy their said corn at any price, alledging its unfitness for London markets, and the great quantities of corn already there, and their not being able to export the same, or to make any malt for exportation; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and not to pass any further act to prohibit the exportation of corn, or to give the petitioners and other growers of corn such other relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition, as it deserved, met with some more regard than the petition from the distillers; for it was ordered to lie upon the table, until the report should be received from the committee upon the said bill; and Sir John Philipps having, according to order, made the report on the 11th, the amendments made by the committee were all agreed to, and the bill having afterwards passed both houses in common course, it received the royal assent on the 14th, notwithstanding the facts set forth in the petition last above-mentioned, because of the proviso in the bill, that the prohibition of exportation should continue to the 24th of December, 1759, unless shortened by any other act passed in that session, or by his majesty during the recess of parliament; but as to the temporary prohibition against distilling, it was made absolute, without any such condition or proviso; and as it affected the private interest of so many people, it could not fail of occasioning a great deal of altercation without doors, though this part of the bill had few, or no strenuous opposers within.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE cannot be a more manifest proof of the candour and good nature of the people of this country in general, than that unlimited credit given by them to every fact related by the famous earl of Clarendon, in vindication of his own character; for a man who is in his own nature candid and sincere, and has had but little experience of mankind, will always be ready, perhaps too ready, to believe what another positively affirms to be true. I shall readily join with my countrymen in believing, that the earl of Clarendon was an honester man than any of his enemies and rivals for power. But to believe that a minister of state in writing an apology for his own conduct, would sink no unlucky truths, nor tell any useful fibs, ought, in my opinion, to be called credulity and simplicity, rather than candour and good nature; especially, if we know, that when he wrote he designed that it should not be made publick, whilst there was any one alive who could reveal what he had taken care to conceal, or to contradict what he had thought proper to assert.

This I thought necessary to premise, because I intend to make some remarks upon the life of lord Clarendon lately published, and these remarks I do not intend to make with any design to reflect upon the character of that learned and great statesman, but because, from the remarks I shall make, your readers may be induced to consider, more maturely perhaps than some of them ever did before, the real interest of their country, and the true nature of our happy constitution, with the alterations it has undergone, and whether those alterations most probably tend to the preservation or the overthrow of our liberties, which many talk of without knowing what they mean.

As the sale of Dunkirk was one of the original and chief causes of all lord Clarendon's misfortunes, I read with the utmost attention what his lordship says upon that subject, and I must say, I read it with a good deal of surprize, as I had before read the account of that transaction given by the count d'Estrades, who neither intended, nor had any apology to make, either for himself or any of his friends; and who certainly did not write what he knew to be false, as the whole of his account is contained chiefly in letters to his master and sovereign, Lewis the XIVth of France, who by himself, or his ministers, could distinguish truth from falshood, and would have highly resented any attempt to impose.

If the chancellor had been pleased to give a date to any one of the steps mentioned by him to have been made in this affair,

affair, we might with more certainty have passed judgment upon what he says. As he has not, we must from d'Estrades conclude, that the sale of Dunkirk had never been mentioned to the king by any of his privy council but the chancellor, before the 27th of July, 1662, else why should king Charles, in his letter of that date to d'Estrades, talk of *an affair* (meaning the sale of Dunkirk) *which the chancellor had proposed to him**? Can we suppose that the king would have said so, if the chancellor had ever positively declared against it? I am so far from thinking he ever did, that I believe the sale of Dunkirk was, by his order, mentioned to d'Estrades at Calais, by Mr. Bellings, who went thither with a credential letter from the chancellor, dated June 29, 1662 †, in order to sound him, whether the purchase would be agreeable to the French king, in case he, the chancellor, could bring his master, king Charles, to agree to the sale; and that he never so much as proposed or hinted the sale to the king, until he had d'Estrades's opinion by Mr. Bellings, at his return from Calais. This, I say, is my belief; and my reason for it is, because this credential letter is, by d'Estrades, placed the first of those letters which he calls, *Negotiation and Treaty for the Purchase of Dunkirk, Anno* 1662; and because d'Estrades, in his letter of August the 21st, talks of proposals made to him by Mr. Bellings, which could be none other but those made at Calais, by virtue of the said credential letter ‡.

If the chancellor had not been the first proposer, and chief adviser of this fatal measure, was he the proper minister to be employed to confer and carry on the treaty with d'Estrades? One of the secretaries of state, as it was a foreign affair, or the lord high treasurer, as it was a money affair, was certainly the proper minister to be employed for this purpose. It was quite foreign to the chancellor's department; and what made it still more improper for him, was, his not being master of the French language; for d'Estrades, in his letter to the French king, dated August the 21st, tells his most christian majesty, that in a conference he had with the chancellor upon this subject, which lasted three full hours, Mr. Bellings served as interpreter, as he had done to the former conferences.

But the clearest proof of the chancellor's being the first and sole adviser of this measure, we have from his own mouth, if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades, whose words I must transcribe from his letter to his master, dated August the 17th, in which he writes thus; ——" to all which the chancellor added, that as the thought of this treaty proceeded from him, he did not pretend to disguise, that the necessity of the affairs in England had brought this thought into his mind, but would not oblige him to make a bad bargain; that he was the only person in this sentiment, together with the king and the duke of York, and that he was still to bring over Monk, the high treasurer, and Sandwich, whom he could not hope to gain, but by the greatness of the sum which should be paid to the king; that having already proposed the matter, on account of the necessity of the state, they had offered an expedient for preserving it and saving the king the expence, which was to put that place under the authority of the parliament again, in which case they would be at the expence of maintaining it, and the king be still as much master of it as before, and if that should happen, and the king be forced to accept of that expedient, the door would be shut for ever to any such treaty as that now proposed, for which there was no farther time than till the parliament should again meet; for if that was once met again, nobody dared to make the least mention of such a proposal,"——&c.

These are the words of d'Estrades's said letter to his master, and it cannot be supposed that he has therein misrepresented what the chancellor said to him. To free the chancellor, therefore, from this charge which he brings against himself, it must be alledged, that the sale of Dunkirk to France had been considered and resolved on in council before d'Estrades was sent for; that by concert among the ministers the chancellor was to declare to d'Estrades, that he was the first, and the sole adviser of this sale, and that all the rest of the ministers were against it, in order to draw the French king the more readily up to the price they expected. But if this had been the case, would not the chancellor have mentioned it, either in his apology addressed to the house of lords upon his retiring beyond sea, or in this history of his own life, which he afterwards wrote on purpose by way of apology for his conduct, and in which he gives a very circumstantial account of this very affair relating to the sale of Dunkirk? Can we suppose, that he would have submitted to any such concert, and thereby taken upon himself alone the odium of such a dangerous and unpopular measure? If he had at first done so out of complaisance to the king,

* *See before, p.* 428. † *See ditto.* ‡ *See before, p.* 430.

king, can we suppose, that when he found himself abandoned by the king, and persecuted by some of those very ministers whom he had thus, at so great a risk, screened from popular resentment, he would not in this history have averred this concert, in order to explain how he came to be solely loaded with this pernicious sale? Especially, as he wrote this history with a design not to have it published, at least during his own life.

I shall, indeed, grant, that probably he never thought it a pernicious sale after he had once approved of it; but he must have long known, that it was a very unpopular one; for though there was, for some years, no complaint in parliament, there was a general murmur against it among the people, who gave the name of Dunkirk House to the new house he had built in London, from a supposition that it was built with the money he got by way of bribe or reward from the French king, for procuring him the purchase; and if any credit is to be given to d'Estrades, the chancellor himself told him, that most of the merchants of London had come to Whitehall to complain of the sale, as soon as they heard of the treaty's being concluded *.

They were then, indeed, a little too late with their remonstrances; but their being so, is a strong reason for believing that the affair was never laid before the privy council, until after the negotiation was ended, and the terms of the treaty settled; for as some of them could not but be in their hearts against the sale, whatever they might outwardly profess, though they could not consistently with their oath discover what had passed in council, yet they might, and certainly would have given notice to their friends among the merchants, that Dunkirk was in danger of being sold and delivered up to France; and if the merchants had received such notice from such authority, they would have remonstrated against the sale so early, so strongly, and so generally, as would, in all probability, have terrified the advisers, and prevented the conclusion of the treaty. This was what d'Estrades appears to have apprehended, from a rumour among the people that this sale was the subject of his journey, and for this very reason, says he, "It will be necessary to hasten the conclusion of it, if it be wished to succeed †."

Upon the whole, I must believe, that the chancellor was the first proposer, and the sole active author of this sale, notwithstanding what he has said to the contrary; and d'Estrades, in his letter to his master, of October 27, tells him, that even when the treaty came, by virtue of the king's commission, to be signed, which is generally but a meer formality, "the other commissioners laboured most to break it off, and it may be said, that the reasons alledged were so strong, that the king of England, and duke of York, would have been staggered, had not the chancellor taken great pains to keep them to their first resolutions ‡." What could be the reason of this opposition at that time? If there had been any concert, as beforementioned, surely there was no reason for pursuing it so far. There could be no reason for the opposition the treaty then met with, but because the other commissioners really disapproved of it, and agreed at last to concur in signing it, only out of complaisance to the king and his chancellor.

There cannot, therefore, I think, be the least doubt of the chancellor's having been the sole adviser of this treaty; and the most ridiculous argument against it, is that which was first made use of by the chancellor himself, and is now repeated by some of his zealous advocates in the present age. The treatment he received after his coming into France, was evidence enough, says he, that the king [of France] never thought himself beholden to him. And this argument, I find, is now again made use of through weakness or ignorance. Can any one, who is in the least acquainted with the history of the court of France, advance such an argument? Do not we know, from many instances, particularly from a very late famous instance, that the gratitude due by the French court will be converted into the height of cruelty, as soon as they think that such a change may contribute to the success of any new design they have in view? Do not we know, that their ungrateful and cruel treatment of the chancellor upon his retiring into their country, proceeded from their design to prevent, if possible, the conclusion of the triple league between England, Sweden, and Holland; and that they quite altered their behaviour towards him, as soon as they found themselves disappointed in this design? I call their first treatment of him ungrateful, and I must call it so, whether he was the sole author of the Dunkirk treaty or no; for it is certain that both d'Estrades and his master, the French king, thought that he was, as appears from his most christian majesty's letter to the chancellor of England §; and if they were mistaken in their opinion,

* *See before, p.* 431. † *See before, p.* 430. ‡ *See before, p.* 431. § *See before, p.* 432.

opinion, it does not render their treatment of him a whit leſs ungrateful, unleſs it could be proved that they had afterwards diſcovered their miſtake.

This argument can therefore be of no force in vindication of any part of the chancellor's conduct, and he himſelf would have been aſhamed to uſe it, had he conſidered the behaviour of the court of France towards king Charles the ſecond, either with reſpect to the treaty they concluded with the Dutch, preſently after this ſale of Dunkirk, or with reſpect to the ſhare they ſoon after took againſt us in our war with the Dutch; for our being obliged to yield up our right to the iſland of Poleron in the Eaſt-Indies, and thereby eſtabliſh the Dutch monopoly in the ſpice trade, muſt be aſcribed entirely to the French joining the Dutch in that war againſt us, for which, as well as for many other left-handed favours, it is to be hoped we ſhall now make them ſuffer.

But though the chancellor appears to be a little diſingenuous in his account of this Dunkirk affair, though his ſecretary, Mr. Bellings, had a preſent, and a very high compliment, from his moſt chriſtian majeſty *, and though his daughter, the dutcheſs of York, had from the ſame quarter a very fine preſent, and a very high compliment, for her good offices on that occaſion †, yet I am far from thinking, that the chancellor himſelf had any mercenary view in adviſing the ſale of Dunkirk to France, or that he had any hope, or any promiſe, of a pecuniary reward from France, for the ſhare he took in that affair; becauſe I ſhall never join with the populace in condemning a man for any crime, before I have heard it clearly and fully proved; nor ſhould I have ſaid any thing upon this ſubject merely for the ſake of criticiſing the chancellor's conduct, but becauſe in ſome future letter I intend to ſhew, that Charles the ſecond was a better politician, and underſtood our conſtitution better than his chancellor; and conſequently, that the king's giving him up as a bloodleſs ſacrifice to the popular ſpirit of reſentment that had been raiſed againſt him, did not proceed from any weakneſs or want of gratitude in the king, but from a neceſſity he was brought under by the very nature of our form of government, which neceſſity is a misfortune incident to every form of government that has any thing of popularity in it's inſtitution, and will be ſubmitted to by every wiſe king of a free people.

If this finds a place in your Magazine, and appears to be agreeable to your readers, you ſhall hear more upon the ſubject of this hiſtory, from

Auguſt 29, 1759. &c. &c.

EXTRACTS *from the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. *Continued from p. 424.*

Obſervations on the Alga Marina latifolia: *The Sea Alga with broad Leaves. By* John Andrew Peyſſonel, *M. D. F. R. S. Tranſlated from the* French.

HAVING caſt anchor at Verdun, the road at the entrance of the river of Bourdeaux, I was fiſhing with a kind of drag-net upon a bank of ſand which was very fine and muddy. We collected a number of ſea-plants, and among them the great broad-leaved alga, which I did not know: And as the root or pedicle of this plant appeared to be very particular, I obſerved it with attention. The following is its deſcription, and the detail of my obſervations.

From a pedicle, which is ſometimes flat, and ſometimes round (for they vary in theſe plants, and might be about three lines in diameter, and an inch high, of a blackiſh colour, and coriaceous ſubſtance, approaching to the nature of the bodies of lithophyta,) a ſingle flat leaf ariſes, about an inch, or an inch and half broad, thick in its middle to about three lines, ending at the ſides in a kind of edge, like a two edged ſabre, almoſt like the common Alga, formed of longitudinal fibres interlaced with other very delicate ones, and the whole filled with a thick juice, like the *parenchyma* of ſucculent plants, ſuch as the ſedum, aloes, and the like, of a clear yelloviſh green, and tranſparent. This firſt leaf is always ſingle, and ſerves inſtead of a trunk or ſtem to the whole plant.

When it riſes to about a foot high, more or leſs, it throws out at the ſides other leaves formed of a continuation of the longitudinal fibres; and theſe ſecond leaves are of the ſame thickneſs and ſubſtance with the firſt: They are two or three feet long, and the whole plant is five or ſix, or more (for one can hardly tell the length); and is not capable of ſupporting itſelf, but is ſuſtained by the ſtrength of the waters, in which it floats.

The ſubſtance of the plant is not ſo ſolid as that of the common alga, which is capable of drying as it fades, and of being kept: Whereas the leaves of this great alga ſhrink and wither in the air, become of a blackiſh colour, and very friable, or indeed ſoon fall into putrifaction.

September, 1759.

* *See before, p.* 432.

† *See before, p.* 431.

tion. I never obſerved, that they bore any fruit: Perhaps this was not the ſeaſon.

But what we find particular in this plant is its root or foot: Firſt, this pedicle extends in ribs, like what we call the thighs of certain trees: Theſe thighs are A in right lines: Perhaps they run in the ſame direction or ſituation, that is, placed north and ſouth, or eaſt and weſt; but this I could not obſerve. They are about three or four lines high towards the pedicle, and, ending, are loſt. They flouriſh and ſpread at the bottom, forming an el- B liptical bladder, like an egg, flattened above and below, and rounded at the ſides, being intirely empty: It is rough without, and very ſmooth within. This egg, or oval bladder, is exactly round at the ends of the great diameter, but varies a little in the leſſer diameter, and forms C itſelf like the body of a fiddle. The under part is a little flattened; and there is a hole, which is very conſiderable, in the center of the two diameters. This hole is about an inch wide, and is quite round: It gives paſſage to the root, or pivot, which I ſhall by and by mention: The D edges appear to turn a little inward: And it is by this hole that the egg fills with ſea water. The whole ſubſtance of this bladder, or egg, is of a coriaceous matter, firm and tranſparent, and of a clear green; nor can there be any fibres, either longitudinal or tranſverſe, obſerved E upon it.

The vault at the top, ſurmounted by the thighs, is as it were granulated; but at the rounding of the egg it produces a kind of *mammæ*, or little elevations, very round and cylindrical, intirely full; of the ſame nature and ſubſtance with the F egg.

In examining the under part of the egg, we found a ſecond rank of theſe *mamellæ*, ſomewhat longer than the firſt, and at equal diſtances from one another, in a circular line; then a third yet longer; then a fourth, which at the extremities G were bifurcated; and at laſt a fifth rank, which divided into three, and ſometimes into five branches: Theſe laſt, placed round the hole, were wreathed inwards, and ſeveral were joined together, and only formed a ſmall body; and in wreathing themſelves thus, they cloſe and embrace H the pivot mentioned below. None of theſe *mamellæ* have any apparent opening: Their ſubſtance is compact, of the ſame nature with the bladder or egg, that produces them.

Below the trunk and thighs the plant protrudes a pivot, of a like ſubſtance with that of the bladder. This pivot, which is large at its origin, proceeding thus from the trunk and thighs, forms ſomething like the knot of the ſea tree: It deſcends perpendicularly to the trunk, diminiſhing as it lengthens, and as it grows round; and then divides into a number of *mamellæ*, branched and wreathed inwards, ſo firmly as not to be retracted; of a coriaceous nature, blackiſh, forming a bunch like what we call the roſe of Jericho. I cannot recollect the name of this plant or flower.

This bunch, or wreathed roſe, incloſes a heap of gravel, as if petrified or hardened, and ends upon a level with the hole of the egg, exactly as high as the laſt rank of *mamellæ*, which wreath upon, embrace, and ſuſtain it, leaving always an empty ſpace to let the ſea water paſs in, which ſhould fill the inſide of the egg or bladder, and even to let in little fiſhes and ſhells.

I was ſurpriſed to find in one, little living muſcles, as they always are attached to ſome ſolid body by their beards. Now by what means could they enter into this egg? I conjectured, that they had their beginning there, by the ſeminal matter of muſcles carried in by the ſea water. I alſo found ſome ſmall ſtar fiſh, whoſe rays might be about four or five lines long.

If my ſtay here had been longer, I had continued my obſervations; and perhaps ſhould have made ſome diſcoveries. It belongs to the academicians of Bourdeaux to puſh theſe obſervations further, if they think proper.

From the entrance of the river of Bourdeaux, the 4th of Auguſt, 1750.

PEYSSONEL.

Obſervations upon a ſlight Earthquake, though very particular, which may lead to the Knowledge of the Cauſe of great and violent ones, that ravage whole Countries and overturn Cities. By John Andrew Peyſſonel, *M. D. F. R. S. Tranſlated from the* French.

I WENT to make my obſervations upon the natural hiſtory of the ſea; and when I arrived at a place called the Cauldrons of Lance Caraibe, near Lancebertrand, a part of the iſland of Grande Terre Guadaloupe, in which place the coaſt runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, the ſea being much agitated that day flowed from the north-weſt. There the coaſt is furniſhed with hollow rocks, and vaults underneath, with chinks and crevices: and the ſea, puſhed into theſe deep caverns

by the force and agitation of the waves, compreſſes the air, which, recovering its ſpring, forces the water back in the form of the moſt magnificent fountains; which ceaſe, and begin again at every great preſſure. This phænomenon is common to many places in this iſland. The explanation of it is eaſy; but the following is what I particularly obſerved.

As I walked within about forty paces from the brink of the ſea, where the waves broke, I perceived, in one place, the plants were much agitated by ſome cauſe, that was not yet apparent. I drew near, and diſcovered a hole about ſix feet deep, and half a foot diameter; and ſtopping to conſider it, I perceived the earth tremble under my feet. This increaſed my attention; and I heard a dull kind of noiſe underground, like that which precedes common earthquakes; which I have obſerved many a time. It was followed by a quivering of the earth; and after this a wind iſſued out of the hole, which agitated the plants round about. I watched to ſee whether the motion extended to any diſtance; but was ſenſible it did not reach above three or four paces from the hole, and that no motion was perceived farther off.

I further obſerved, that this phænomenon never happens till after the ſeventh wave rolls in; for it is a common thing in this country to find the ſea appear calm for ſome time, and then to produce ſeven waves, which break upon the coaſt one after another: The firſt is not very conſiderable; the ſecond is ſomewhat ſtronger; and thus they go on increaſing to the ſeventh, after which the ſea grows calm again, and retires. This phænomenon of the ſeven waves is obſerved by navigators with great attention, eſpecially at low water, in order to be the better able to go in or come out at the very time that the ſea grows quiet. Theſe ſeven waves ſucceſſively fill the caverns, which are all along the coaſt; and when the ſeventh comes to open itſelf, the air at the bottom of the caverns being greatly compreſſed, acted by its elaſticity, and immediately made thoſe fountains and guſhings I have mentioned; and the waters continuing in the caverns, up to the very place of the hole, began to produce that dull noiſe, cauſed the emotion or earthquake, and finiſhed with the violent wind forced up through the hole; after which the water retired into the ſea, and having no further impelling cauſe, on account of the waves, rendered every thing quiet again.

I obſerved, that this phænomenon happened at no limited time, but according to the approach of the waves, being ſtrongly put in motion after the ſeventh. I remained near half an hour to obſerve it; and nearly followed the courſe of the cavern to its entrance, directed by the diſpoſition of the coaſt. I made my negroes go down where the water broke; for they doubted the report of the greatneſs of theſe caverns; and when the ſea was calm, one of them ventured in, but returned very quickly, or he muſt have periſhed. Therefore I conclude that theſe ſmall earthquakes round the hole, about forty paces from the wave, were only cauſed by the compreſſed air in ſome great vault about this place, and that by its force was driven up the hole that appeared: that this air in the caverns, compreſſed to a certain degree, firſt cauſed the dull noiſe, by the rolling of the waters, which reſiſted in the cavern; then acting more violently, cauſed the ſmall earthquake, which ceaſed when the wind paſſed out of the hole, and that the ſea retired, and gave liberty to the air, which was contained and compreſſed.

Such are the obſervations I have made; from which the learned, who are endeavouring to find the cauſe of earthquakes, ſince that dreadful one which deſtroyed the city of Liſbon, may make ſuch concluſions as they ſhall think proper.

At Guadaloupe*,
Jan. 6, 1757. PEYSSONEL.

Singular Obſervations upon the Manchenille Apple. *By* John Andrew Peyſſonel, *M. D. F. R. S. Tranſlated from the* French.

THE cruel effects of the tree called manchenille are known to all the world: Its milk, which the ſavages make uſe of to poiſon their arrows, makes the wounds inflicted with them mortal. The rain, which waſhes the leaves and branches, cauſes bliſters to riſe like boiling oil; even the ſhade of the tree makes thoſe who repoſe under it to ſwell; and its fruit is eſteemed a deadly poiſon †. I

* *See our Vol. for* 1757, *p.* 393—395, 444—446.

† *In confirmation of this account, our readers ſhall have that of our honeſt countryman Lionel Wafer.* " *The manchenille apple, is in ſmell and colour like a lovely pleaſant apple, ſmall and fragrant, but of a poiſonous nature; for if any eat of any living creature that has happened to feed on that fruit, they are poiſoned thereby, though perhaps not mortally.*

The

was informed, as a very extraordinary thing, that a breeding woman was ſo mad as to eat three of them, which did her very little harm; and this was looked upon as a miracle, and a proof of the ſurpriſing effects of the imagination and longings of women with child.

But here is a fact, which will ſcarce be credited by many perſons, who have frequented theſe iſlands; which I declare to be true.

One Vincent Banchi, of Turin, in Piedmont, a ſtrong robuſt man, and an old ſoldier, of about 45 years of age, belonging to the horſe, was a ſlave with the Turks 11 years, having been taken priſoner at the ſiege of Belgrade. He was overſeer of my habitation, towards the month of July of the year 1756. He was one day walking upon the ſea ſide, and ſeeing a great number of apples upon the ground, was charmed with their beautiful colours, and ſweet ſmell, reſembling that of the apple called d'apis: He took and eat of them, without knowing what they were; he found they had a ſubacid taſte; and having eaten a couple of dozen of them, he filled his pockets and came home, eating the reſt as he came. The negroes, that ſaw him eat this cruel fruit, told him it was mortal; upon which he ceaſed to eat them, and threw away the reſt.

About four in the afternoon, viz. an hour after this repaſt, his belly ſwelled conſiderably, and he felt as it were a conſuming fire in his bowels. He could not keep himſelf upright; and at night the ſwelling of his belly increaſed, with the burning ſenſation of his bowels. His lips were ulcerated with the milk of the fruit, and he was ſeized with cold ſweats; but my principal negro made him a decoction of the leaves of a *Ricinus* * in water, and made him drink plentifully of it, which brought on a vomiting, followed by a violent purging; both which continued for four hours, during which it was thought he would die. At length theſe ſymptoms grew leſs, and my negroes made him walk, and ſtir about by degrees, and ſoon after they were ſtopped. Rice gruel, which they gave him, put an end to all theſe diſorders, and in 24 hours he had no more ailments nor pain; the ſwelling of his belly diminiſhed in proportion to his evacuations upwards and downwards, and he has continued his functions without being any more ſenſible of the poiſon.

A Dec. 2, 1756.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Gentleman, who in your Magazine (p. 351.) ſubſcribes himſelf Academicus, attacks the biſhops in a very warm and indecent manner for ordaining perſons who have not been educated in one of our univerſities.

As his zeal ſeems a little to have got the heels of his diſcretion, this humble apology for their lordſhips behaviour is meant as a check upon him.

With regard to the ordination of broken tradeſmen, we can ſay nothing to it; having never known or heard of any inſtances of that ſort; we are ſure they muſt ſeldom have happened, and then, doubtleſs, for good reaſons, though their lordſhips might not think it neceſſary to make Academicus a judge of the propriety of them.

In every ordination a preference is moſt juſtly due to the gentlemen of the univerſities; no man denies it; but as it now frequently falls out that the number of candidates from thoſe places are not ſufficient to fill the vacant curacies, are churches to go without duty, becauſe collegians only muſt be ordained? Surely not. In ſuch caſes only their lordſhips have now and then admitted men of competent learning, without too ſcrupulouſly enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon ſtrict enquiry to be unexceptionable. If it be aſked, why the number of regular candidates are leſs now than heretofore, amongſt many others, two reaſons are obviouſly to be aſſigned: The firſt is, that in time of war, the hopes of advancement, joined to the ardour of youth, throw many young gentlemen into the army and navy, who would otherwiſe have purſued their ſtudies. Another reaſon is, that the expences of a college life are become ſo exorbitantly great, that only men of large fortune can now afford to give their ſons ſuch

The trees grow in green ſpots; they are low, with a large body, ſpreading out, and full of leaves. The very ſap is poiſonous. A Frenchman of our company, lying under one of theſe trees in the Samballoes (iſlands near the iſthmus of Darien) to refreſh himſelf, the rain water trickling down thence on his head and breaſt, bliſtered him all over, as if he had been beſtrewed with cantharides. His life was ſaved with much difficulty, and even when cured, there remained ſcars like thoſe after the ſmall-pox."

* Avellana purgatrix; *in French*, medicinier.

ſuch an education. The younger ſtudents are uſually luxurious and extravagant, and their tradeſmen and college ſervants being well aware of it, make the moſt of their ſkins; and are, in almoſt every inſtance, fleecing and rapacious: Hence, their ranks have, indeed, within a few years, become very thin, and without ſuch regulations as are more to be wiſhed than expected, thinner ſtill they muſt be: Who is to blame? If any farther apology for their lordſhips ſhould be neceſſary, be it this, and every biſhop on the bench can vouch the truth of it, that many graduates offer themſelves as candidates for orders from the univerſities, almoſt as well qualified (their innocence only excepted) as when they came out of their cradles.

RUSTICUS.

From the IDLER.

IN the common enjoyments of life, we cannot very liberally indulge the preſent hour, but by anticipating part of the pleaſure which might have relieved the tediouſneſs of another day; and any uncommon exertion of ſtrength, or perſeverance in labour, is ſucceeded by a long interval of languor and wearineſs. Whatever advantage we ſnatch, beyond the certain portion allotted us by nature, is like money ſpent before it is due, which at the time of regular payment will be miſſed and regretted.

Fame, like all other things which are ſuppoſed to give or to increaſe happineſs, is diſpenſed with the ſame equality of diſtribution. He that is loudly praiſed will be clamorouſly cenſured: He that riſes haſtily into fame, will be in danger of ſinking ſuddenly into oblivion.

Of many writers who filled their age with wonder, and whoſe names we find celebrated in the books of their cotemporaries, the works are now no longer to be ſeen, or are ſeen only amidſt the lumber of libraries which are ſeldom viſited, where they lie only to ſhew the deceitfulneſs of hope, and the uncertainty of honour. Of the decline of reputation many cauſes may be aſſigned; it is commonly loſt, becauſe it never was deſerved, and was conferred at firſt, not by the ſuffrage of criticiſm, but by the fondneſs of friendſhip, or ſervility of flattery. The great and popular are very freely applauded, but all ſoon grow weary of echoing to each other a name which has no other notice, but that many mouths are pronouncing it at once.

But many have loſt the final reward of their labours, becauſe they were too haſty to enjoy it. They have laid hold on recent occurrences, and eminent names, and delighted their readers with alluſions and remarks, in which all were intereſted, and to which all therefore were attentive. But the effect ceaſed with its cauſe; the time quickly came when new events drove the former from memory, when the viciſſitudes of the world brought new hopes and fears, transferred the love and hatred of the publick to other agents; and the writer whoſe works were no longer aſſiſted by gratitude or reſentment, was left to the cold regard of idle curioſity.

He that writes upon general principles, or delivers univerſal truths, may hope to be read long, becauſe his work will be equally uſeful at all times and in every country; but he cannot expect it to be received with eagerneſs, or to ſpread with rapidity, becauſe deſire can have no particular ſtimulation; that which is to be loved long, muſt be loved with reaſon rather than with paſſion. He that lays out his labours upon temporary ſubjects, eaſily finds readers, and quickly loſes them; for what ſhould make the book valued when its ſubject is no more?

Theſe obſervations will ſhew the reaſon why the poem of *Hudibras* is almoſt forgotten, however embelliſhed with ſentiments, and diverſified with alluſions, however bright with wit, and however ſolid with truth. The hypocriſy which it detected, and the folly which it ridiculed, have long vaniſhed from publick notice. Thoſe who had felt the miſchiefs of diſcord, and the tyranny of uſurpation, read it with rapture, for every line brought back to memory ſomething known, and gratified reſentment, by the juſt cenſure of ſomething hated. But the book which was once quoted by princes, and which ſupplied converſation to all the aſſemblies of the gay and witty, is now ſeldom mentioned, and even by thoſe that affect to mention it, is ſeldom read. So vainly is wit laviſhed upon fugitive topics, ſo little can architecture ſecure duration when the ground is falſe.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME time ago (ſee our Vol. for 1758, p. 457.) we took the liberty to offer a remonſtrance, in order to prevent the further importation of French words; but we have the mortification to find it has but little effect; for, in ſpite of the ſaid remonſtrance, not only the words

there complained of, are ſtill in uſe, but others are daily imported. We were the other day affronted in the Daily Adverti-ſer, by being told that a loſt diamond had a *tache* in it; how ſhould any of us, if we had found it, know that the puppy meant a *ſpeck*? *Encore, encore*, we will *again* and *again* proteſt againſt this kind of ſmuggling, except where it may enrich our language. Should any haberdaſher in theſe French wares give us *enmy*, we will adopt it, becauſe we have not ſo good a one of our own; for *wearineſs* by no means comes up to it: But ſhould we hear any more of their *fracas*, we ſhall, according to the modern phraſe, *kick up a duſt*, and it will infallibly occaſion a *mal entendu*, or *miſunderſtanding*, between us, as we are determined to give a ſevere *coup*, or *ſtroke*, to this infamous practice, and will no longer deal in *Bagatelles*, or *trifles*; and the *bienſeance*, or *good breeding*, of our betters, ſhould direct them to avoid the uſe of thoſe uncouth words; but alas! how are we fallen; even among ourſelves we find degeneracy; our brothers of the whip have drove our old Engliſh ſtage *coaches* out of doors, and drive nothing now but *machines*: This, however, we may forgive them, provided they do not allow the hiſſing *vis-a-vis* to get footing here; we do not pretend to be *connoiſſeurs*; but as we are informed this word has given title to a little work that does honour to our country, let it paſs; but we abſolutely proteſt againſt *bon repos*, as our own *ſweet ſlumbers* is much more poetical; and as *levée* or *levee*, ſignifies no more than *riſing*, we are not ſatisfied with the uſe of it. *Dentiſt* figures it now in our news papers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *Tooth-drawer*. *Beau garçon* has likewiſe ſtolen into print; but as it is a *jemmy* phraſe, we hope it will not paſs muſter, as *pretty fellow*. though not a literal tranſlation, we find is the meaning of it; and the favourite double *entendre* is no more than double *meaning*; and though it may be the language at court, ſhould never get footing elſewhere.

Should any two draymen meet in a narrow ſtreet, and from locking wheels fall to loggerheads, as there would be no premeditated malice in this caſe, this would be conſidered as a *rencontre*; but an Engliſh by ſtander would ſay, they *met* and *fought*. The poets too ſeem leagued againſt us, and our old *farce* is now called *petite piece*; *little pieces* they may be, but why not, in the language of the drama, *entertainments*? We none of us wear *queues* to our wigs, or, as the tonſors call them, *cues*; yet, if we did, we ſhould be content to call them *tails*. If *capuchins* and *pollonoiſe* were called *cloaks*, we ſhould not ſee our mantua-makers A ſigns disfigured by ſuch barbariſms as *pollonees* and *capocheens*. We are glad however that *negligée* has given place to the harmonious *trollopée*, as it is an Engliſh word, though of the laſt coinage. We cannot fight againſt the *chevaux de friſe*, as the ladies have them under their immeB diate protection, but I ſhould be glad to ſee the *Pompadour* ſent home by the way of *Yarmouth*. The preſentation of a clergyman to a benefice would be as well underſtood if the patron were leſs *puiſſant* and more *mighty*. In a word, Sir, we think it a *Bizzarerie* (allow us a French C word in our turn) or ſtrange *whim*, to borrow words and phraſes from a people we hate as we do the *devil*, when we have ſome of our own much more ſignificant.

Signed,

By order of the mob of Great-Britain,

P. L. C. *Secretary*.

D

A REPLY *to Mr.* MORTON's Defence.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

E I AM not a little ſurprized to ſee Mr. Morton defend his remarks (ſee p. 425, 426, 427.) which may be very juſtly termed a defence worth his great ſagacity, which amounts to juſt nothing; he not having any where proved (by a demonſtration ſounded on ſimple intereſt) wherein the defect of the theorem (in diſF pute) lay, which was the firſt thing he ought to have done; otherwiſe (it is maniſeſt) his defence can amount to nothing, which, I greatly fear, is not in his power to perform, notwithſtanding his great ſagacity in finding (with that part of ſciG ence) where he cannot ſupply the defect, but is willing to conſpute (as Rocheſter terms it) at the expence of his reputation. His defence is ſurpriſing! nay, it is aſtoniſhing! Otherwiſe the anſwers by Mr. A. Z. and myſelf, would have been a ſufficient reply to his ſagacious remarks. In ſhort, an accuſer ought to be well H cloathed with demonſtrations, (founded on true and unerring principles) when he begins publickly to accuſe an author; if ſo, he can demonſtrate wherein the defect lies, and is then highly commendable; but if on the contrary, it will certainly

ſhew

ſhew the accuſer's ignorance in that part of ſcience; the latter is actually Mr. Morton's caſe. And, I think, I can tell him what is ſtill more rare, than what he obſerves at p. 426. When an author (of undoubted reputation) is falſely accuſed and condemned, in ſo publick a manner, (when, at the ſame time, the author has undeniable demonſtration on his ſide) I ſay, it is very ſeldom or never the accuſer will publickly acknowledge his falſe accuſation.

As to the caſe (he mentions) in ſpherical trigonometry, I ſhall leave for another opportunity; only I ſhall obſerve, that he ought to have cleared up his firſt accuſation, (which his defence will not) before he had made a ſecond attempt. I cannot perceive, that any part of Mr. A. Z's. anſwer to his remarks, can (in any reſpect) be admitted an anſwer to me: And, as I obſerved before, the theorem is ſtrictly true, I will ſtill ſay the ſame now (becauſe I have demonſtration on my ſide): For I did not any where aſſert, the theorem would be applicable to compound intereſt, &c.

Mr. Morton has manifeſtly made appear, the impoſſibility of an author (of known abilities) pleaſing every reader. Some men cry down books, that are not writ by themſelves, or thoſe of their own faction; as others do out of pure ſpleen, becauſe the ill-natured ſubject will not ſtoop to their underſtandings. Some men again naturally love to find fault (and many times when they cannot ſupply the defect); their genius prompts them to ſnarl and cenſure; and they take the ſame pleaſure and ſatisfaction in that, that others do in the very beſt improvements of their minds. In a word, every man that writes, and every thing that is written, runs the riſque (at leaſt) of as many cenſures, as there are prejudices, humours, and fancies to be met with. The fates of good and bad books, are very often like thoſe of good and bad men in this world, ſo uncertain and confuſed, that the true characters of either are often not to be known. In writing, as well as in manners, he that does ill may chance to be commended for it, and he that does well, without a juſt recompence, ought to remember, that many a good thing has been ſerved ſo before *.

New Rope-Walk, Portſmouth-Common, Sept. 10, 1759.

Yours, &c.
GEORGE BROWN.

The Affair of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE's *Behaviour, at the Battle of* Thornhauſen, *on the 1ſt of* Auguſt, *having engroſſed all Converſation, we ſhall, in Addition to the Extracts we gave in our laſt, p. 404, and in Juſtice to his Lordſhip, give the following Addreſs from that Gentleman to the Publick.*

A ſhort Addreſs from Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE *to the* Publick.

THE various reports that have been propagated to my diſadvantage, and the many falſhoods which have been aſſerted to ruin my character, lay me under the neceſſity of remaining not entirely ſilent, though I am debarred at preſent from ſtating my caſe to the publick, as I ſhould have done, had I not had aſſurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial, the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuſe, which has been ſo maliciouſly thrown out againſt me.

I had rather, upon this occaſion, ſubmit myſelf to all the inconveniencies that may ariſe from the want of ſtile, than borrow aſſiſtance from the pens of others, as I can have no hopes of eſtabliſhing my character, but from the force of truth. I ſhall, therefore, as plainly, and diſtinctly as poſſible, relate a few circumſtances, which will at leaſt ſhew that nobody could be more deſirous than I was to bring truth to light, and ſubject my conduct to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny.

The inſtant I found by the implyed cenſure given out in orders the 2d of Auguſt †, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to prince Ferdinand, on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myſelf what particular I had either failed in or neglected my duty; I heard in general of diſobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my ſuppoſed crime, till colonel Fitzroy acquainted me with what had paſſed between his ſerene highneſs and him upon my ſubject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (colonel Fitzroy) that day; whenever my trial comes, I ſhall endeavour to clear up that point to the ſatisfaction of the publick: My own aſſertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witneſſes, whoſe veracity cannot

* *We perceive, as this diſpute is managed, it will run out to too great a length for our collection, at preſent, and therefore deſire our correſpondents would let it reſt till ſome other opportunity. Mr. Morton, and Mr. Brown, when they write next, after conſideration, will, perhaps, ſtick more to the point; ill natured perſonalities are diſgraceful and illiberal, and ſhould always be avoided.*

† *See p.* 440.

cannot be called in queſtion, will, I truſt, prove my innocence beyond the poſſibility of doubt.

Under theſe circumſtances, I immediately applied for his majeſty's permiſſion to return to England, that I might anſwer any accuſation that ſhould be brought againſt me; for, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, no perſon there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accuſation laid; the power of ſummoning courts-martial and approving their ſentences, was veſted in me by my commiſſion, and no Britiſh officer or ſoldier could be tried by any other authority.

As ſoon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I inſtantly wrote the following letter to the ſecretary of ſtate.

My Lord,

"I have the honour of acquainting your lordſhip with my arrival in England, in purſuance of his majeſty's permiſſion, ſent to me, at my requeſt, by your lordſhip.

I thought myſelf much injured abroad by an implyed cenſure upon my conduct; I find I am ſtill more unfortunate at home, by being publickly repreſented as having neglected my duty in the ſtrongeſt manner, by diſobeying the poſitive orders of his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand: As I am conſcious of neither neglect, nor diſobedience of orders; as I am certain I did my duty to the utmoſt of my abilities; and as I am perſuaded that the prince himſelf would have found, that he had no juſt cauſe of complaint againſt me, had he condeſcended to have enquired into my conduct, before he had expreſſed his diſapprobation of it, from the partial repreſentation of others: I therefore moſt humbly requeſt, that I may at laſt have a publick opportunity given me of attempting to juſtify myſelf to his majeſty, and to my country, by a court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as I may have deſerved; and, if innocent, that I may ſtand acquitted in the opinion of the world: But it is really too ſevere to have been cenſured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my crime, nor my accuſers.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE"

I received an anſwer to this letter on Monday the 10th, in which I was aſſured, that a court-martial, upon my application, would be granted, as ſoon as the officers, capable of giving evidence, could leave their poſts; but previouſly to the receipt, of that letter, I was diſmiſſed from all my military employments: Notwithſtanding which diſmiſſion, I ſtill hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to aſk is, that the publick will ſuſpend its judgment till ſuch facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no juſt idea of it; if diſpoſitions of the cavalry and infantry are ſuppoſed, which never exiſted; if orders for attacks and purſuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if diſobedience to thoſe imaginary orders are aſſerted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under ſuch circumſtances, have recourſe to, but claiming that juſtice, which is due to every Engliſhman, of being heard before he is condemned; the ſooner that happens, the happier I ſhall be, as I am conſcious my innocence muſt appear, when real facts are truly ſtated and fully proved.

GEORGE SACKVILLE.

We ſhall likewiſe ſubjoin the following Letters, which have been publiſhed under the Title of a Vindication *of his Lordſhip's Conduct; though his Lordſhip has expreſſed his diſpleaſure at the Publication of them. As we are quite impartial, however, in this Affair, we leave our Readers to judge for themſelves.*

Copy of Lord G—— S————'s *Letter to Colonel* Fitzroy.

Dear Sir, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

THE orders of yeſterday, you may believe, affect me very ſenſibly. His ſerene highneſs has been pleaſed to judge, condemn, and cenſure me, without hearing me, in the moſt cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never aſked me a ſingle queſtion in explanation of any thing he might diſapprove; and as he muſt have formed his opinion upon the report of others, it was ſtill harder he would not give me an opportunity of firſt ſpeaking to him upon the ſubject; but you know, even in more trifling matters, that hard blows are ſometimes unexpectedly given. If any body has a right to ſay that I heſitated in obeying orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of that, and then appeal to you for the truth of it.

When you brought me orders to advance with the Britiſh cavalry, I was very near the village of Halen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the

Saxons

Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almoſt inſtantly; he ſaid the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the duke, that I might aſk an explanation of his orders. —But, that no time might be loſt, I ſent Smith with orders to bring on the Britiſh cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had ſeen his ſerene highneſs, I ſhould find them forming beyond the wood.—This proceeding of mine might poſſibly be wrong; but I am ſure the ſervice could not ſuffer, as no delay was occaſioned by it.—The duke then ordered me to leave ſome ſquadrons upon the right, which I did; and to advance the reſt to ſupport the infantry. This I declare I did, as faſt as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by lord Granby, to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again ſent to him to ſtop:—He ſaid, as the prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we ſhould move forward.—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries.—We both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by colonel Web and the duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the moraſs.—It was accordingly executed; and then, inſtead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to diſmount our men.

This, I proteſt, is all I know of the matter; and I was never ſo ſurprized, as when I heard the prince was diſſatisfied that the cavalry did not move ſooner up to the infantry.—It is not my buſineſs to aſk, what the diſpoſition originally was, or to find fault with any thing.—All I inſiſt upon is, that I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I would have executed them ten minutes ſooner than I did, now I know the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an hour too late, if it was the duke's intention to have made the cavalry paſs before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line. —I cannot think that was his meaning, as all the orders ran to ſuſtain our infantry:—And it appears, that both lord Granby and I underſtood we were at our poſts, by our halting when we got to the rear of our foot.

I hope I have ſtated impartially the part of this tranſaction, that comes within your knowledge.—If I have, I muſt beg you would declare it, ſo as I may make uſe of it in your abſence; for it is impoſſible to ſit ſilent under ſuch reproach, when I am conſcious of having done the beſt that was in my power.—For God's ſake let me ſee you, before you go for England.

I am, dear Sir,
Your faithful humble ſervant.

Copy of Colonel Fitzroy's *Letter to Lord* G—— S———.

My Lord, Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

HIS ſerene highneſs, upon ſome report made to him by the duke of Richmond, of the ſituation of the enemy, ſent captain Ligonier and myſelf with orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance.—His ſerene highneſs was, at this inſtant, one or two brigades beyond the Engliſh infantry, towards the left. — Upon my arrival on the right of the cavalry, I found captain Ligonier with your lordſhip. —Notwithſtanding, I declared his ſerene highneſs's orders to you: Upon which you deſired I would not be in an hurry.—I made anſwer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me ſpeak very quick.—I then repeated the orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance towards the left, and at the ſame time, mentioning the circumſtance that occaſioned the orders, added, "That it was a glorious opportunity for the Engliſh to diſtinguiſh themſelves; and that your lordſhip, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour."

You yet expreſſed your ſurprize at the order, ſaying it was impoſſible the duke could mean to break the line.—My anſwer was, that I delivered his ſerene highneſs's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which you aſked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little expoſed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your lordſhip continued to think my orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expreſſing your deſire to ſee prince Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his ſerene highneſs.—During this

time I did not see the cavalry advance.—Captain Smith, one of your aids de camp, once or twice made me repeat the orders he had before delivered to your lordship; and I hope he will do me the justice to say, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilst we were going to find the duke, as I imagine, being sensible of the clearness of my orders, and the necessity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your lordship give him some orders.—What they were I cannot say—but he immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon my joining the duke, I repeated to him the orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his serene highness, to know whether they were the same he had honoured me with, I had the satisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His serene highness immediately asked, where the cavalry was; and upon my making answer, that lord G—— did not understand the order, but was coming to speak to his serene highness, he expressed his surprize strongly.

I hope your lordship will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid de camp, in mentioning to his serene highness my orders being so much questioned by your lordship.

I am, &c.

Copy of the Declaration of Capt. Smith, *Aid de Camp to Lord* G— S——.

Minden, Aug. 3, 1759.

WHAT I have to say with regard to the orders colonel Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard lord G— S—— say, on his receiving them, as they differed from those he had just before received by captain Ligonier, he would speak to the prince himself; and accordingly put his horse in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to colonel Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to me twice.—I thought it so clear and positive for the British cavalry only to advance where he should lead, that I took the liberty to say to his lordship I did think they were so; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the prince, that no time might be lost. His answer was, he had also an order from the prince, from Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impossible the prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the British, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could soon remedy the fault.—He said, then do it as fast as you can.—Accordingly I went, as fast as my horse could go, to general Mostyn.—He knows the rest.—This is all that past, as near as I can recollect.—It was spoke as we galloped, and could not be long about, as I have been on the ground since, and do not believe, when his lordship sent me back, I had above six hundred yards to go to general Mostyn.

BOOKS selling by Auction, at the Britannia, near the Royal Exchange,

By L. FUNNIBUS, *Auctioneer.*

GRATITUDE, a Poem, in twenty-four cantos, from the original German of Lady Mary Hapsburgh, published at Vienna in the year 1756.——MACHIAVEL THE SECOND, or MURDER NO SIN, from the French of Monsieur le Diable, printed at Paris for le Sieur Dæmon, in la Rue d'Enfer, near the Louvre.——CRUELTY a VIRTUE, a Political Tract, in two volumes, fine imperial paper, by Count Soltikoff.——The JOYS of SODOM, a Sermon, preached in the Royal Chapel at Warsaw, by W. Hellsatanatius, Chaplain to his Excellency Count Bruhl.——The ART of TRIMMING, a Political Treatise, by the learned Van-Self, of Amsterdam.——SELF-PRESERVATION, a Soliloquy, wrote extempore on an Aspen Leaf on the Plains of Minden; found in the pocket of an Officer who fell on the First of August.—The ART of FLYING, by Monsieur Contades; with a curious Frontispiece, representing Dismay with Eagle's wings, and Glory with a pair of Crutches, following the French Army.—The REVERIES of a SUPERANNUATED GENIUS, on the Banks of Lake Liman, near Geneva, by M. Voltaire.——The SPIRIT of LYING, from L'Esprit Menteur of Monsieur Maubert.—POLITICAL ARITHMETICK, by the same Author; in which is proved to Demonstration that Two is more than Five, and that Three is less than One.——The KNOTTY QUESTION Discussed, wherein is proved that under certain circumstances, Wrong is Right, and Right is Wrong, by a Casuist of the Sorbonne.——A NEW PLAN of the English possessions in America, with the Limits *properly* settled, by Jeffery Amherst, Geographer to his Britannick Majesty.—The THEORY of SEA-FIGHTING reduced to PRACTICE, by E. Boscawen, Mariner.——A TREATISE on the CONSTRUCTION of BRIDGES, by I. Will, and I. Willnot, Architects, near the Black-Fryars, at Louvain.——The SPIRIT of TREATIES, a very Curious Tract, in which is fairly proved, that absolute

ſolute Monarchs have a right to explain them in their own ſenſe, and that limited Princes are tied down to a ſtrict obſervance of the letter.——The CONQUEST of HANOVER by the French, in the year 1759, a tragi-comic-farce, by a French officer.——A LETTER of CONSOLATION from the Jeſuits in the Shades, to their afflicted brethren at Liſbon, the ſecond edition.——The FALL of FISHER, an Excellent new Ballad, by —— Harvey, Eſq; ——The TRAVELS of a MARSHAL of FRANCE, from the WESER to the MAYNE; ſhewing how he, and 10,000 of his companions miraculouſly eſcaped from the hands of the ſavage Germans and Engliſh; and how, after inexpreſſible difficulties, ſeveral hundreds of them got ſafe to their own country. Interſperſed with ſeveral Curious Anecdotes of Rapes, Murders, and other French Gallantries; by P. L. C. a Benedictine Monk, of the Order of Saint Bartholomew.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SIR W. Temple, in a number of very entertaining hints* compares the ſtability of a government, founded on the affections of a people to their leaders, to a pyramid; whoſe bottom being broad, and top narrow, makes it firm and ſecure: Whereas the contrary, a pyramid reverſed, is a figure of very uncertain ſupport and duration.

A monarchy, ſays he, where the prince governs by the affections, and according to the opinions and intereſts of his people, or the bulk of them, makes of all others the ſafeſt and firmeſt government. And, on the contrary, a popular ſtate, which is not founded in the general humours and intereſts of the people, but only of the perſons who ſhare in the government, or depend upon it, is, of all others, the moſt uncertain, unſtable, and ſubject to the moſt frequent and eaſy changes.

The leſs a monarchy takes in of the people's opinions and intereſts, and the more of the paſſions and intereſts of particular men, the more unſtable it grows, and the more endangered by every ſtorm in the air and ſhake of the earth.—And a commonwealth, the more it takes in of the general humour and bent of the people, and the more it ſpires up to a head by the authority of ſome one perſon founded upon the love and eſteem of the people, the firmer it ſtands, and the leſs ſubject to danger or change by any conculſions of earth or air.

From this ſort of reaſoning, and farther comparing the ſtrength or weakneſs of a people to a pyramid ſtanding on its baſe or its point, he deduces the cauſes of ſecurity to a ſtate when invaded.

The brave, long, and almoſt incredible defences, ſays he, that have been made by thoſe governments which were rooted in the general affection, eſteem, and intereſts of the nation, make it ſeem probable, that almoſt all the conqueſts we read of have been made way for, or in ſome meaſure facilitated, if not aſſiſted, by the weakneſs of the conquered government, grown from the diſeſteem, diſaffection, or indifferency of the people; or from thoſe vicious and effeminate conſtitutions of body and mind among them, which ever grow up in the corrupt air of weak, or looſe, a vicious or a factious ſtate: And ſuch can never be ſtrong in the hearts of the people, nor conſequently firm upon *that* which is the *true bottom* of all governments.

He then enumerates various ſmall ſtates who have ſupported themſelves againſt vaſtly ſuperior powers aiming to reduce and conquer them; and gives this noble, manly, and true Britiſh reaſon for the event,——*Becauſe*, in all theſe wars, the *people* were both *united* and *ſpirited* by the common love of their country, their liberty, or their religion; or by the more particular eſteem and love of their *princes* and *leaders*.

Apply theſe reflections of our author to our *late* and our *preſent* times, and how manifeſtly will they be found to correſpond with events we have ſeen! Let then our enemies throw out their vain threats of making a conqueſt of us.—We need not fear, while heaven preſerves to us a GEORGE to rule over us, and a PITT to prompt, and give vigour to *his* councils; while the leaders they appoint to conduct our forces are no longer baſhful in the day of battle; and while the affections and confidence of a brave and grateful people give the helping hand to all *their* noble attempts.—Be this the tribute paid to heaven and to them, for our late ſucceſſes, by every honeſt Briton.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

D. J. BRUTUS.

The FRENCH *Account of the Battle of* THORNHAUSEN. (See p. 438.)

A Relation of the Battle of the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1759, *between the Armies of*

* *See Vol.* I. *p.* 105, *&c. ſeq.*

France *and* Hanover, *commanded by the Marshal de* Contades, *and Duke* Ferdinand *of* Brunswick.

ALL the generals of the French army being met on the 31st of July, at six in the evening, at the marshal de Contades's quarters, a grand council of war was held, the result of which was, That they should march to the enemy that very night, and attack them at day-break. The marshal gave the generals the order of the march, and the disposition of the attack. The army was to march in eight columns to the ground where it was to be formed in battle-array. Broglio's reserve, which was to be augmented with eight battalions of the grenadiers of France and the royal grenadiers, was to make a ninth column, and to keep on the right, proceeding along the left bank of the Weser. The marshal had formed the whole plan of the action upon a supposition, That, by the motions of the 29th, and those which followed, prince Ferdinand had carried his principal force to his right, leaving on his left a corps not very numerous, which joined to the brink of the Weser, and was at a great distance from the rest of the army, the right of which was at Hille. The duke of Broglio was charged with the attack of the corps whose left was at the brink of the Weser, and which was not numerous. It was never doubted that the French reserve was superior to it; and the order bore, that after overwhelming and routing it, the duke de Broglio should fall on the left flank of the enemy, and thereby facilitate the attack and victory of the marshal's army.

The duke de Broglio was in order of battle, before day, within musket shot of the enemy's grand guard. His first line consisted of nine battalions, his second of nine, and his reserve of three. His cavalry was posted in two columns behind the left of his infantry, that it might form in battle-array to support the infantry in case of need, and support lieutenant-general Nicolai, whose division, consisting of three brigades of foot, joined to his left, and had no cavalry.

The left wing of the French army, under lieutenant-general de Guerchi, joined to a rivulet whose banks formed a kind of morass. The centre of the marshal's army consisted of sixty squadrons of horse, which had no other foot to support them, but those which formed the line on their right and left.

The duke de Broglio, as has been said, was in order of battle before day. But he suspended the attack till lieutenant-general Nicolai's division, and afterwards that of M. de Beaupreau, had got to its ground. As soon as those gentlemen had reached their posts, he caused some platoons of foot to advance and charge the enemy's grand guards; and under favour of those platoons, he himself advanced to the summit of the eminence which ran along his whole front, and entirely hid the enemy's dispositions. The unconcern with which the enemy bore this primary approach, and this whole disposition, confirmed the supposition upon which the marshal had formed his plan of attack: One would have thought that there were only posts on that side held by a small body of forces. The duke's surprize can scarce be imagined when he perceived, from the top of the eminence, a large body of Hanoverian foot ranged in order of battle, and extending from the bank of the Weser to the wood, with the farm house of Tostenhausen, of which they had made an entrenched post, in their line. He, nevertheless, made his cannon advance, which began to play at five o'clock; and finding things in a situation contrary to that on which the plan of attack had been formed, he sent notice thereof to the marshal. The enemy, at first, returned the cannonade very feebly: But finding that the duke did not give into the snare, their fire soon became superior, and was sustained by the troops till an answer should be received from the marshal. The duke caused the general officers of his corps to make the same observation that he had done, and they were of the same opinion. The cannon continued to play, till fresh orders should be received, which the duke de Broglio went for himself, to the center, where the marshal was. On leaving his wing, he put it in such order, that the enemy were curbed. It was no longer in the marshal's power to change his plan: It was now eight o'clock, the enemy were advancing, and threatened the centre. In fact, a large body of English and Hanoverian infantry, supported by cavalry, came forward and fell upon the cavalry that formed the centre. The latter anticipated the shock; which was their sole resource. But, notwithstanding the briskness of their charge, they were repulsed, because they had none to support them. The brigades of foot of Touraine and Rouvergne, which were in the same line on the right, ventured to make an attempt to support them; and were overpowered. From the moment that

that the enemy's foot fell upon the centre, the day might have been ſuppoſed to be loſt. The duke de Broglio, and the generals of his corps, immediately determined what to do. The reſerve quickly joined Nicolai's diviſion; and the two corps came, under the duke's command, to maſk the center, which was in confuſion, and form a rampart to it. This manœuvre was the more daring, as it was made under the noſes both of the victorious corps, and of that large body of forces which joined to the bank of the Weſer. Under favour of the good countenance of the right, the center repaſſed the rivulet, and went and formed in order of battle in the old camp. The left followed it, as did likewiſe the cavalry of the right; the infantry of the right remained in the hedges under the cannon of Minden, to cover thoſe motions by their fire. There was nothing to oblige us to retire further; and the battle would have been nothing more but an attack for which we were to make reprisals: But juſt as the enemy threatened the center, the marſhal received advice from M. de Briſſac, who was poſted at Coefeld with a body of troops to ſecure the communication with Hervorden, that the hereditary prince of Brunſwick had attacked him at half an hour after five in the morning, with 10,000 men, and forced him to retire to Minden. This blow rendered the prince maſter of the paſſes. The marſhal, therefore, took a reſolution to place his army on the other ſide of the Weſer, which, accordingly, it croſſed in the evening, after all the baggage had filed off. The infantry which had taken poſt in the hedges, being favoured by the cannon of Minden, marched through the town, in which 300 were left to make a capitulation for the wounded. This retreat was by no means made in a fright: The troops were not at all diſheartened. The French army remained on the 2d within half a league of Minden, into which the enemy did not enter till the afternoon.

The army marched, on the 3d, to Oldendorff, where it halted the 4th. The neceſſity of procuring ſubſiſtances will alone oblige us to make ſome marches more towards Heſſe: But we ſhall ſecure all the defiles and poſts for our return*. On the 5th, the army was at Haſtenbeck, and is this day, the 6th, at Munden. It was not at all harraſſed in its march on the 3d. Mean while prince Ferdinand hath all the marks of victory for him; though, otherwiſe, his loſs is conſiderable. The French have loſt between 5 and 6000 men, killed and wounded, or priſoners. They have, moreover, a great number of their wounded with them. M. de Lutzelbourg, major-general, is a priſoner. Meſſrs. de Beaupreau, and de Poyanne, lieutenant-generals; M. de Monti, major-general; Meſſrs. the duke de Montmorenci, de Gaſſé, de Sechelles, and de Vatan, colonels, are wounded. The prince de Chimai and M. de la Fayette, colonels in the grenadiers of France, are killed. The army has loſt thirty pieces of cannon. Broglio's corps loſt only one piece of cannon, which was obliged to be left becauſe the carriage was broke.

The moſt ſurpriſing thing of this day's work, was prince Ferdinand's judgment and boldneſs in ſending out a detachment of 10,000 men, the moment he was going to engage a ſuperior army.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October, 1758, p. 525, a gentleman who ſigns himſelf *Salubre*, was ſo generous as to lay down ſome rules, &c. for decayed health, deſigned for the recovery of *Amicus*'s friend; what effect it had, if the method was purſued, the publick have not been favoured with: Now, as a return of health is of infinite ſervice, and the greateſt of bleſſings to thoſe who have laboured under any diſorder, I think, if any method has been tried with ſucceſs, the publick ought to be made acquainted therewith, for the good of others.—The following I communicate with the greateſt pleaſure.—For more than twelve months my wife was troubled every night with profuſe ſweats, from the hips downwards, to ſuch a degree, that her limbs from being of a robuſt ſize, were reduced to almoſt a ſkeleton, from the exceſſive loſs of nouriſhment through the pores.—The moment I read the above advice, it occurred to me it might poſſibly relieve a partial as well as univerſal ſweating. From the beginning of November I commenced her doctor, rubbed her legs every night well with a fleſh bruſh, gave the medicines as directed, and every day the weather would permit, had her on horſeback; in leſs than a month her ſweats began to abate, and in ten weeks the complaint entirely left her; ſhe is now as healthy as ever, and her limbs have returned to their former proportion.—The modeſty of the gentleman in not ſubſcribing his name, gives me occaſion to requeſt, if it is agreeable, a better acquaintance,

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* *How well they kept their word, the enſuing accounts will ſhew.*

acquaintance, by directing a line, to be left at Sago's Coffee-House, Holborn, London; or at the White Lion, Briſtol, that I may have the ſatisfaction of applying on any other occaſion.

Oxfordſhire, I am, &c.
Sept. 8, 1759. T. B.

PREMIUMS *of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from p.* 444.

PREMIUMS *for the Advantage of the* Britiſh Colonies.

FOR the greateſt quantity of cochineal, properly cured, not leſs than 25lb. weight, firſt produced from any plantation or plantations in South Carolina, within the ſpace of three years from the date hereof, 100l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25lb. weight, as above, 50l. For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25lb. weight, produced as above in Jamaica, 100l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 25lb. weight, 50l. The like premiums will be given to any perſon who ſhall firſt produce, in any of the Britiſh colonies, ſettlements, or dominions, the abovementioned quantity. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſh where ſuch cochineal was cured, ſetting forth that the ſaid cochineal was cured at the place mentioned therein, and ſuch certificate backed or counter-ſigned by the governor or commander in chief in council, under the ſeal of the colony, will be expected by the ſociety at the time the premium is claimed.—For planting the greateſt quantity of logwood, in any of the plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20l. Certificates of ſuch planting muſt be delivered on or before the firſt Wedneſday in June, 1760.—For planting, fencing and ſecuring the greateſt number of logwood trees (not leſs than 500) in any of our plantations, before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, 40l. and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the laſt Wedneſday in June, 1761.—30l. will be given for the greateſt quantity of myrtle wax, imported from any of the Britiſh colonies in America, not leſs than 500 lb. weight at one importation, in the port of London, on or before the laſt Tueſday in March, 1761. For the ſecond greateſt quantity, not leſs than 500lb. weight, 20l. For the third ditto, not leſs than 500lb. weight, 10l. A certificate or certificates under the hands of the collector of the cuſtoms and naval officers of the port where the wax is ſhipp'd will be required. If the quantities ſhould be equal, the Quality will determine the premium.—Whereas the ſociety, on the 5th day of April, 1758, offered a premium of 50l. for planting, cultivating, and properly ſecuring, within four years from the date thereof, in any of our colonies ſouthward of the Delaware river, the greateſt number of olive-trees, not leſs than 1000, for the production of oil; alſo a premium of 40l. for the ſecond greateſt number, not leſs than 800; and likewiſe a premium of 30l. for the third greateſt number, not leſs than 600: The ſociety hereby propoſes to give three other premiums of 50, 40, and 30l. on the above conditions, for planting, cultivating, and properly ſecuring, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our ſaid colonies ſouthward of the Delaware river the greateſt number of olive-trees. Each claimant will be required to produce (within ſix months after the expiration of the ſaid four years reſpectively) a certificate under the hand of the governor of the province, that a ſufficient proof had been made before him that the number of trees mentioned in the ſaid certificate are under actual improvement and cultivation.—To the perſon who ſhall, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1760, import into any one port in England from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America, the greataſt quantity of pot-aſh, the produce of the ſaid colonies, not leſs than 50 ton, neareſt in goodneſs to the beſt foreign pot-aſh: The quantity landed to be aſcertained by cerificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the cuſtoms, and the quality to be aſcertained in ſuch manner as the ſociety ſhall direct, 100l. N. B. The ſame premium will be given, on the ſame conditions, to the perſon who ſhall, after the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1760, and on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1761, import into England, from any of his majeſty's colonies in America, the greteſt quantity of pot-aſh, not leſs than 50 Ton.—To the perſon, in any of our American colonies, who ſhall firſt raiſe and cure from his own plantation, and import into the port of London, within ſix years from the 25th of March, 1759, 500lb. weight of good raiſins, 50l. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſhes where ſuch raiſins were raiſed and cured, ſetting forth that the ſaid raiſins were raiſed and cured at the place mentioned therein, and ſuch certificate backed or counter-ſigned by the governor or chief magiſtrate of the colony, will be expected at the time the premium is claimed.—It was propoſed, in April, 1758, to give, for ſowing, raiſing, and curing the greateſt quantity of ſafflower in any of our plantations (not leſs than 500lb. weight) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. For the ſecond greateſt quantity 10l. Certificates of ſuch ſowing, &c. to be delivered on or before the third Wedneſday in June, 1760. Alſo two premiums on the ſame conditions for ſowing, raiſing, and curing ſafflower before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760; and certificates

certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Wedneſday in June, 1761. The ſociety hereby propoſe to give two other premiums, one of 15l. and the other of 10l. on the above conditions, A for ſowing, raiſing and curing, after the third Wedneſday in December, 1760, and before the third Tueſday in December, 1761, the greateſt quantity of ſafflower, and certificates thereof to be delivered on or before the third Tueſday in June, 1762.—For every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, B in the year 1759, of a hard, weighty, and good ſubſtance, wherein one worm only has ſpun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the ſame year, of a weaker, lighter, ſpotted or bruiſed quality, though only one worm has ſpun in the ſame, 2d. For every pound of cocoons, produced in the ſame year, wherein two worms have interwoven C themſelves, 1d. N. B. Theſe premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Otelenghe, ſuperintendant of the ſilk culture in Georgia, on bringing the balls or cocoons to the public filature at Savannah, according to notice already ſent to Georgia.—For every pound weight of merchantable raw D ſilk raiſed and produced in the colonies of Connecticut, Penſylvania, and North-Carolina, in the year 1760, 2s. 6d. The ſaid premiums to be paid, in Connecticut by Dr. Jared Eliot, and the Rev. Mr. Clap; in Penſylvania, by Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. and John Hughes, Eſq; and in North-Carolina, by George Pollock, Cullen Pol- E lock, and John Rutherfurd, Eſqrs. upon proof being made to their ſatisfaction by every perſon claiming ſuch premiums, that the ſilk by which it is claimed has been actually and *bona fide*, reeled from cocoons of ſuch claimants own raiſing and produce.—Alſo a further premium of 1s. for every F pound weight of raw ſilk imported into England from the ſaid colonies of Connecticut, Penſylvania, and North-Carolina, will be paid, by the ſociety's ſecretary, to the importer, upon producing a certificate under the hands and ſeals of the abovementioned gentlemen in the ſaid colonies reſpectively, that proof had been made to them, that G ſuch ſilk for which the premium is claimed, expreſſing the quantity, was of the actual growth of one of the ſaid colonies reſpectively; and alſo a certificate from the proper officer of the cuſtoms of the port or place where ſuch ſilk was imported, of its having been entered in ſuch port or place from the ſaid colonies.—To that planter in any of H our ſaid colonies who ſhall firſt produce (within ſeven years from the 5th day of April, 1758,) from his own plantation five tuns of white or red wine, made of grapes, the produce of the colonies only, and ſuch as, in the opinion of competent judges appointed by the ſociety in London, ſhall be deemed deſerving the reward, not leſs than one ton thereof to be imported at London, 100l. A certificate under the hands of two or more juſtices of the peace, reſiding in the country, or of the miniſter and churchwardens of the pariſh where ſuch wine was made, ſetting forth, that the wine was grown and made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the wine is equally good with that imported; and ſuch certificate, backed or counterſigned by the governor or chief magiſtate of the colony, will be expected by the ſociety at the time the premium is claimed.

TREATISE.

A gold medal will be given for the beſt treatiſe on the arts of peace, containing an hiſtorical account of the progreſſive improvements of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in that part of Great Britain called England, with the effects of thoſe improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the moſt practicable means for their future advancement. All treatiſes are to be ſent to the ſociety on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in December, 1761. Each writer is deſired to mark his treatiſe with ſome ſentence or verſe, and to ſend a paper ſealed up, containing his name and addreſs, and inſcribed on the outſide with the ſame ſentence or verſe as the treatiſe is marked with, which paper, in caſe his treatiſe is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or elſe deſtroyed unopened, or delivered back if it be ſo deſired, and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any perſon producing a letter ſigned by him, and diſtinguiſhed by his token, impowering ſuch perſon to receive the medal.—A ſum not exceeding 200l. is allotted annually by the ſociety, to be beſtowed in ſuch proportion, on ſuch condition, and at ſuch times as the ſociety ſhall judge proper, for new diſcoveries or improvements in huſbandry, mechanics, arts, manufactures, or other matters which ſhall be found really to deſerve encouragement on account of their public utility, and for which no premium has been offered. Theſe rewards to be determined and diſtributed only between the ſecond Wedneſday in November and the laſt Wedneſday in May. N. B. No premium will in any caſe be given, unleſs the performance be deemed by the ſociety to have ſufficient merit to deſerve their encouragement. It is required in all caſes, where it can be done, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, he or ſhe ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having without ſide a correſponding mark, and within ſide the claimant's name and addreſs *. No papers ſhall be opened but ſuch as gain premiums, all the reſt ſhall be returned unopened, with the matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their marks within half a year; after which time, if not demanded,

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* *Particular directions as to drawings are given in* p. 364.

manded, they shall be publickly burnt, unopened, at some meeting of the society.

Whereas there are societies for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and also in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary; and the claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens. Proper affidavits, or such certificates as the society shall require, are to be produced on every art.

By order of the society,

GEO. BOX, secretary.

Note, Any information or advice, that may forward the designs of this society for the public good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by letter, directed to Mr. Box, the secretary, at the society's office, opposite Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, London.

To the AUTHOR *of the* ESSAY *in Defence of a Material World* *(see p. 193.)*

SIR, May 9, 1759.

I HAVE read your essay in defence of a material world; in which there is a passage or two I should be glad to see explained. You are pleased, with great modesty, to declare, that "your reader must determine, whether you have, or have not, confuted the reasonings of the immaterialists;" but surely, Sir, you yourself have decided this point, when you confess, "that the arguments against matter, are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in its defence." It is, I say, evident from hence, either that you have not confuted the immaterialists, or that weak arguments may be an overmatch for such as are stronger; which is so strange a paradox, that it will hardly be admitted: But should it be granted, that weak arguments have more strength than those that are stronger, I ask, Why you undertake to prove, that *the arguments which are the main foundation of the immaterial Hypothesis are weak and defective?* Why will you argue against yourself? You will, perhaps, by way of salvo, tell me, that arguments have not the less force for being weak, unless they be *defective* also: You will likewise tell me, that the arguments in defence of matter, though weak, are not *defective*: You will moreover add, that subtle, deep, and philosophical arguments, are both weak and defective: Or, lastly, you will tell me, that arguments are not the weaker, for being less subtle, shallower, and less philosophical.

You desire, that your having granted *that the arguments in favour of immaterialism are more in number, more subtle, deeper, and more philosophical, than can be urged in defence of matter, may not create a prejudice against your opinion; for, say you, "that is the case in most plain points, in which the foundation of assent lies open to common sense, and the nearer any truth approaches to the certainty of self evidence, the less is to be said in explication or confirmation of it."* I answer: The design of your essay is to defend the existence of matter unperceived; in which work I find the following passage. "Material objects, if we suppose them to exist, are objects of sense; an object of sense we cannot otherwise conceive in thought, than as an object of sense, *i. e.* we cannot in thought separate perception from it:" Hence it follows, that if it be true that matter exists unperceived, it is, according to you, an inconceivable truth: How then could you call it a *plain point, lying open to common sense, and nearly approaching to the certainty of self evidence?*

I am, yours, &c.

A. B.

TO give our readers a clearer idea of the late sea fight, between the English fleet commanded by the brave admiral Boscawen, and the French fleet under M. de la Clue, we have obliged them with the annexed comprehensive CHART of the Straits of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1759.

An ELEGY *in the Manner of* Tibullus, *written the Evening before quitting College.*

SOON as tomorrow's sun begins to dawn
And spread his joy diffusing rays around,
Whose gladsome radiance gilds the chequer'd lawn,
And dries the dew drops from the thirsty ground;
Then shall I quit sage wisdom's lov'd retreat,
Where ev'ry science, ev'ry Muse resorts;
Where liberty has fix'd her darling seat,
And looks contempt on gilded slaves at courts.
How oft in pleasure have I pass'd the day
Near —— clear streams, or on the neighb'ring plains,
In looking at the artless lambkins play,
Or reading Pope's, or easy Prior's strains!
In careless indolence I liv'd secure,
And look'd with pity on the wretch in love;
Laugh'd at his darts, derided Cupid's pow'r,
[could move.
And thought no nymph my stubborn heart
Till Clara came, possest of ev'ry grace,
And ev'ry virtue that adorns the mind;
So sweet her mien, so heav'nly was her face,
I thought her one exceeding human kind:
But when she spoke, then, then, my heart
was lost, [mov'd;
Then was my soul with sweet compassion
I hast'ned to her voice with rapture tost,
I gaz'd, admir'd, and found at last I lov'd.
In tender words, I told my moving tale,
Told all the passion that my soul possest;
But nought I said could hapless me avail,
Or melt the icy coldness of her breast.

Yet

For the London Magazine



A CHART of the STRAITS of GIBRALTAR with the adjacent OCEAN, and COASTS of SPAIN and PORTUGAL; where the late Engagement between Adm.l Boscawen & the French happened, and where so many of the FRENCH SHIPS were taken or burnt. By T. Kitchin Geog.r

Yet ſtill I lov'd, and ſtill purſu'd the fair,
Beg'd but for pity, beg'd but for a ſmile;
She neither bade me hope, nor yet deſpair,
But ſtill remain'd indiff'rent all the while.
Had I the wealth that both the Indies hold,
Or had I crowns and ſceptres to command;
At Clara's feet, I'd lay the ſhining gold,
And put the ſceptre in her beauteous hand.
But if ſhe ſtill does all my love deſpiſe,
I'll quit the plain, and ſeek ſome ſhady grove;
There to the winds I'll breathe my lateſt ſighs,
And die a Martyr to deſpair and love.

J. W.

The PASSION *of* BYBLIS, *from* Ovid's Metamorphoſis, *Book* ix.

LET Byblis' dire example warn the Fair,
Leſt lawleſs love their heedleſs hearts inſnare;
For Byblis, by unruly paſſion caught,
Her brother lov'd, but not as ſiſter ought.
At firſt, indeed, unknowing of her flame,
The frequent kiſs ſhe deem'd not worthy blame;
Nor thought, that when about his neck ſhe threw
Her am'rous arms, ſhe any cenſure drew:
In pleaſing error long remains the maid,
By love, in maſk of piety, betray'd.
As grows her love, maturing by degrees,
She ſtudies dreſs, her brother's eye to pleaſe;
And, if ſome brighter fair approach his ſight,
She views each rival charm with envious ſpite.
Yet ſhe, ſelf-ign'rant ſtill, to her deſire
Fixes no ſcope, but burns with ſecret fire.
Now lord ſhe calls him, as a far remove
From odious blood, and nearer to her love:
And ſhe could wiſh the ſiſter's name to loſe,
And Caunus only that of Byblis uſe.
Nor yet while waking dar'd ſhe to admit
Such hopes as were not for a virgin fit;
But oft in balmy ſleep her fancy brought
The lovely object of her wakeful thought,
When all entranc'd, in am'rous folds entwin'd,
She found her brother to her ardour kind;
So fierce the bliſs, ſo true the viſion ſeems,
She conſcious bluſhes, tho' ſhe only dreams.
She 'woke, ſhe paus'd, her viſion ſhe revolv'd;
Then thus beſpoke a mind that's unreſolv'd:
Ah me! why gave the ſilent night to view
That guilty ſcene I ſhould not wiſh were true:
He's all o'er charms, e'en envy muſt confeſs;
But, ah, thoſe charms muſt not a ſiſter bleſs.
He's worthy me, and might my love command,
Did not a brother's fatal name withſtand.
What tho' I dare not love indulge awake,
Yet, O! the liberties in dreams I take!
In am'rous dreams no witneſſes annoy,
And, tho' fictitious, rapt'rous is the joy.
O Venus, and thou love compelling pow'r,
How bleſs'd I revell'd in that bliſsful hour;
How all diſſolv'd in extacy I lay!
It charms me ſtill, altho' ſo ſhort the ſtay!
Too ſoon the darkneſs took its rapid flight,
As envy'ng me ſuperlative delight.
O Caunus, could I change this name of mine,
Our mutual hands with mutual love might join!
Thy father mine, but that by law alone,
My ſire might thee his ſon affianc'd own.
O had the Gods to us ſo gracious been
As not to place this kindred bar between;
Or wert thou great, and I of low degree,
I might aſpire without a crime to thee.
How bleſt ſoe'er, among the virgin train,
The fair thou may'ſt to make a mother deign;
The ſame our parents ſince the fates decree,
To Byblis thou can'ſt but a brother be.
One obſtacle alone withſtands our love,
And that an obſtacle is like to prove.
Then what avails the night's fictitious ſcene?
Are dreams of weight? or aught do viſions mean?
How bleſt the Gods, who, free and unreſtrain'd, [tain'd!
Sweet intercourſe with ſiſters have main-
Thus Ops enjoy'd her brother Saturn's bed;
Thus Ocean, Tethys, Jove did Juno wed.
But Gods have laws their own, celeſtial laws; [cauſe?
What ſuch to me? How ſerve my human
This guilty flame to baniſh let me try,
Or if I cannot, let me quickly die;
And when I lifeleſs on the couch am ſpread,
My brother kiſſes may afford me dead.
And yet my caſe requires conſent of two:
Say I approve, he may deteſt my view.
But Æolus's ſons, by beauty's charms,
Were fir'd to take their ſiſters to their arms—
But whence all this? why theſe examples preſs'd? breaſt.
Where rove I? fly ſuch impious flames my
My brother loves, but with a cold allay;
He only loves me as a brother may:
But had he firſt to me been captive made,
His flame had been with equal flame repaid.
Shall I then aſk, who aſk'd had not deny'd?
What, ſpeak? confeſs? yes, love's above my pride.
Or, if coy honour ought my lips to ſeal,
The ſecret letter ſhall my flame reveal.
She, thus reſolv'd, thus fix'd her wav'ring mind;
'Roſe on her ſide, and on her arm reclin'd.
He ſhall behold—I will, ſaid ſhe, confeſs
To the dear youth, my raging love's exceſs.
Ah me? where ruſh I? O my tortur'd brain!
What fire is this I madly entertain?
Then meditating what ſhe ſhould indite,
She ſeats herſelf with trembling hand to write.
One hand the pencil held, the tablet one,
She 'gan, ſhe doubted, wrote, condemn'd what done;
And noted, blotted, chang'd, diſlik'd, approv'd,
Rejected and reſum'd, as caprice mov'd.
No phraſe can pleaſe, nor what to chuſe ſhe knows,
And in her viſage ſhame with daring glows.
Siſter ſubſcrib'd, ſhe ſtrikes it out again;
At length corrected, thus her words remain:
To thee, dear youth, thy fond admirer ſends
Her wiſh of health; her own on thee depends;

Ah, let me not reveal the lover's name!
The blushing lover is forbid by shame.
Should you her suit enquire; she'd fain proceed,
Nameless, if possible, her cause to plead:
Nor chuses anxious Byblis to be known
Before her hope to certainty be grown.
Indeed the anguish of my wounded breast
By these apparent symptoms might be guest:
Faded and fall'n my cheeks, my oft wet eyes,
And, tho' from latent cause, my broken sighs;
Th' embraces frequent, and if mark'd by you,
The kisses more than from a sister due.
Yet, tho' to grief a pining victim doom'd,
Tho' nearly by an inward fire consum'd,
I've done my all (as know the pow'rs divine) [mine:
I've spar'd no pains to cure this wound of
And long I strove to guard my wretched heart
Against the fury of love's piercing dart;
And more and harder far my conflicts were
Than you conceive a maid hath strength to bear.
Subdu'd at last, I am compell'd to sue,
With conscious dread, for kindly aid from you.
Your lover you can save, or can destroy:
Say which of these thou chusest gentle boy?
Who this request prefers, no foe is she;
Thy nearest friend a nearer friend would be;
And, tho' by close relation to thee ty'd,
She craves to be in stricter bands ally'd.
To our grave seniors leave the vain applause
To know what's criminal or not by laws.
Of right and wrong severely to decide,
While musty statutes are their only guide.
But, free born Venus suits our youthful prime,
We know no ill, unconscious of a crime:
Thus innocent and careless, bold and free,
Thus uncontroul'd the life of Gods live we.
We are not by a cruel fire debarr'd,
Nor need to fame an over strict regard;
No dread nor obstacle to love is here,
So distant from us is all cause of fear.
A brother's name our stol'n delights may hide;
Nor can our secret converse be deny'd.
The brother and the sister may embrace,
And we may kiss, tho' in a publick place.
What want we then! your tender pity deign
A wretch that's forc'd to own her am'rous pain;
Which, had not ardour in extreme compell'd,
Had been from thee eternally withheld:
Nor be thou author of my cruel doom,
The cause inscrib'd upon thy sister's tomb.
She fill'd the page, nor at the bottom staid,
But her conclusion in the margin made:
Then to her crime, the sealing gem apply'd,
Bedew'd with tears; her tongue was parch'd and dry'd.
One servant then she singled from the rest,
And with a blush and soothing words address'd:
This letter, trusty friend—and, pausing there,
At length she added, to my brother bear:
But giving, dropp'd it, at the dire portent;
Tho' disconcerted, yet the scroll she sent.
The careful servant apt occasion caught,
And gave the writing with the secret fraught.
On reading part (and he could read no more)
A sudden rage inflam'd the prince all o'er;
He threw the tablet from him with disdain,
And from the bearer scarce his hands refrain.
Avaunt, said he, thou pander vile to lust;
Fly, while thou may'st, nor to thy safety trust;
For, but my vengeance might my shame betray,
Thy forfeit life should for the outrage pay.
Quick from the danger, fled the frighted page,
And told his mistress all her brother's rage.

[*The rest in our next.*]

The PIGEON'S CHOICE.

TO ev'ry fair a pigeon rov'd,
By ev'ry fair alike belov'd:
Where'er he flew, the female train
Practice their wiles his heart to gain;
Bridle the neck, and bill and coo,
And imitate what women do.
At length he found that too much joy
Must soon his vig'rous health destroy;
So thought it prudent to give over,
Assume the husband, drop the lover.
At first the *fan-tail* nymph he tries,
Who, in a moment, met his eyes.
Her heart exults with inward pride,
And fancy fix'd her for his bride.
Secure of conquest, she neglected
The real charms the youth expected.
No gentle manners, no concession;
All must be left to her discretion:
Whilst vanity and affectation
Supply'd the place of sense and station.
"He could not answer to his conscience
To be confin'd to pride and nonsense:
A mistress thus, was right and civil;
But, in a wife, they were the devil!"
So left the nymph to strut alone,
Regardless of her idle moan.
The *carrier*, a pigeon sleek,
With ruddy bill, and snowy neck,
Caught his desires; but yet the dame
Had but a sort of doubtful fame.
He saw she rambled round the county,
And guess'd she might disperse her bounty.
He knew she seldom kept the house,
And needs must make a wretched spouse:
Never at ease but on the wing!
So dropt the airy giddy thing.
The *cropper* next the stately fair
Claim'd his affection and his care;
But to his sorrow soon he found
Her principles and mind unsound.
She boasted much her great descent,
"She was not for the vulgar meant:
Yet she would yield to his request
Provided he would make her nest.
Her noble limbs were quite unfit
To do the drudg'ry of a cit."
He rais'd his head, his anger grew,
Flapping his wings away he flew.
An hundred other sorts he try'd;
Some promis'd fair, some half deny'd;

But

But what rais'd moſt his indignation,
Was pride deep fix'd by education.
Cloſe in a farmer's yard he ſaw
The *common pigeon*, deep in ſtraw:
He view'd the modeſt humble mein,
Her beaut'ous feathers neat and clean:
He ſaw her earning hard her food,
And thought ſhe'd bring a healthy brood.
His judgment fix'd her in his mind,
He lov'd and courted—ſhe prov'd kind.
Of her poſſeſs'd, he found how vain
Were all the trifling gigling train.
No gadder ſhe, no affectation;
No airs, to give his mind vexation.
Her thoughts were wholly on him bent,
Studious in all to give content.
With pleaſure on his bill ſhe hung,
Then hatch'd her eggs, or fed her young.
With her he found the charms that give
The bliſs, that makes it bliſs to live.

On the Death of Mr. Robert Leckie, *Writer in* Sterling, *who died on* Saturday July 21, 1759.

LET wealth and titles purchaſe venal fame, [name;
The gen'rous muſe ſhould ſing each virtuous
With juſt contempt, unworthy greatneſs ſhun,
Nor Perſian like hail fortune's riſing ſun;
But ſeek for goodneſs in life's humbleſt ſhade,
Where honeſt truth the nobleſt tribute's paid.
Know then, you pompous monuments of ſtate,
You falſhood-bearing ſycophants of fate,
The narrow bounds of Leckie's turf-clay grave [gave;
Contains more worth than fortune ever
A heart of friendſhip, and a ſoul of truth,
Whoſe virtues flouriſh in immortal youth:
Safe from the dart of death, and ſcythe of time,
They ſhine reſplendent in the ſtarry clime.

Dialogue entre LOUIS QUINZE *et l'*ECHO. *Par un des* 243 *Officiers, Priſoniers á la battaile de* Tonhauſen *le* 1me *d'Août.*

REPOND moi, cher Echo, c'eſt Louis qui te parle? *parle.*
Dis-moi dans quel état eſt reduite ma finance? *en decadence.*
Quel Démon aujourd'hui me déclare la guerre? *l'Angleterre.*
Oú ſont donc mes flottes à la vaincre déſtinées? *blocquées.*
Quel eſt le fort de mes vaſtes colonies? *envahies.*
Quel ſera leur dernier échec? *Quebec.*
Ou ſont tous nos vaiſſeaux qui couvroient l'ocean? *á l'encan.*
Qu'a-t-on fait de tant be braves mariniers? *priſonniers.*
Quels ſont les exploits du maréchal de Contades? *bravades.*
Mon armée ſous lui, qu'eſt-elle devenuë? *battuë*
Qui a pu frapper ce coup étonnant? *Ferdinand.*
Ne dois-je pas tenter l'éffet d'une deſcente? *tente.*
Quel ſera le ſuccés de cette belle équipée; *fumée.*
Que deviendrai-je dans ce tems critique? *pacifique.*
Oú eſt donc mon conſeil, jadis ſi adviſé? *diviſé.*
Que fait mon parlement, dans ces triſtes circonſtances? *remontrances.*
Oú dois-je l'énvoyer, s'il me cherche noiſe? *á Pontoiſe.*
Comment calmer, enfin, l'ennui qui me poſséde? *cede.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WE have for above a month paſt, been plagued with the noiſe of infamous libels in our ſtreets, and ridiculous diſputes in every company we could go into, about the behaviour of the general in chief of the Britiſh troops in Germany, at the battle of Thornhauſen, on the firſt of laſt month. The diſputes I call ridiculous, becauſe no man can talk rationally about the affair, who has no certain knowledge of the plan, or nature of the ground whereon the battle was fought, nor of the diſpoſition of the two armies, nor of the orders that were given and received before, during, or after the engagement; and the libels I call infamous, becauſe no man of any common humanity will condemn a man, and endeavour to expoſe him to the reſentment of the mob, before he has been heard in his own defence; nor will a man of any common honour endeavour to vindicate a character, before he has any certain knowledge of the facts upon which that vindication muſt be founded.

I have therefore, hitherto, with indignation heard thoſe infamous libels bellowed in the ſtreets, and I have avoided as much as poſſible entering into any of thoſe ridiculous diſputes; and I ſhall continue to hold the ſame conduct, until I can have a knowledge of facts ſufficient for forming a judgment, which, if by any undue means prevented, muſt in charity bias my judgment in favour of innocence.

This, I ſay, ſhall be my conduct with regard to the principal diſpute; but upon the publication of the general's ſhort addreſs, a new queſtion has ariſen, of which every man may judge, becauſe it does not depend upon facts, but upon the rules of equity and the nature of our conſtitution. The queſtion is, Whether this general, now he is diſmiſſed the ſervice, may and ought to be tried by a court martial? I have conſidered

sidered this question as seriously and maturely as I could, and in the light it as yet appears to me, I think, that he not only may, but ought to be tried by a court martial. If he be innocent, he has a right to be so tried, that he may have an opportunity to justify his character, which he cannot otherwise do in an authentic and legal manner. If he be guilty, and that guilt proceeded from a cowardly, treacherous, mutinous, envious, or malicious cause or intention, the public have a right to have him tried, convicted, and condignly punished, in order to terrify others from being guilty of the like crime; because it is a crime of the most dangerous as well as public nature: for, if often repeated, it must at last put an end to our very being as a free and independent nation. But this right the public cannot obtain any other way than by a fair trial before an impartial court martial; for a breach or neglect of military orders cannot be tried or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law.

The king, 'tis true, may grant a pardon, or his attorney general may enter a *noli prosequi*, with respect to most public crimes; but a *noli prosequi* is never entered unless desired by the person indicted, nor without the consent of the prosecutor, if there be any such beside the king; and a pardon is never granted, but at the desire, and upon the professed repentance of the criminal, unless it be in crimes wherein many have been concerned, and public justice has been satisfied by the execution of some of the principals and accomplices; nor is it usual to grant a pardon for any crime, in the perpetrating of which there appears to have been great cruelty or treachery. And with regard both to pardons and *noli prosequis* it is a general rule, that *non poterit rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum*, which in many cases prevents their effect either in part or altogether. In short, the true reason why this prerogative of granting a pardon, or entering a *noli prosequi*, is lodged in the king, is because of that maxim in our constitution, which says, that *nulli magis tueri rempublicam creditum est quam regi*, consequently this prerogative is unjustly exercised, as every prerogative may be, when a pardon is granted, or a *noli prosequi* entered, in a case where it is very much the interest of the public to have the crime condignly punished; and, by the former rule, it ought never to be exercised before trial, when the prosecuted has no other way to vindicate his character, nor when any other person has an interest in having the affair regularly tried, and has no other remedy provided by law, which is the case, when an inferior officer disobeys or neglects the orders of his superior; for his superior officer may suffer in his character by such disobedience or neglect: he may have been thereby defeated, or prevented from rendering a victory compleat; and he has no way of vindicating his character, but by having such inferior officer fairly tried by an impartial court martial.

Now with regard to an officer's having a right to be tried by a court martial, when his character has been unjustly aspersed, every one who considers the severity of our laws against malicious libels, and the many actions that may be, and are daily brought for scandalous words, must see what care is taken by our laws, to preserve the character as well as the life and property of every subject. They preserve not only a man's general character, but his particular character as to the trade or business he professes, and by which he gains a livelihood. A taylor or shoemaker may have a legal remedy not only for vindicating his character, but for punishing the man who, either by publishing a libel or by words, shall represent him as a bankrupt or dishoneſt man, or as an unskilful and bungling taylor or shoemaker; and shall a gentleman of the army have no legal remedy for vindicating his character against one who, upon any particular occasion, represents him as a cowardly, mutinous, disobedient, or negligent officer?

It is said, that the reason for the severity of our laws against malicious libels, is to prevent the bloodshed and murder that may be occasioned by the publishing of any such libel. Surely, this reason holds much stronger with regard to the officers of our army than any other rank of men in the kingdom; therefore if it should be said, that no officer has a right to insist upon being tried by a court martial, in order to vindicate his character, when it has been, upon any particular occasion, aspersed, I will say, that if he should challenge, fight, and kill the author of that aspersion, the killing ought upon his trial to be brought in *se defendendo*; for to kill in defence of his character, when he has no other remedy, is really a killing in defence of his life.

For this reason, whilst an officer is in actual service, the appointment of a court martial for his trial, when upon any such occasion he demands it, certainly may and ought to be granted; and I believe it never was or will be refused. The only question then is, whether a court martial may be appointed for trying an officer after he has been disbanded, or dismissed the service, for an offence alledged to have been committed whilst he was in actual service? This, indeed, might admit of some doubt, if the officer himself did not demand it; for it may be said, that he is not then in the army, and consequently not obliged to submit to the jurisdiction of a court martial. But in my humble opinion, as the offence was committed whilst he was in the army, he may, even after being dismissed, be tried, and condemned or acquitted, by a court martial, and that whether he demands

mands it or no, because the mutiny act says, The king may grant a commission for holding general courts martial for punishing the offences therein mentioned, without any limitation, whether the offender be then in the service or no. And I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, because if it had been otherwise, I am persuaded, that after the general, whose character is now attacked, had demanded to be tried by a court martial, his majesty would not have dismissed him the service, until after that trial was over, as he might in the mean time have been suspended from all military command.

But be this my opinion as it will, no such question can arise, until after the appointment of the court martial; and then if the officer himself should plead, and deny his being subject to the jurisdiction of the court martial, or if any member thereof should doubt of the court's having a power to try him, the question is not by our constitution to be determined by his majesty in council, but by the judges in Westminster-hall, upon a motion for a prohibition, or such other motion as shall be thought most proper. This doubt can therefore be no reason against the appointment of a court martial; but the refusing to appoint any may, by some discontented people, be deemed a breach of *magna charta*, which says, *Nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum aut justitiam. We will neither deny nor delay justice or right to any man.* For this reason I must think, that in the present case a court martial not only may but ought to be appointed; and if the question, as to the power of that court, should be determined in the negative, it would for ever after be very wrong to dismis an officer accused of any military offence, and demanding to be tried by a court martial, until after he had been so tried; for otherwise the case of the accused and accuser would be far from being equal.

His majesty may by our constitution, as it yet stands, dismis any officer, without any reason or cause assigned, though an attempt was once made to get this altered *. What then would be the condition of the officers in our army? The general in chief, who is always a favourite, might not only get an officer dismissed the service, but dismissed with such a stigma as would be a lasting reproach, and a bar to his getting into any foreign service, and that without leaving it in his power to wipe out that stigma by a fair trial. Let such general but accuse any officer under his command, of behaving cowardly, upon some particular occasion: if he thought him really guilty, he would only suspend, or get him suspended, and then tried, condemned and shot by the sentence of a court martial; but if he had accused him only out of pique, or found that he had accused him rashly, and could no way prove his accusation, he would dismis, or get him dismissed the service, the moment he presumed to demand a trial by a court martial.

Would this be equal? Would it not be of the most dangerous consequence to the officers of our army, against whom their general happened to conceive any unreasonable pique? And would it not be particularly so to a general of British troops, serving in an army composed mostly of foreign mercenaries in British pay, and commanded in chief by a foreign general of the same country with those mercenaries? For such a British general, if true to his country, must necessarily have disputes with such a commander in chief, about the allotment of quarters and provisions for the British troops, about the musters and pay of the mercenaries, and about various matters of account; especially as some foreign nations have, *till lately*, been taught to think, that they have a right to treat the people of this country in what manner they please, and to squeeze as much money from us as they can possibly invent any claim for.

From hence we must conclude, that no minister who has a true regard for our present happy establishment, will advise the refusing, in this general's case, the appointment of a court martial; because it may be supposed, and will certainly be insinuated by the disaffected, that such refusal proceeds from an apprehension, lest his trial should bring to light the disputes that happened between him and the commander in chief of the army in Germany, in which he unluckily chanced to have a subordinate command; for that there were some such disputes between them, common fame loudly reported, long before the battle of Thornhausen.

However, let the issue of this question be what it will, as I have a firmer belief in a divine providence than some of my cotemporaries, I begin, from this affair, to suspect, that the blood of Byng now cries with success for vengeance. If so, there are some amongst us that have much greater reason to tremble, than this general who is now the object of popular clamour; for that unfortunate admiral was certainly sacrificed to a violent popular clamour, which even the best and the wisest king must sometimes yield to, notwithstanding that clamours having been artfully raised, and industriously propagated by those who had resolved, to make one little or supposed criminal a scape-goat for some amongst themselves, that were much more truly and more heinously criminal.

These are my thoughts upon the law question now in agitation, and if you think they will be agreeable to your readers, I hope you will give them a place in your useful Magazine, as they may contribute towards enabling us to determine that question of fact, which so many now ignorantly and ridiculously pretend to judge of.

Sept. 21, 1759. I am, &c.

To

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1734, *p.* 348, 393, 399.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ingenious Profeſſor of Poetry at *Oxford* has been cenſured, for pronouncing, in his ſpeech at the late inſtallation of the earl of *Weſtmoreland*, the adverb FORTUITO thus, *fortuïto*, and not *fortuïto*. One would think the acknowledged claſſical taſte of the ſpeaker a ſufficient authority for this pronunciation. However, from what I am going to offer on this point, it will appear, that he was certainly right.

Servius tells us, *ad Virg. Æn.* VI. 179 that *i*, in *fortuitus*, is ſometimes *long*, and ſometimes *ſhort*. Of this we find inſtances in *Horace* and *Juvenal*.

In *Horace*, II. 15.

Nec *fortuïtum* ſpernere ceſpitem
Leges ſinebant.——

In *Juvenal*, Sat. XIII. 225.

Non quaſi *fortuïtu* nec ventorum *rabie*, ſed
Iratus cadat, &c.——

Allowing the *i* to be *common*, which is here proved, the profeſſor's pronunciation is ſufficiently juſtified. But it is ſtill farther evident, that it was only a poetical licence, or convenience, to *ſhorten* the *i*, as we ſee Juvenal has done. Feſtus, and, if I remember right, ſome other old grammarians, inform us, that *fortuitus* was properly written and expreſſed FORTVITUS, VI inſtead of UI. In this caſe, they made their UI anſwer, in ſome meaſure, to the *y*, or *υι*, of the Greeks, It is the ſame with the word *gratuitus*; where likewiſe the *i*, as * Stephens obſerves, is uſed both *long* and *ſhort*. We are apt, in our Engliſh of *fortuitus*, to pronounce the *i ſhort*, which may make the pronunciation, here defended, appear improper to vulgar ears, as, The *fortüitous* concourſe of atoms. I am told, that at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, the profeſſor's pronunciation is religiouſly obſerved; and, I preſume, it is the ſame at *Weſtminſter-ſchool*. I beg leave, by means of your Magazine, to rectify this popular error, and am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P. S. I had forgot to mention, that *fortuitu*, in the above-cited verſe of Juvenal, was probably read with a contraction of the *ui*, *fortitu*.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 29.

SIGNOR Celeſia, miniſter from the republick of Genoa, had his audience of leave of his majeſty.

THURSDAY, 30.

The parliament was further prorogued, to the 4th of October next (ſee p. 394.)

SUNDAY, September 2.

The Genoeſe miniſter had his audience of leave of the prince of Wales and the princeſs dowager.

TUESDAY, 4.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline, ſecond daughter of his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, died at Kew, in the 19th year of her age; being born on the 30th of December 1740. Her royal highneſs was of a genius and diſpoſition equally to be admired and loved; formed to be the delight and honour of a court; poſſeſſed of an uncommon wit, tempered with judgment, and reſtrained by modeſty; for ever chearful, and the cauſe of chearfulneſs; excellent in all female accompliſhments, and particularly eminent for her ſkill and taſte in muſick: But more than all diſtinguiſhed by her goodneſs. Her neareſt relations loſe a dear and amiable companion, her royal parent an obedient daughter, and Britain a ſupreme bleſſing. Applauſe which follows greatneſs, often exceeds its ſubject; but here it is leſs than truth.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going into mourning, on Sunday next the 9th inſtant, for her late royal highneſs the princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline, ſecond daughter to his late royal highneſs the prince of Wales, viz. The ladies to wear black bombazeens, muſlin or long lawn, crape hoods, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, and crape fans: Undreſs, dark Norwich crapes. The men to wear black, without buttons at the ſleeves and pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles: Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

THURSDAY, 6.

The ſpecial verdict found at the laſt Cheſter aſſizes, on the remarkable trial of John Stephenſon, for the murder of Mr. Francis Elcock, attorney, (of whoſe trial we gave an account in our laſt, p. 434) was argued at Cheſter, before the Hon. Mr. juſtice Noel, chief juſtice of Cheſter, and Taylor White, Eſq; the other juſtice. The court took time till the next morning for delivering their opinion; and accordingly, on Friday morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. juſtice Noel, in a learned and pathetick ſpeech, ſupported by adjudged caſes, and the doctrine of the wiſeſt ſages of the

* *See Stephens's Theſaur. in Voc.*

the law, and also by arguments of reason and conscience, declared his opinion, That the prisoner's crime, found by the special verdict, could amount at most to manslaughter only. Whereupon the prisoner was burnt in the hand, and discharged from the indictment for murder.

Dr. Hensey, so long confined in Newgate, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term, and was discharged from his confinement (see our Vol. for 1758, p. 149, 304, 648.)

FRIDAY, 7.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Clevland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, August 20, 1759, and brought last Night by Capt. Buckle, of the said Ship.

"I acquainted you in my last of my return to Gibraltar to refit. As soon as the ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only frigates ready) the first to cruize off Malaga, and the last from Estepona, to Ceuta Point, to look out and give me timely notice of the enemy's approach.

On the 17th, at eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of their appearance; fourteen sail on the Barbary shore, to the eastward of Ceuta. I got under sail as fast as possible, and was out of the bay before ten, with fourteen sail of the line, the Shannon and Ætna fireship. At daylight I saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. We had a fresh gale, and came up with them fast till about noon, when it fell little wind. About half an hour past two, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's mizen mast and both top-sail-yards were shot away: The enemy then made all the sail they could. I shifted my flag to the Newark, and soon after the Centaur of 74 guns struck.

I pursued all night, and in the morning of the 19th, saw only four sail standing in for the land (two of the best sailors having altered their course in the night.) We were not above three miles from them, and not above five leagues from the shore, but very little wind. About nine the Ocean ran among the breakers, and the three others anchored. I sent the Intrepid and America to destroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean, she struck. Capt. Kirke sent his officers on board. M. de la Clue having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about half an hour; but they found the captain, M. le Compte de Carne, and several officers and men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Capt. Bentley, of the Warspight, was ordered against the Temeraire of 74 guns, and brought her off with little damage, the officers and men all on board. At the same time vice-admiral Broderick, with his division, burnt the Redoubtable, her officers and men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeste, of 64 guns, off, very little damaged.

I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that most of his majesty's ships under my command sailed better than those of the enemy.

Inclosed I send you a list of the French squadron, found on board the Modeste.

Herewith you will also receive the number of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships, referring their lordships for further particulars to Capt. Buckle.

List of the French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue.

L'Ocean, 80 guns, M. de la Clue; Le Redoubtable, 74 guns, M. de St. Agnan, burnt.—Le Centaure, 74 guns, Sabran Grammont, taken.—Le Souverain, 74 guns, Panat; Le Guerrier, 74 guns, Rochemore, escaped.—Le Temeraire, 74 guns, Castillon l'Aine, taken.—Le Fantasque, 64 guns, Castillon Cadet, lost company.—Le Modeste, 64 guns, Du lac Monvert, taken.—Le Lion, 64 guns, Colbert Turgis; Le Triton, 64 guns, Venel; Le Fier, 50 guns, Marquisan; L'Oriflamme, 50 guns, Dabon, lost company coming through the Streights.—La Chimere, 26 guns, Sauchet; La Minerve, 24 guns, Le Chev. d'Opede; La Gracieuse, 24 guns, Le Chev. de Fabry, lost company coming through the Streights.

An Abstract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following Ships under my Command, the 17th of August, 1759.

Ships	Killed	Wounded
Namur	13	44
Prince	none	none
Culloden	4	15
Warspight	11	40
Swiftsure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Albans	6	2
America	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ship Centaur, lost company.		
Jersey	none	none
Portland	6	12
Guernsey	0	14
	56	196

EDWARD BOSCAWEN.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 8.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

SIR, New York, Aug. 5, 1759.

"As I would not slip an opportunity of conveying agreeable news, I take this, by a merchant ship, ready to sail for Bristol, with pleasure to congratulate you on the success of his majesty's arms, in defeating the French army, coming to the relief of Niagara, which brought on the early surrender of the fort, whereby the most important pass in all the Indian countries is brought under his majesty's subjection.

The army defeated was made up by troops drawn from Venago, Beeve river, and Presqu'Isle, so that those parts must in a manner lie open to brigadier-general Stanwix, and therefore I cannot doubt of his success.

I received the account yesterday afternoon by express: For the particulars I refer to the inclosed relation sent me by Lieut. Coventry, assistant deputy quarter-master-general at Albany, which contains the substance of the intelligence I have received."

Copy of Lieutenant Coventry's Letter to Lieutenant Governor De Lancey.

SIR, Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

"I have this moment received the agreeable news of Niagara's surrendering to our army on the 25th ult. Six hundred and seven prisoners are on their way from Niagara for this place. Lieut. Moncrieff brought the dispatches, and sets out to-morrow morning for Ticonderoga. If Col. Amherst be not sailed, let him have the inclosed."

Copy of the Account of the Defeat of the French near Niagara, and Reduction of the Fort, inclosed in Lieut. Coventry's Letter.

This day Lieut. Moncrieff, aid de camp to the late general Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th instant, in his way to general Amherst. From the said gentleman, we have the following particulars, viz. That after the melancholy accident of the 20th, [brigadier-general Prideaux being killed by the bursting of a cohorn] the command of the army devolving on Sir William Johnson, he continued to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, and erected his third battery within 100 yards of the flag bastion. Having intelligence from his Indians of a large party on their march from the Falls, to relieve the fort, Sir William made a disposition to prevent them. The 23d, in the evening, he ordered the light infantry, and picquets of the line, to lie near the road on our left, leading from the Falls to the fort. These he reinforced, in the morning of the 24th, with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment, all under the command of lieutenant-colonel Massey. Lieutenant-colonel Farquhar, with the 44th battalion, was ordered to the tail of the trenches, to support the guard of the trenches commanded by major Beckwith. About eight in the morning, our Indians advanced to speak to the French Indians, which the enemy declined. The action began soon after, with the scream, as usual, from the enemy; but our troops were so well disposed to receive them in front, and our Indians on their flanks, that, in less than an hour's time, the whole army was ruined. The number of the slain was not ascertained, as the pursuit continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made prisoners, among whom are M. d'Aubry, chief in command, wounded; M. de Lignery, second in command, and wounded; also M. Marin, leader of the Indians; M. de Villie, Repentini, Martini, Basone, all captains; and several others. After this defeat, which was in sight of the garrison, Sir William sent major Harvey into the fort, with a list of the officers taken, recommending it to the commanding officer to surrender, before more blood was shed, and while he had it in his power to restrain the Indians. The commanding officer, to be certain of such a defeat, sent an officer of his to see the prisoners: They were shewn to him; and, in short, the capitulation was finished about ten at night of the 24th, by which the garrison surrendered with the honours of war; which lieutenant Moncrieff saw embarked the morning he came away, to the number of 607 private men, exclusive of officers and their ladies, and those taken in the action. We expect them here to-morrow, on their way to New York.

Niagara, July 25, 1759.

List of Ordnance and Stores at Niagara, at the Time of its surrendering to the English, viz.

Iron ordnance, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 19, eleven pounders 1, eight pounders 7, six pounders 7, four pounders 2, two pounders 5.—Travelling carriages, fourteen pounders 2, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 8, six pounders 5.—Garrison carriages, twelve pounders 2, eight pounders 4, six pounders 3, four pounders 2.—Ladles with staves, fourteen pounders 3, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 9, six pounders 7, four pounders 2.—Spunges with rammer heads, twelve pounders 16, eight pounders 9, six pounders 10, four pounders 4.—Wadhooks with staves 10.—Grudox defieu, twelve pounders 12, eight pounders 6, six pounders 7, four pounders 3.—Round shot loose, twelve pounders 150, eight pounders 200, six pounders 2,600, four pounders 100.—Cohorn mortars on beds 2.—Hand granades 500.—Entrenching tools, axes large 100, handbills 300, hand hatchets 500, shovels iron 300, mattocks 250, pickaxes 400, spades 50, whipsaws 12.—Corned powder 15,000lb.—Small lead shot and balls 40,000lb.—Match, Cwt. 2.

(Signed) *George Wray*, clerk of the stores. Provisions of all kinds enough.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Sept. 8. This morning lieutenant-colonel Amherſt arrived here, with letters from major-general Amherſt to the Right Hon. Mr. ſecretary Pitt, dated at the camp at Ticonderoga, the 27th of July, giving an account of his having taken poſſeſſion of the lines of that place on the 24th, the garriſon having abandoned, and ſet fire to the fort. The preceding night, at ten o'clock, ſome volunteers got into the fort, and brought the colours away with them. The troops extinguiſhed the fire as ſoon as poſſible, and ſaved all they could. The letters add, that the Hon. Col. Townſhend, deputy adjutant general, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what occaſion is not mentioned.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, at Wetter, Auguſt 29. The army under the command of prince Ferdinand, came to Frackenberg, on the 22d inſtant, and halted there that day. The hereditary prince, with his body of troops, was then at Haina, and was joined there by the prince of Holſtein, and lieutenant-general Wangenheim, with their reſpective corps. Lieutenant-colonel Freitag having, on the 23d, attacked Ziegenhayn, the commanding officer at that place capitulated after an hour's defence; and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3 or 400 men, were made priſoners of war. On the 24th, prince Ferdinand, with the army, arrived at Monighauſen. The ſame day the hereditary prince, and the prince of Holſtein, arrived at Wohra, and marched the next day to Schonſtedt.

On the 27th at night, the hereditary prince, with a detachment under his command, marched towards this place, where Fiſcher's corps was then poſted; on the 28th, in the morning, they were attacked by our troops, and diſlodged from their poſt, with the loſs of ſeveral men killed, and 400 made priſoners of war. His ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand has now his head quarters here, and the army is encamped in the neighbourhood, the enemy continues about Marbourg.

Hague, Auguſt 31. By accounts of the 21ſt inſtant, from Berlin, we hear that his Pruſſian majeſty had made ſome alteration in his poſition, by bringing his right down to Furſtenwalde upon the Sprehe, over which river he had thrown three bridges. The corps under general Laudohn, reinforced by general Haddick, was encamped at Muhlroſe, and the Ruſſians ſtill kept about Frankfort upon the Oder. Marſhal Daun was in motion, and ſeemed to be approaching towards Berlin, and was, by the laſt accounts, between Forſt and Guben in Luſatia. Prince Henry of Pruſſia keeps cloſe to him, and had, it is ſaid, taken a large magazine of the Auſtrians at Gorlitz, with the military cheſt. General Wunſch has been detached by his Pruſſian majeſty towards Wittenberg, and has ſummoned the governor of that town to ſurrender; and, by the laſt accounts, they were ſettling the articles of capitulation.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff began to fire from three batteries upon Munſter, on the 28th.

Liſt of the French Officers wounded and taken Priſoners, in the Battle of Auguſt 1, 1759, at Tonhauſen.

Staff officers. Marquis de Monti, mareſhal de camp; count de Bouflers, marquis de Coudray, brigadiers of the king's armies; M. de Segur, aid de camp.

Grenadiers of France. Le prince Chimelle, colonel. De Monjene, count de la Fajet, de Mongene, de Barche, captains. Count de Villiers, chevalier de Freta, de Bouſſon, de Serting, de Cara Mentran, Bute, La Bocaſſiere, de Cretini, de la Varenne, Richard, Villars, de Sotomajor, de la Palomniere, lieutenants. Comeias, aid major.

Gens d'armes. Count de Fougieres, count de la Hage, marquis de Murinais, colonels. Count de la Riviere, d'Eſchoiſy, de Mameville, de Grally, lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Tracy, captain-lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Caniſy, lieutenant and colonel. Marquis de Canneſis, chevalier de l'Argle, count de Cuſtiniere, ſub-lieutenants and colonels. Count d'Egreville, cornet and colonel. Marquis de Crenol, count de Noe, de Lamberſye, enſigns and lieutenant-colonels. Marquis de Flavacours, marquis de Sabran, guidons and lieutenant-colonels. Count d'Herbouville, captain-lieutenant, and brigadier d'Armee. Count de Boiſſe, ſub-lieutenant and brigadier of the army. Count d'Eſclignac, brigadier of the king's army and cornet. Count de Lannoi, captain and brigadier. Dauvent, enſign and brigadier. Du Moulet, enſign.

Carabiniers, Marquis de Beauvet, brigadier. Chevalier de Combeaut, de Mongaſin, de la Planche, Olier, captains. Chevalier de Foix, lieutenant. D'Ulle, Perdrix, d'Orcet, du Beautie, de Muſſi, cornets.

Regiment d'Aumont. St. Tour, chevalier de Carriere, captains. De Montfort, de Bonnemorre, Lagobertie, chevalier de Page, la Jauberti, de Chali, Deſcombes, de Salos, de Jane, chevalier Aulman, lieutenants.

Regiment d'Aquitane. De Mondomin, chevalier de la Rouſſiet, captains.

Regiment de Vatan. Marquis de Vatan, colonel. Chevalier de Madron, captain. De la Rocque, aid major.

Regiment de Touraine. St. Julien, de Villemontes, de Mongion, Dutrat, Delaier, Dubrat, Maillarl, chevalier Denvie, de Senaſſe, captains. Caſaut, Duvents, Corbier, Gerat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Gotha. Boſerne, Purgſdorff, lieutenants. Gerſchen, enſign.

Regiment of Marcien. De Maſſillon, marquis de Montiers, captains. De la Braſſiere, lieutenant.

Regiment of Rochefaucault. De Varcourt, de Cardaliac, captains. De Toulongon, cornet.

Regiment royal Deux Ponts. De Neuland, firſt captain.

Regiment colonel general. De Montiere, chevalier de Perignat, captains. Chevalier du Four, de Clapion, lieutenants.

Regiment meſtre de camp. De Burville, major. Vicent, lieutenant. Lemazier, Marſchil, cornets.

Regiment Rouvergne. De Perrin, de la Vaiſſiene, Darbois, Cauſſiers, de Lerubard, du Petit Thouar, de St. Cirque, captains. De Montagne, lieutenant. Chauban, aid major.

Regiment Enghien. Lantin de Moncois, captain. De Trouril, de Sablaunet, lieuts.

Regiment de charity. Du Mazon, capt.

Regiment roïal Italien. De Seneſi, capt.

Regiment de Rochau, Saxons. Von Hayne.

Regiment of Tournaiſis. De Richebourg, de Lenel, de Pierreaf, captains.

Regiment of Waldner, Swiſs. Francois le Miliet, major.

Regiment of Richemont. Chevalier de Betune, captain.

Regiment of Belſunce. De Vanquet, lieut.

Regiment of La Marche. La Chaſſaine, chevalier de Perrat, lieutenants.

Regiment of Conde. Chevalier de Villſon, captain.

Regiment of Bouillon. Marquis de Foudras, captain.

Regiment of Champagne. Cunion, lieut.

Regiment de la dauphine. De la Tour, capt.

Regiment of Planta. De Weſby, captain.

Regiment of Piemont. Cati, captain.

Regiment of Poli. Boiſchairant, lieut.

Regiment du roy. De Lanoi, captain.

Regiment de Schomberg. Flache, cornet.

Regiment of Maſſal. De Condale, capt.

Regiment of Montier. Limon, lieut.

Artillery. Chevalier de Tacher, firſt lieutenant. Dangers, lieutenant.

Regiment of the prince of Saxony. Vittinghof, captain. Hauche, lieutenant.

Regiment of Tallerand. Chevalier de Tallerand, captain. Bricaul, lieutenant. De Staaga, Graville, cornets.

Regiment of Planta. Neſmy, captain.

Regiment of Salle. La Vogere, cornet.

Regiment d'Auvergne. Le Borde Albuſe, Dupra Duamac, lieutenants.

Regiment des voluntaires du dauphine. La Brelinniere, lieutenant.

Regiment royal Etranger. Delut, lieut.

Naſſau huſſars. Carl Sperber, cornet.

Regiment des chevaux legers de la reine. Marquis de Barray, cornet.

Non-Commiſſioned Officers.

Gens d'armes 6.—Engliſh 7.—Burgundy 1.—Light horſe of Burgundy 14.—Gens d'armes 4.—Light horſe of Acquitaine 3.—Gens d'armes of Acquitaine 1.—Gens d'armes of Burgundy 3.—Queen's gens d'armes 5.—Queen's light horſe 3.—Gens d'armes of Berry 3.—Light horſe of Berry 4.—Gens d'armes of Dauphiny 2.—Light horſe of Dauphiny 6.—Gens d'armes of Orleans 3.—Light horſe of Orleans 10.—Total of the gens d'armes, and light horſe 79.

Common Men found in the Houſes of Minden.

After proper viſitation 434.—In St. Mary's hoſpital 151.—In the Engliſh hoſpital 37.—In the ſeveral barns 229.—In the village of Barckhauſen, near Minden 225.—Tranſported from Peterſhagen to Minden 378.—Total 1533.

M. De Lancy, commiſſary of the gens d'armes.

M. de la Sale, commiſſary of war.

SUNDAY, 9.

The Genoeſe miniſter had his audience of leave of the princeſs Amelia and the duke of Cumberland.

MONDAY, 10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, September 10, 1759.

On Saturday the 8th inſtant, at two of the clock in the afternoon, Captain Preſcott arrived with the following letter from Major General Amherſt to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Crown-Point, Auguſt 5, 1759.

SIR,

"I did myſelf the honour of writing to you a very ſhort letter on the 27th of July, as I would not retard lieutenant colonel Amherſt from ſetting out, that he might acquaint you of his majeſty's troops being in poſſeſſion of the fort and lines of Ticonderoga; and I now ſend captain Preſcott with this, to inform you of the great event of the reduction of Niagara; and at the ſame time to give you an account of my arrival here with a part of the army under my immediate command.

The 27th of July, I encamped within the lines, and began to level the trenches and batteries, filled up the road I had made from Lake Champlain to the Saw-mill river, for the carrying on the ſiege, encamped four battalions of Provincials near the fort for repairing the works, ſent 500 men to Fort George for proviſions, &c. ordered all the French boats to be fiſhed up, and the brig boats I had ordered to be built for carrying guns, to be finiſhed in all haſte, that I may be ſuperior to the enemy's ſloops on the lake.

28th. The fire was not totally extinguiſhed. I forwarded every thing as faſt as poſſible, that I might get poſſeſſion of Crown-Point without loſs of time. In the afternoon I received an account of a moſt unlucky accident, the death of brigadier-general Prideaux, who was walking in the trenches on the evening of the 19th; the gunner careleſly fired a cohorn and ſhot him, when the approaches were within 140 yards of the covered way. I immediately ordered brigadier-general Gage to ſet out for Oſwego, to take upon him the command of that army.

29th. Five companies of Provincials arrived this day from the provinces. Intelligence that the enemy's troops, which were encamped on the eaſtern ſide of the lake were now moved to Crown Point: I kept ſmall parties conſtantly looking from the mountains into Crown-Point, their two ſloops, and a ſchooner there: they depend on my not getting boats over, and that I ſhall be obliged to build ſome of force.

30th. It rained hard laſt night, and this day, which put a great ſtop to getting the batteaus over the carrying-place.

31ſt. I ordered the fort by the waterſide to be put in good order, and to be compleated, as the enemy had not finiſhed it: ordered the fort of Ticonderoga to be repaired upon the ſame plan as the enemy had built it, which will ſave great time and expences, as it is but a ſmall part of the whole that is ruined: the coſt the enemy has been at in building the fort and houſes are very great. The glacis and covered way quite good: the counterſcarp of the glacis, maſonry: the counterſcarp of the ditch, maſonry. Two ravelins of maſonry that cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. The fort a ſquare, with four baſtions, built with logs on the rocks, which are covered with ſome maſonry to level the foundation. The wood part of it is the worſt finiſhed. One baſtion, and a part of two courtins, demoliſhed, but not in the front that can be eaſieſt attacked. The caſemates are good; the walls of the burnt barracks are not damaged. Eleven good ovens have helped us greatly. As the ſituation of the fort is very advantageous for the protection of his majeſty's dominions, and the approaches may be rendered as difficult to the enemy, as they have been to the king's troops, and that there is no fault in it but its being ſmall, I have thought proper to have it repaired, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1ſt of Auguſt. At noon a ſcouting party came in, and ſaid the enemy had abandoned Crown-point; this makes no alteration in my motions, as I am already trying all I can to get forward; but on this I ſent away major Graham with all expedition to command the ſecond battalion of the Royal Highland regiment, and to march them to Oſwego, that in caſe, from the unfortunate death of brigadier-general Prideaux, the reduction ſhould not have taken place, brigadier-general Gage may return to the attack, with the utmoſt vigour and diſpatch, and purſue the ulterior operations of the campaign.

2. Very rainy weather put a ſtop entirely to getting boats over the carrying-place this day.

3d. A party I had ſent to Crown-Point brought in a deſerter from late Forbes's, in a French coat, one that I had pardoned for deſertion when I was at Fort George. I thought it ſo neceſſary to make an immediate example, that I had him hanged directly. Sent two hundred rangers through the woods to Crown-Point.

4th. The general at two in the morning, aſſembly half an hour after, and the rangers, light infantry, grenadiers, and two brigades of regulars, were ſoon embarked, except the Royal Highland regiment that waited for boats, which detained me for ſome time. I however arrived at Crown-Point before the evening, landed and poſted all the corps, ſome encamped, and ſome lay on their arms. At night, lieutenant Moncrieff, whom I had ſent with brigadier-general Prideaux, arrived with a letter from Sir William Johnſon, encloſing the capitulation of Niagara, both which I have the ſatisfaction to ſend to you.

5th. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Eyre to trace out the ground for a fort, which I will ſet about with all poſſible expedition. This poſt ſecures entirely all his majeſty's dominions that are behind it from the inroads of the enemy, and the ſcalping parties that have infeſted the whole country, and it will give great peace and quiet to the king's ſubjects, who will now ſettle in their habitations from this to New-York. I ſhall take faſt hold of it, and not neglect, at the ſame time, to forward every meaſure I can, to enable me to paſs Lake Champlain, and you may be aſſured, ſir, I ſhall, to the beſt of my capacity, try to purſue every thing for the ſucceſs and honour of his majeſty's arms.

I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point.

Iron ordnance, 18 pounders 2, 16 ditto 1, 12 ditto 7, 9 ditto 4, 6 ditto 4, 4 ditto 2, ſwivels 7.—Iron mortars, 13 inch 2, 6 4/5 ditto 1.—Iron howitzer, 8 inch 1.—Iron patteraroes mounted on ſwivels without chambers, 8.—Round ſhot looſe, 24 pounders 35. 18 ditto 327, 12 ditto 196, 9 ditto 140, 6 ditto 425, 4 ditto 463, 1 1/2 ditto 12.—Grape ſhot looſe, 18 pounders 4, 9 ditto 8, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 5.—Ladles with ſtaves, 18 pounders 2, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 2.—Spunges with rammer heads, 18 pounders 9, 12 ditto 2, 6 ditto 2, 4 ditto 2.—Rammers ſpare, 4 pounders 1.—Wadhooks with rammers, 18 pounders 1, 12 ditto 1, 6 ditto 1, 4 ditto 1.—Shells, 13 inch 27, 10 ditto 3, 8 ditto 6, 4 2-5ths ditto 1, grenadoes 6.—Muſquets 56.—Corn'd powder 50 barrels.—Fire balls 30. Carriages ſpare, 18 pounders 1.—Intrenching tools, felling axes 110, pick axes 8, hoes 232, ſledges 2.

THOMAS ORD, Major R. R. Artillery.

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. to Major-General Amherst, dated Niagara, 25th July, 1759.

SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint you by lieutenant Moncrieff, Niagara surrendered to his majesty's arms the 25th instant. A detachment of twelve hundred men, with a number of Indians, under the command of Messrs. Aubry and de Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Presqu'isle, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison the 24th in the morning; but as I had intelligence of them, I made a disposition to intercept them. The evening before, I ordered the light infantry and picquets to take post on the road upon our left, leading from Niagara falls to the fort: In the morning I reinforced these with two companies of grenadiers, and part of the forty-sixth regiment. The action began about half an hour after nine; but they were so well received by the troops in front, and the Indians on their flank, that, in an hour's time, the whole was compleatly ruined, and all their officers made prisoners, among whom are Monsieur Aubry, de Lignery, Marin, Repentini, &c. to the number of seventeen. I cannot ascertain the number of the killed, they are so dispersed among the woods, but their loss is great.

As this happened under the eyes of the garrison, I thought proper to send my last summons to the commanding officer, for his surrendering, which he listened to. I inclose you the capitulation. Mr. Moncreiff will inform you of the state of our ammunition and provisions: I hope care will be taken to forward an immediate supply of both to Oswego. As the troops that were defeated yesterday were drawn from those posts, which lie in general Stanwix's rout. I am in hopes it will be of the utmost consequence to the success of his expedition. The publick stores of the garrison, that can be saved from the Indians, I shall order the assistant quarter-master-general and the clerk of the stores to take an account of as soon as possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the capitulation I have agreed to may be observed, your excellency will excuse my not being more particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole progress of the siege, which was severe and painful, the officers and men behaved with the utmost chearfulness and bravery. I have only to regret the loss of general Prideaux and colonel Johnson. I endeavoured to pursue the late general's vigorous measures, the good effects of which he deserved to enjoy.

With earnest good wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. JOHNSON."

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Article I. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drum beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon, to embark upon such vessels as the commander of his Britannick majesty's forces shall furnish to convey them to New-York, by the shortest road, and in the shortest manner. Granted.

Article II. The garrison shall lay down their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

Article III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Article IV. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, shall be sent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannick majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chuse to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannick majesty's subjects.

Article V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with every thing that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to support the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Article VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his Most Christian majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever Granted.

Article VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up, bona fide, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Most Christian majesty, and which are found in the magazine, at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boats are included in this article.

Article VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Article IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: The general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with, Granted.

Article

Article X. An exact list shall be made of the names and surnames of the different troops, as well regulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his Most Christian majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner, as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

Article XI. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they please. Granted; but it will be adviseable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannick majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.
Vitar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.
Servier, captain in the regiment of Royal Rouffillon.
Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.
Bounnaffous, officer in the royal artillery.
Coufnoyer, lieutenant of the marine.
Soluignac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.
Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.
Joncaire, captain of the marine.
Morambert, lieutenant.
Chabert Joucain, in the regiment of Guienne.

[A little tract published in 1757, speaking of Niagara, says, "It is by this place alone that the French are, and ever will be able to over-run and annoy our colonies in the manner they do, so long as they hold Niagara.—But if we were possessed of this one place, we might be free from them, and all their encroachments, incursions, devastations, &c.

Niagara commands in a manner all the interior parts of North-America, and is a key as it were to that whole continent—opens or obstructs a communication with all the natives of North-America, the six nations, Ohios, Shawanoes, Miamis, Twightwies, Illinois, Pontewatimis, Nadoueffians, Hurons, Utawas, Messesagues, and many others—awes and commands all those people—lies in the midst of the extensive territories of the six nations, and commands their beaver country entirely—secures their fur trade, and all the other inland trade of North-America.

It commands all the great lakes, and secures the navigation of them, that extends 12 or 1300 miles—prevents or secures the junction of the two French colonies in Canada and Louisiana—cuts off or maintains their passage to the river Ohio, Missisipi, lake Erie, le Detroit, Sandoski, Miamis, fort St. Joseph, Illinois, Kaskaskis, &c.—stops the farther progress of the English or of the French (which ever are possessed of it) in North-America—lays our colonies open to the inroads and incursions both of the French and Indians—whilst it would secure them from both in our hands—and unite the frontiers of our northern and southern colonies together, for their mutual defence and security, which might all be secured by this one place, while they could not by many hundreds without it*,

The great claim that Britain has in the inland parts of North-America is over the territories of the five nations, which this place lies in the midst of, and in a manner entirely commands. We talk much of the river Ohio, which is likewise a place of great consequence, it is true, but it seems to be of less consequence than Niagara, which in a manner commands it. If we were possessed of Niagara, the French in Canada would be cut off from any access to the river Ohio, and almost all their other encroachments on us. But if we let them remain in possession of this place, all our colonies will be open to them, and we need never expect to be free from encroachments, broils, and dissentions with them. Unless we recover Niagara, which so justly belongs to us, we engaged in this war to no manner of purpose; but must have frequent and daily occasions for many more such wars, with little prospect of any better success from them, than we have hitherto (in 1757) met with in this.]

Kensington. This day the marquis d'Abreu, envoy extraordinary from the court of Spain, had a private audience of his majesty, to notify the death of the late king of Spain.

TUESDAY, 11.

Thomas Hayward, Esq; water bailiff of this city, by order of the right hon. the lord mayor, waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, with a present of a fine sturgeon of seven feet in length, which her royal highness was pleased to accept.

FRIDAY, 14.

Her late royal highness princess Elizabeth Caroline was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the prince's chamber the night before. About nine o'clock the procession began, passing thro' the Old Palace yard to the south east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in and lined with black cloth, guarded by a party of foot guards, in the following order.—Knight marshal's men.—Servants to her royal highness in livery,—Other servants and officers of the prince of Wales and her royal highness.—Two pages of honour.—A gentleman Usher.—Two equerries.—Clerk of the household to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Secretary and treasurer to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.—Pursuivants and heralds at arms.—Master of the horse and chamberlain to her royal highness the princess

* See our map of the five great lakes, in our vol. for 1755 p. 432.

princeſs dowager of Wales.—Norroy king of arms, bearing the coronet upon a cuſhion, between two gentlemen uſhers.—The body under a canopy, borne by eight gentlemen uſhers.—Garter principal king of arms with his rod of office, between two gentlemen uſhers.—The counteſs of Tankerville as chief mourner.—Four maids of honour to the princeſs dowager of Wales, viz. Mrs. Dives, Miſs Chudleigh, Mrs. Moſtyn, Mrs. Eggerton.—Two bed chamber women, Mrs. Dechair, Mrs. Goodrich.—Yeomen of the guard. Within the door of the Abbey, the dean, prebends, and choir, fell into the proceſſion next before Norroy king of arms, ſinging an anthem to king Henry the Seventh's chapel; where the body being depoſited upon treſſels, part of the funeral ſervice before the interment was read by the dean. The coffin was then let down into the vault; and the dean having finiſhed the burial ſervice, Garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highneſs's ſtile as follows: "Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late moſt illuſtrious princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, ſecond daughter of the moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt illuſtrious prince, Frederick, late prince of Wales."

SATURDAY, 15.

Admiral Boſcawen arrived at Spithead, with his majeſty's ſhips the Namure, Culloden, Warſpight, Intrepid, Swiftſure, America, Portland, Salamander, and Ætna fire ſhips, with the Temeraire and Modeſte, prizes, with about 800 French priſoners.

["The Modeſte is a very fine ſhip launched laſt May, carries 32 pound ſhot on her lower deck; her quarter deck guns are braſs; and five braſs ſwivels on her poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 gun ſhip, 42 pounds below; eight fine braſs guns abaft her mainmaſt, and ten braſs guns on her quarter, very little hurt; one ſhot came in at her ſtern, went thro' her mizen maſt, and lodged in her main maſt. Both ſhips have not received above twenty ſhot in their hulls. (See p. 495.)

A houſe was conſumed by fire in Dutchy court, near Somerſet houſe.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when James Innis, for robbing Ive Whitbread, Eſq; John Rice, for horſe ſtealing, and Richolas Randall, for willfully and maliciouſly levelling a gun, loaded with gunpowder and ſhot, and ſhooting at John Hampton and William Denney; whereby one of the eyes of Hampton was ſhot out, and Denney wounded in the leg, received ſentence of death. The convict, Randal, (upwards of 78 years of age) has many years been noted for begging at the ſtaling places for horſes, the further end of Turnhamgreen; who being poſſeſſed of a ſmall garden, and the boys, Hampton and Denney, playing with other children in the fields near the garden, the old man, thinking they were in a combination to ſteal his apples, raſhly reſolved and pepertrated the fact, of which, upon the cleareſt evidence he was convicted.—The jury, in conſideration of his great age, recommended him to mercy.—Richard Lamb, a ſoldier, condemned before at this ſeſſion, for the murder of William Kendal another ſoldier, was reſpited. Twenty three were ſentenc'd to be tranſported for ſeven years, three to be branded, two to be whipped, and one to be impriſoned for two months. Fifty five priſoners in the whole were tried, 22 of whom were acquitted.

MONDAY, 17.

Admiral Boſcawen, waited on his majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Was held a very numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others, of the county of Middleſex, and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at the St. Alban's tavern, at which meeting, 4726l. were immediately ſubſcribed; and a committee was appointed to conſider of the call to be made upon the ſubſcribers, and for carrying the purpoſes of the ſaid ſubſcription into effectual execution.*

SATURDAY, 22.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Torgau, Sept. 10. On the third inſtant, our corps under general Wunſch, paſſed the Elbe at this place, on our march to Coſſord, and on the fourth we reached Groſſen-Hahn, where we made 60 huſſars priſoners. That very evening we puſhed forwards towards Dreſden, and, at the diſtance of a mile from thence met with a conſiderable body of huſſars, Croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were poſted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicket to another, till we came within ſight of Dreſden. The cannonade, and the fire of the ſmall arms continued the whole day, without its being poſſible for us to diſcover if that city was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of our troops or not. We were, however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and for that reaſon, we retreated that night to Groſſen Hahn, and the next day, the ſeventh, to Coſdorf. Whilſt we were on our way, advice was received, that the army of the empire was again before this place, and had ſummoned the commandant. Three of our battalions, therefore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night paſſed quietly; but on the eighth, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was reſolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off as they came up by the town, into the gardens in the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's reſt. The enemy cannonaded us for three hours without any effect, ſo that we did not anſwer it till our heavy artillery, and ſome battalions and ſquadrons, were poſted on both our flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon we entered the plain: Our lines were formed; and we began the attack with ſuch ſucceſs upon the enemy's left, which

* *To give bounties to perſons who ſhall inliſt into the land ſervice.*

which was posted in the vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemy's whole camp, with their tents, camp equipage, and seven pieces of cannon fell into our hands. The pursuit lasted above an hour; the enemy retreating towards Eulenbourg. The number of prisoners made upon this occasion exceeds four hundred, including eleven officers. Our loss in killed, does not go beyond twenty, among whom is major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All our men both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

We have just now received intelligence, that lieutenant general Finck has been detached with a body of eight or ten thousand men to join us, in consequence of advices received that general Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the prince of Deux-Ponts.

List of the Generals of the corps under the Command of M. de St. Andre.

General of foot. Baron de St. Andre,

Lieutenant generals. Count de Trautmansdorff, baron de Kold, M. de Roth, M. de Rosenfeldt.

Commissary of war, de Durr, captain de Chevreux, captain de Seger. Quarter master Sporl. Lieutenant de Bauffe. The Prevot.

Major generals, M. de Wolffskeht, M. de Roth, M. de Varrell, Comte de Courcy, M de Augee.

The original of this undermentioned list was found in the village of Sippis behind Torgau, where the enemy were quartered.

List of regiments and battalions.

Croats. One regiment of Warasdins, one of Angolins, one of Banalisky Carlstadt, one of Szolymer. Four regiments make 3400 men.

Horse. 600 hussars of Szifini et Ratziens.

One regiment Anspach, one of Bereith, one of Trautmansdorff, one of Hohenzollern, one of Palatine dragoons. Five regiments make 2600 men.

Foot. One battalion Hohenlohe, one of Hesse Darmstadt, two of Palatine guards, one of fusiliers of Wurtemberg, four of Mayence, two of Bade Bade, two of Saxe Gotha et Weimar. Thirteen battalions of foot make 6000 men, nine companies of grenadiers 800, 6800, Horse 2600. Croats 3400. In all 12,800.

Translation of a letter from an officer of rank in the army of the Empire, dated from the camp at Crimma, Sept. 10, 1759.

We marched on the 7th instant with a body of 12,000 men, to Torgau, under the command of general St. Andre: The commandant of the place, who was immediately summoned, refused to surrender. The garrison consisted of 500 men. In the night between the 7th and 8th. a corps of 8000 Prussians, consisting of infantry and cavalry, advanced without our notice on the other side of the Elb, with a train of sixty pieces of cannon, and entered the town of Torgau during the night. The next day we found them drawn up in order of battle, over-against us. They began to cannonade us very briskly; we advanced, however, towards them, in order to come to an action. Upon which they turned their whole force on our left wing, where the regiments of horse of Bareith and Anspach were posted, which, without waiting for the enemy, immediately fled; and by that means gave the Prussian cavalry an opportunity of taking us in flank and rear; and we were forced to retire into a wood, from whence we went in the night to Eulenbourg. The regiment of Treves was on the left wing, and formed the rear-guard, until the whole entered the wood. This unfortunate action lasted from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, and our army has suffered greatly by it.

Our whole corps have lost all their camp equipage, tents, kettles, knapsacks, &c. and in short, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. The regiment of Treves has likewise lost one cannon, that of Mayence four, and several ammunition waggons. A particular and exact list of our loss cannot yet be given, because the forced marches, which we are still continually making, increase the loss of our stragglers and marauders. I believe the regiment of Treves has lost 200, in killed and wounded, on the spot. Captain Calcum and lieutenant Brahm are prisoners. The troops of Treves behaved very well, and general St. Andre declared publickly, that it was owing to the rear guard, composed of them, that so good a retreat was made. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for service, through the loss of their camp equipages. The poor soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like beasts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths upon their backs; without any vessels for water, or for dressing their provisions. If some method be not found to supply these wants as soon as possible, and to provide them with a place of shelter, till they shall be refitted, they will be forced either to desert, or to perish with misery.

The following is a list of the troops which were in the action. We shall march, according to all appearance, towards Dresden, in order to rejoin the army.

List of the regiments which were in the affair of the 8th of September, 1759.

Horse. Trautmansdorff, cuiraffiers. Anspach, dragoons. Bareith, cuiraffiers. Hohenzollern, dragoons. Palatine, dragoons.

Foot. Mayence, four. Treves, two. Palatine, one. Saxon contingent, two. Wurtemberg, one. Bade Bade, two. Hohenlohe, one. Darmstadt, one. In all fourteen battalions. Two regiments of hussars, and 2000 Croats.

Prince

Prince Ferdinand's camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11. Yesterday his majesty's army marched from Wetter to this place; and this morning the castle of Marbourg surrendered by capitulation. The garrison, which consisted of about 800 men, was made prisoners of war.

There were taken in the castle 818 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 39 officers. In all 857, besides a great quantity of provisions and ammunition.

Lieutenant-general Imhoff is retired from before Munster, and is encamped behind the Weser, near Tellight; and M. d'Armentieres is returned to Wesel, to wait for his reinforcements, which come up one after another.

The enemy's principal army was this morning encamped above five English miles wide of Giessen; and the head-quarters of M. de Contades, as is reported, are at Anrot; and the corps of M. Broglio in the neighbourhood of Dudenhofen, between Giessen and Wetzlar.

Hague, Sept. 18. The accounts received from Berlin and Magdebourg represent the king of Prussia as still remaining in his former position at Waldau, and the Russians as still posted between Crossen and Guben. Prince Henry is said to be at Stora in Lusatia, and marshal Daun at Proska. These armies hitherto have only observed each other, but nothing of consequence has passed between them.

An eminent merchant in this city rode four horses at Royston in Hertfordshire, for a wager of 1300 guineas; he was to go 42 miles in two hours, and performed it in one hour 49 minutes. Betts to the amount of several thousand pounds were depending on this match.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The following letter was received by the members for this county and the city of Westminster.

Newcastle-house, Sept. 26, 1759.

Gentlemen,

"In obedience to the commands of the gentlemen of the county of Middlesex and city and liberty of Westminster, who meet on the 19th instant, to consider of the most effectual methods to be taken for the support of his majesty and his government, against the invasion now threatened, and for the security of this county, city, and liberty, I have had the honour to lay before the king, the dutiful and loyal resolutions which they came to thereupon.

I have his majesty's express orders to assure them, of the grateful sense which he has of this proper and seasonable mark of their duty and affection to his person and government, of which his majesty has received such frequent proofs, from his loyal county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, and particularly upon the like occasions. And the king will forthwith direct, that such attendance and assistance shall be given, as may most effectually answer the intentions of these generous and voluntary offers.

The approbation of the measures which his majesty has taken, for the support of the national interests of his kingdoms, is extremely agreeable to the king.

I must beg the favour of you to take the opportunity of acquainting the gentlemen concerned, with his majesty's sense of this fresh mark of their loyalty and zeal for his person and government.

It is a great honour to me to have conveyed this testimony of the duty and affection of the county of Middlesex, and city and liberty of Westminster, to the king; and to have been directed by his majesty to declare his most gracious acceptance of it"

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant.
HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

To Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and George Cooke, Esq; representatives in parliament for the county of Middlesex; and to the Hon. major general Cornwallis, and Sir John Crosse, Bart. representatives for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Above 500 men have enlisted at Guildhall since the publick subscription has been opened (see p. 449.)

[The singular and extraordinary step, that the city of London has taken, in order to reinforce his majesty's armies, and to enable a wise and virtuous administration, to carry their publick spirited designs into execution, in spite of all the efforts of their open, and all the endeavours of their secret enemies, must strike the present age with wonder, and appear a thing almost incredible in succeeding times. It is at once the highest proof of attachment, and the strongest evidence of confidence. There is no doubt, considering the time, the manner, and the extent of this assistance, that it will prove as effectual in its consequences, as in its nature it is unusual.

When one considers the large proportion of the land-tax, which the city of London and its dependencies pay, upon the multitude of the houses, and the high rents at which they are let; when one reflects, on the prodigious income arising from the excise, on the almost innumerable branches of the extensive consumption of its inhabitants; and when one contemplates, the mighty sums that annually flow into the royal revenue, from the duties and customs on the trade of this port; it gives one a high idea of the importance of this metropolis, and of the consummate prudence of the minister, who has so used his authority, as to acquire the good wishes of his fellow citizens.

To all this, if we add the influence of such an example, we may form an adequate notion, of the weight and consequence of the step lately taken. Reflections upon it would

would be endless, but there is one, so very obvious, and at the same time of such political utility, that it ought not to escape us. "A government is more than absolute, that in all its expences, can safely rely for resources, on the affections of its subjects; and an invariable and inviolable attention to their interest, ought in policy, as well as gratitude, to be the perpetual object of that government, which for its own security, has once had recourse with success, to such resources."]

The company of stationers have given 100 guineas to the Guildhall subscription; the East-India company 500l. the vintners 100l. the ironmongers 100l. the salters 100l. the cordwainers 100l. the grocers 500 guineas, and lord Ligonier 100l. (see p. 449.) The grocers company also gave 100l. to the marine society.

The society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, have given 500l. sterling, to the infant college at New York.

Christopher Irwin, Esq; hath discovered the longitude: The brave lord Howe acted in the kindest and most worthy manner to that gentleman, as may be seen by the certificate underneath. The longitude was observed formally for, several times, and the errors were from seven to fifteen miles, which is much less than the nearest the act requires: In short, it is a thing much easier to practise than was expected. He went from Portsmouth to Plymouth in the Jason, from thence to Lord Howe in the Colchester: From lord Howe, when he was satisfied, he returned in the Minerva frigate to Plymouth, where the Deptford being just ready, he came in her to Deal: The experiment was tried in every one of these ships, and it answered extremely well in all; so that the benefits attending this experiment may be relied upon. Prince Edward was so kind as to come and see, and set in the chair, and liked it much; Dr. Blair, his royal highness's mathematical teacher, came with him; and on the facility he found in using the telescope, cried out aloud, This will do, this will do. They came again one evening, and he took an observation for the longitude, when the error did not exceed seven or eight minutes.

A Copy of Lord Howe's last Certificate.

Magnanime, off of Ushant, Aug. 11, 1759. On a further experiment of the marine chair contrived by Mr. Irwin, I am of opinion, that an observation of an emersion or immersion of Jupiter's satellites may be made in it at sea, not subject to a greater error than three minutes of time.

HOWE.

There is now one John Kennedy, who sells tapes, gartering, and laces about Tower-hill, that is now in the hundred and seventh year of his age, being born at Stirling, in Scotland, in the year 1652; but what is remarkable is, that he was in the fleet when Sir Cloudsley Shovell was cast on the rocks of Scilly, and was one of the twelve that escaped from that dreadful shipwreck.

His majesty has offered a pardon to any one who will make discovery of the person or persons who wrote and sent a threatening letter, on Sept. 6. to Mr. John Kimber, mayor of Newbury; and the corporation of Newbury a reward of 100l.

ASSIZES, *continued* from p. 451. At Warwick, a horsestealer received sentence of death, but was reprieved. At Ely, one, for felony; who was reprieved. At Lancaster, a horsestealer. At Bristol one, for stealing two oxen; who was reprieved.

Newcastle, Sept. 1. This week a subscription was opened here by the right worshipful the mayor, the magistrates, and other gentlemen; from which fund they offer two guineas to every likely fellow, fit and willing to serve his majesty in the regiment of the Royal Volunteers recruiting here, or in the 66th regiment, commanded by Col. La Fausille, now quartered in this town and neighbourhood, who shall voluntarily enlist in either of the aforesaid corps, within six weeks from the 29th of August.

The corporation gave the sum of 300 guineas, and the two worthy members, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, made very large subscriptions.

At Newbeggin by the sea, near this town, on Monday last, the fishermen drove on shore a fish twenty-one feet long, and its circumference round the shoulders nine feet, the head resembling that of a grampus, but more depressed, with a fistula in the middle, the structure of the gills remarkable, the foramina being three on each side, in semicircular direction, defended by three rows of a bony lamina. The eye small for the size of the fish, and covered with a skin which concealed all the eye but the iris, which was of a dark blue, the tongue large and flat, the mouth not armed with teeth, the skin of the whole body rough, the fins cartilaginous, and the tail blind, the stomach of a remarkable size, which, when dilated, must contain full ten gallons, and was full of fine sea-weed and sand. From the anus to the extremity of the tail, the fleshy part of the fish, for two inches deep, was exactly like beef, all the rest of the body resembled the flesh of turbut.

The corporation of Berwick have ordered three guineas to be given to every able-bodied landman (not inrolled in the militia) who shall, within six weeks inlist before any magistrate of that town, to serve in the regiment of Royal Volunteers, commanded by colonel John Crawford, or the regiment of foot commanded by colonel John La Fausille, over and above all bounty money, so as the same exceeds not one hundred guineas, and what shall exceed that sum is to be raised by subscription.

The magiſtrates of Glaſgow and Dundee, have alſo ordered bounties to perſons who enliſt in his majeſty's forces.

Dublin, Sept. 15. On Tueſday laſt the grand canal leading from Dublin to the river Shannon had the water let into it, and a new barge was launched, which was built adjoining to the work near Lyons, about 40 tons burden, in the preſence of a vaſt concourſe of gentlemen and ladies of diſtinction, who expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction in viewing that beautiful canal, with the many curious bridges, aqueducts, and ſluices, that are already perfected on that moſt uſeful undertaking, which has ſucceeded beyond expectation.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Oct. 16. (ſee p. 452.)

Extract of a letter from an officer of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, dated (within ſight of the French in Breſt-water) Auguſt 27.

"This day our whole fleet ſtood in cloſe to the mouth of the Goulet of Breſt water, within ſight of the whole French fleet, and ſaluted them with a diſcharge of 21 guns from each ſhip. This Feu de Joye has been occaſioned by the late glorious victory obtained by his highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the great ſpirits of the fleet on this naval rejoicing, within ſight and hearing of the enemy."

On diſcovering a miſtake in the order of thanks publiſhed by prince Ferdinand on the 2d of Auguſt (ſee p. 440, 452) to the officers of the Britiſh artillery, by which captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his ſerene highneſs was pleaſed to write a letter with his own hand to captain Macbean, which was delivered by his excellency count La Lippe Buckeburgh, grand maſter of the artillery in the allied army, and of which the following is a tranſlation:

SIR,

"It is from a ſenſe of your merit, and a regard to juſtice, that I do in this manner declare I have reaſon to be infinitely ſatisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in ſo conſpicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Tornhauſen on the firſt of Auguſt. The talents you poſſeſs in your profeſſion did not a little contribute to render our fire ſuperior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade that I am indebted for having ſilenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the Britiſh infantry.

Accept then, ſir, from me, the juſt tribute of my moſt perfect acknowledgements, accompanied with my ſincere thanks. I ſhall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, deſiring only occaſions of proving it, being with the moſt diſtinguiſhed eſteem,

Your devoted, and
entirely affectionate ſervant,
FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh."

To Capt. Macbean, of the R. Britiſh artil.

Account of FRENCH SHIPS *in* India, *ſent from the* Cape of Good Hope *in* April *laſt.*

Ships	Guns	Capts.	Men
*Illuſtre	54	De Ruis	600
Fortune	54	L'Obry	600
Centaur	54	Surville	550
Duc d'Orleans	50	Surville jun.	400
Baleine	40	La Londe	200
Elephant	30	Wenciſl.	150
Chameau	30	Ommeral	150
Hermione	26	Morphij	130
Penelope	26	Fremigon	130
Renomee	18	St. Martin	100
Conde	60	Roſbo	336
*Vengeur	64	Patiere	500
Grantham prize			
*Achilles	64	Marineir	500
*Zephyr	30	De Graſſo	250
*Syren	32	Dubroſſy	252
15 ſhips—	632		4848

The three laſt left Breſt October 4, 1758.—Its ſaid were bound to Pondicherry, but are the ſhips that lay off St. Helena.

Thoſe marked *, are king's ſhips.

SHIPS *left at* MAURITIUS.

Ships	Guns	Capts.
*Zodiaque	74	D'Ache
*Minotaur	74	L'Guill.
*Cor de Prov.	74	Le Chaiſe
*Active	64	
*Duc de Burg.	60	D'Apres
*St. Louis	60	Johannes
*Sulpide	30	
Moras	50	
Argenſon	60	
*Duc de Berry	50	
*Seichelle	50	
Expedition	24	
	670	

*Brilliant, of 64 guns, expected at the Cape.

15 ſhips	632	guns
12 ditto	670	ditto
1 ditto expected	64	ditto
1 ditto	44	ditto
29 ſhips	1410	guns.

Poſtſcript Extraordinary to the Boſton Evening-Poſt, *July* 31, 1759.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in the expedition againſt Canada, to his friend in Boſton, dated Iſle-Coudre (in the river St. Lawrence) July 10, 1759.

"I am juſt now come down from within a little better than two miles of Quebec city, where I have had a full proſpect of it: Our army has been landed ſome days, to the amount of about 8000, in two diviſions, viz. one on the weſtern extremity of Orleans Iſle, the other on Point Levi (ſee the foregoing Map) within cannon ſhot of the city, on the ſouth ſhore: The day before yeſterday 4000 decamped from Orleans, and landed on the north ſhore, whereon ſtands the city, and without oppoſition, as I am in-

informed, though the French have two large camps on the same ground. The same day much firing was made by our frigates, some shells thrown from our ketches, tho' with little success, saving two, which I saw fall in their camp, and put them in great confusion; the rest, being about seven, burst in my sight, in the air, and the pieces fell into the water. The French fired smartly from the city on Point-Levi, where we were erecting a battery to play on the city, as we know we are within the range, the French shot going half a mile beyond our battery. Admiral Holmes and Capt. Rous hauled into the north shore as near as their keels would let them, and began firing smartly; but I believe the whole was to little purpose as yet on both sides, as the French fired from floating batteries of twenty guns on a quadrangular, five on each line: Their camps lie on high ground, and 'tis my opinion our ships guns cannot reach them: They are said to be 14000 strong, 4 or 5000 of them regulars.

On the 27th of June we had a violent storm for about fourteen hours, which put many transports adrift, dismasted others, tore away their heads even down to the water, by running foul of others, losing their bowsprits, many anchors lost; five or six vessels, as ships, snows, brigs, and schooners put on shore on Orleans, several of them condemned, though I know none, save one Nickerson, who lives in Hickling's-alley. Much devastation was made among boats, and some people drowned in them, that could not reach their ships; the sea was mighty great; I never saw so much distress among shipping in my whole life, though we met with no great damage.—The night succeeding the storm, the French, thinking we were distressed, sent down the river, with a fair wind and rapid ebb, seven fire-ships compleatly in flames; but they were by the vigilance of our seamen, towed clear of every ship in the fleet, and grounded on the shore where they finished: They went to windward of the flames, and threw graplings, with long chains to them, into the fire-ships, and thereby towed them with ropes to the end of the chains.

Where I am now is but 18 leagues from Quebec city; I expect some push has been made since the firing began that I mentioned above, as I was then near under sail for this place, so I hope, upon my return up the river, to be capable of making some judgment how matters may terminate—We can hear nothing how general Amherst goes on, without it is to our disadvantage, as the French give it out; but we believe it to be only to give their own people spirits, though it is some allay to our victories.

I hope, in a month or two, to bring an account of the reduction of the whole country, and that the walls of Quebec are graced by British colours flying thereon.

I am, sir, your's, &c."

A great number of Protestants, who have been ruined during the war in Germany, have passed through Hanover, going to Denmark, his Danish majesty having promised them all the assistance in his power for their settling in his dominions.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated July 27.

"By the last letters from Bossora of the 20th, we have advice, that the English fleet on the Indian coast had taken Surat, after a siege of forty days; that they had made the moors prisoners of war, and sent the nabob prisoner to Bombay.

The same letters add, that the French had made an unsuccessful attempt on Bombay.

In December last the French were defeated at Golconda, had 30 men killed, and 130 Europeans made prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon taken, and all their baggage."

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 8. THOMAS Griffiths, of Bloomsbury, Esq; was married to Miss Stears.

John Evans, Esq; to Miss Turner.

12. Joseph Treves, Esq; to Miss Da Costa.

William Middleton of Stockeld-Park, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Errington.

Samuel Weston, Esq; to Miss Turner, of Jean, in Staffordshire.

13. Edward Bayntun, Esq; to Miss Werden, sister to the late dutchess of St. Albans.

Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rosseall-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Bould.

14. Richard Frewen, Esq; to Miss Fortye.

16. Mr. James Lockhart, an eminent merchant, to Miss Knight.

17. Charles Ventris Field, Esq; to Miss Reynolds.

Sir William Compton, Bart. to Miss Bradneck.

20. Thomas Gradwell, Esq; to Miss Moore.

23 Charles Selwin, Esq; to Miss Milner.

Sept. 9. The countess of Fingall, was delivered of a son and heir.

10. The countess of Pembroke, of a son and heir.

Lady St. John, of a daughter.

12. Lady of James Beachcroft, Esq; of a son and heir.

13. Lady Aston, of a daughter.

14. Dutchess of Ancaster, of a son, who is since dead.

On Aug. 24. The dutchess of Savoy, of a prince, who has been baptised by the names Victor-Emanuel Cajetan-John Nepomucene-Marius, and is called duke of Aoste.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28. MRS. Bearcroft, wife of Edward Bearcroft, Esq; and daughter of the Hon. Walter Molesworth.

29. Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The noted Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars.

James Norton, of Barn-Elms, Esq;

30. Richard Grevis, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

Sept. 3. Dr. Middleton, an eminent man-midwife.

Thomas Nutting, Esq; an alderman of Cambridge, aged 78.

5. Alexander Brodie, Esq; son of the late lord Lion, aged 19.

Sir John Heathcoate, Bart. second son of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcoate, aged 71.

6. Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, &c.

Thomas Trigge, of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

7. William Whitaker, Esq; an eminent merchant.

The Right Hon. Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland. The title is extinct.

10. Mrs. Alexander, wife of alderman Alexander.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, an eminent dissenting minister, aged 82.

Joseph Bell, Esq; comptroller of the foreign post-office.

14. Lady viscountess dowager Torrington, relict of Pattee, viscount Torrington.

John Baker, of Penn, in Buckinghamshire, Esq;

15. Sir Edmund Alleyn, Bart. The title is extinct.

16. Right Hon. Charles, viscount Dungarvan, eldest son of the earl of Cork and Orrery.

Right Rev. Dr. James Stopford, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

Edward Grenfield, of Salisbury, Esq;

17. John Fawcett, of Durham, Esq;

Peter Gausen, Esq; an eminent merchant, aged 83.

19. Henry Willett, of Upper Brook-street, Esq;

20. Younge Willes, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Sussex.

21. Thomas Pearsall, of Hawns, in Shropshire, Esq;

Lady of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. member for Newcastle.

23 Nathaniel Wilkes, Esq; an eminent malt-distiller.

25. Henry Musgrave, of Hampstead, Esq;

26. John Blachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, and, in 1750, lord mayor of this city.

Lately. John David Pratville, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Col. Richard James, of the island of Jamaica, aged 103.

William Kemp, Esq; attorney-general of New York.

Peter Wraxall, Esq; secretary for Indian affairs, at New York

Hannibal Camoux, of Marseilles, in France, aged 121.

On Aug. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Locker, wife of John Locker, Esq; worthy of her extraction from the excellent bishop Stillingfleet.

On the 4th instant, Gideon Wells, M. D. of Cotnes, in Yorkshire.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Dr. Mos, was presented to the rectory of St. George, Hanover-square.—Thomas Durnford, M. A. to the rectory of Adderbury, in Kent.—Mr. Todd, to the living of Towlsonds Knights, in Essex.—William Parlege, M. A. to the vicarage of Kiddington, in Lincolnshire.—Joseph Guest, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanton, in Lancashire.—Mr. Curteen, to the rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, in Suffolk.—John Day, LLB. to the vicarage of Lancerstone, in Cheshire.—Mr. Alsop, to the vicarage of Horton-Mowbray, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Baldwin, to the rectory of Wintesham, in Suffolk.—Mr. James, to the vicarage of Henley, in Devonshire.—Mr. Musgrave, to the rectory of Knapwell, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. Samuel Nicholls, LLD. master of the Temple, to hold the vicarage of Northall, in Middlesex, with the rectory of St. James, Westminster.—To enable Charles White, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bradley, in Hampshire, with the rectory of Tidworth, in Wiltshire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

KEnsington, Sept. 12. His majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint Jeffery Amherst, Esq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's colony of Virginia.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. The king has been pleased to grant unto the most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Hon. John Waldegrave, Esq; to be colonel of the second, or the queen's regiment of dragoon guards, whereof the Right Hon. George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, was late colonel.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be major-generals: Daniel Webb, the Hon. John Fitzwilliams, James Paterson, Andrew Robinson, Right Hon. Charles Manners, commonly called lord Charles Manners, Robert Anstruther, William A'Court, Charles Montagu, Right Hon. George Forbes, commonly called lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jefferyes, William Strode, Jeffery Amherst, David Watson, Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Sir James Ros, Bart. Archibald Douglas, Robert Armiger, John Griffin Griffin, Studholm

holm Hodgſon, George Auguſtus Eliott, Borgard Michelſen, Sir David Cunynghame, Bart. John Grey, Thomas Brudenell.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. lord mayor of the city of London, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Capt. John Bentley, captain of the Warſpight, received the honour of knighthood, for his bravery in the late engagement under admiral Boſcawen.—John Rowlls, Eſq; was appointed receiver-general of the county of Surry.—Mr. Nathaniel Biſhop, deputy-regiſter of the high court of admiralty, in the room of George Bellas, Eſq;—Rev. Mr. Clarke was elected profeſſor of geometry, in Greſham-college.—Rowland Phillips, Eſq; is appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 9th regiment of foot.—Hans Muſgrave, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel to the 66th regiment of foot.—Richard Worge, Eſq; colonel of a regiment of foot, to be forthwith formed, and William Newton, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel.—Robert Murray Keith, Eſq; to be major-commandant of a corps of highlanders, to be forthwith raiſed.

B—KR—TS.

CLAYBROOKE Venners, of Hackford, in Norfolk, maltſter.
John Whiddeet, of Southwark, hop-factor.
Jonathan Clemitſon, of Saint Mary Cray, dealer and chapman.
Samuel Swinſen, of Northampton, grocer.
Thomas Beverley, of St. Martin in the Fields, chinaman and glaſs-ſeller.
James Walker, of Bigſtall, in Yorkſhire, tanner.
Holte Bridgeman, of Princknaſh, in Glouceſterſhire, glaſs-painter.
John Cramp, of Birmingham, butcher.
Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, hoſier.
William Bald of Weſtminſter, coffee man.
Elizabeth Bond, of Moorfields, broker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, Auguſt 25, 1759.

Amſterdam 36 4
Ditto at Sight 36 1 a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rotterdam 36 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uſ.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 36 9.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 29 $\frac{7}{8}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 29 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Cadiz 38 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Madrid 38 $\frac{7}{8}$.
Bilboa 38 $\frac{3}{8}$.
Leghorn 48 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Genoa 47 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Venice 50 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{3}{8}$.
Porto 5s. 5d. $\frac{3}{8}$.
Dublin 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AS ſoon as prince Ferdinand, at the head of the allied army, had made himſelf maſter of Caſſel, as mentioned in our laſt, he detached general Imhoff with a body of troops to reduce the city of Munſter, which that general began to bombard and cannonade on the third inſtant; but marſhal Contades having detached from his army M. d'Armentieres with a body of troops, and that body being, upon their march, increaſed to 14 or 15,000 men, by French troops from the Lower Rhine, general Imhoff was obliged to retire from before Munſter on the ſixth, until he likewiſe received a reinforcement, on which he began again to march towards Munſter, whereupon, M. d'Armentieres was, in his turn, obliged to retreat towards Weſel, and general Imhoff recommenced the ſiege of Munſter, which city he has, by our laſt accounts, made himſelf maſter of, the French garriſon having retired into the caſtle.

In the mean time, the ſcene, with regard to the French and allied armies was quite reverſed from what it was before the battle of Thornhauſen. Before that battle, as the former advanced, the latter retired, leaving garriſons in ſeveral places to retard the approach of the enemy *; but ever ſince that battle, as the latter advanced, the former have in the ſame manner retired, and probably will not ſtop, until they have retreated to Frankfort on the Mayne, the place they ſet out from, the beginning of the campaign. After the reduction of Caſſel, the firſt place that made any reſiſtance to the allies in their advance, was the caſtle of Ziegenhayn, which after about an hour's defence ſurrendered on the 23d ult, and the garriſon conſiſting of between 3 and 400 men, were made priſoners of war. On the 27th, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick marched privately at night from Sconſtedt towards Wetter, where Fiſcher's corps was then poſted, which early next morning he ſurpriſed and defeated, making above 400 of them priſoners of war, beſide the killed. Next day the allied army encamped at Wetter, where it continued till the fourth inſtant, when the French retreated from Marpurg, leaving a garriſon of 857 men in the caſtle. The allies took poſſeſſion of the town the next day, and began the ſiege of the caſtle, which on the 11th ſurrendered, the garriſon being made priſoners of war; after which they moved to Neidar Weimar, where they remained encamped on the 13th, and the French were then encamped at Anrodt near Gieſſen, where marſhal Contades had his head quarters, as alſo marſhal d'Etres, who arrived at the army on the 25th ult. but the former ſtill, it ſeems, continues in the chief command, to the great diſappointment and diſcouragement of the troops.

Beſide the places mentioned in our laſt, which the Imperial Army had made themſelves maſters of they likewiſe made themſelves maſters of Wittemberg, where there was a ſtrong garriſon of Pruſſians who after a feeble defence, ſurrendered upon honourable terms; but as they might have held

* *See before p.* 397.

held out much longer, their commander, general de Horn, was put under an arreſt as ſoon as he arrived at Berlin. From Wittemberg the Imperial army marched to Dreſden, and on the 27th ult, ſummoned general Schmettau the commandant to ſurrender, who anſwered, that he would hold it out to the laſt extremity, for which purpoſe he left the new town and retired into the old; upon this, the prince of Deux Ponts gave orders for a regular attack, but before the batteries began to fire, the commandant deſired to capitulate, and the city was ſurrendered, on the fourth inſtant, upon honourable terms. In the mean time, the active and undaunted king of Pruſſia, had ſo far recovered from his late diſaſter, as to be able to keep the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies at bay, and to ſpare a body of troops, which he ſent into Saxony under general Wunſch, who ſoon retook moſt of the places which the Imperialiſts had before taken, and at laſt obtained the victory already mentioned*; after which he marched to Leipſig, which ſurrendered to him on the 13th inſtant, the Imperial garriſon being made priſoners of war.

Ever ſince the battle of Frankfort on the 12th ult. both the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies have continued quite inactive, as his Pruſſian majeſty kept his army always in ſuch a poſition, as to prevent their being able to make any material impreſſion on the territories of Brandenburg, without attacking him at a great diſadvantage, and his brother prince Henry with the army under his command, did the ſame with reſpect to Sileſia, which is a certain ſign that the Pruſſians did not ſuffer ſo much in the battle as their enemies gave out, or otherwiſe, that there is no good agreement between the Auſtrians and Ruſſians. So that all we can ſay of theſe armies is, that when the laſt accounts came from thence, the king of Pruſſia was encamped near Luben, the Ruſſians near Guben, the Auſtrians near Soraw, all in Luſatia, and prince Henry near Sagan in Sileſia.

After the unfortunate battle of Frankfort, the king of Pruſſia found himſelf obliged to recal general Kleiſt, who was with 5 or 6000 men at Demmin in Pomerania, to watch the motions of the Swedes; and that general with his little army accordingly ſet out from thence on the 13th ult. to join his ſovereign. Upon his departure, the Swedes began to move; and having none to oppoſe them, they ſoon began to approach Stetin, having in their march made themſelves maſters of all the little places that could make any reſiſtance; but they met with a little ruffle near Paſſewalk, where a party of them were ſurpriſed by a detachment from the garriſon of Stetin, and moſt of them killed or made priſoners. On the other hand the Swedes, on the fourth inſtant, reduced the fortreſs of Swinnemunde, the garriſon of which, about 440 men, were made priſoners of war. But their further progreſs may perhaps be ſoon ſtopt, for the king of Pruſſia has detached general Manteuffel with 8000 men to oppoſe them, and on the 13th inſtant he ſet out from Berlin for that purpoſe.

The late king of Spain, by his will, appointed his eldeſt brother, the king of the two Sicilies, to ſucceed to the crown of Spain, and until his arrival, the queen dowager to be regent of the kingdom. Accordiugly her majeſty immediately aſſumed the government, and has commanded all officers to continue in their reſpective poſts till further orders.

The IDLER.

IN the time when Baſſora was conſidered as the ſchool of Aſia, and flouriſhed by the reputation of its profeſſors, and the confluence of its ſtudents, among the pupils that liſtened round the chair of Albumazar, was Gelaleddin, a native of Tauris in Perſia, a young man, amiable in his manners, and beautiful in his form, of boundleſs curioſity, inceſſant diligence, and irreſiſtible genius, of quick apprehenſion, and tenacious memory, accurate without narrowneſs, and eager for novelty without inconſtancy.

No ſooner did Gelaleddin appear at Baſſora, than his virtues and abilities raiſed him to diſtinction; he paſſed from claſs to claſs, rather admired than envied by thoſe whom the rapidity of his progreſs left behind; he was conſulted by his fellow ſtudents as an oraculous guide, and admitted as a competent auditor to the conferences of the ſages.

After a few years, having paſſed through all the exerciſes of probation, Gelaleddin was invited to a profeſſor's ſeat, and entreated to encreaſe the ſplendor of Baſſora. Gelaleddin affected to conſider the propoſal, with which, before he conſidered it, he purpoſed to comply, and next morning retired into a garden planted for the recreation of ſtudents, and entering a ſolitary walk, began to meditate upon his future life.

"If I am thus eminent, ſaid he, in the regions of literature, I ſhall be yet more conſpicuous in any other place: If I ſhould now devote myſelf to ſtudy and retirement, I muſt paſs my life in ſilence, unacquainted with the delights of wealth, the influence of power, the pomp of greatneſs, and the charms of elegance, with all that man envies and deſires, with all which keeps the world in motion, by the hope of gaining, or the fear of loſing it. I will therefore depart to Tauris, where the Perſian monarch reſides in all the ſplendor of abſolute dominion: My reputation will fly before me; my arrival will be congratulated by my kinſmen and my friends: I ſhall ſee the eyes of thoſe who predicted my greatneſs ſparkling with exultation, and the faces of thoſe that once deſpiſed me, clouded with

* *See before* p. 502.

with envy, or counterfeiting kindness by artificial smiles. I will shew my wisdom by my discourse, and my moderation by my silence: I will instruct the modest with easy gentleness, and repress the ostentatious by seasonable supercilliousness. My apartments will be crowded by the inquisitive and the vain, by those that honour, and those that rival me: My name will soon reach the court: I shall stand before the throne of the emperor; the judges of the laws will confess my wisdom, and the nobles will contend to heap gifts upon me. If I shall find that my merit, like that of others, excites malignity, or feel myself tottering on the seat of elevation, I may at last retire to academical obscurity, and become, in my lowest state, a professor of Bassora."

Having thus settled his determination, he declared to his friends his design of visiting Tauris, and saw, with more pleasure than he ventured to express, the regret with which he was dismissed. He could not bear to delay the honours to which he was destined, and therefore hasted away, and in a short time entered the capital of Persia. He was immediately immersed in the crowd, and passed unobserved to his father's house. He entered, and was received, though not unkindly, yet without any excess of fondness, or exclamations of rapture. His father had, in his absence, suffered many losses; and Gelaleddin was considered as an additional burden to a falling family.

When he recovered from his surprize, he began to display his acquisitions, and practised all the arts of narration and disquisition; but the poor have no leisure to be pleased with eloquence; they heard his arguments without conviction, and his pleasantries without a smile. He then applied himself singly to his brothers and sisters; but found them all chained down by invariable attention to their own fortunes, and insensible of any other excellence than that which could bring some remedy for indigence.

It was now known in the neighbourhood that Gelaleddin was returned, and he sate for some days in expectation that the learned would visit him for consultation, or the great for entertainment. But who will be pleased or instructed in the mansions of poverty? He then frequented places of public resort, and endeavoured to attract notice by the copiousness of his talk. The sprightly were silenced, and went away to censure in some other place his arrogance and his pedantry; and the dull listened quietly for a while, and then wondered why any man should take pains to obtain so much knowledge which would never do him good.

He then solicited the viziers for employment, not doubting but his service would be eagerly accepted. He was told by one that there was no vacancy in his office; by another that his merit was above any patronage but that of the emperor; by a third, that he would not forget him; and by the chief vizier, that he did not think literature of any great use in public business. He was sometimes admitted to their tables, where he exerted his wit, and diffused his knowledge; but he observed, that where, by endeavour or accident, he had remarkably excelled, he was seldom invited a second time.

He now returned to Bassora, wearied and disgusted, but confident of resuming his former rank, and revelling again in satiety of praise. But he who had been been neglected at Tauris, was not much regarded at Bassora; he was considered as a fugitive, who returned only because he could live in no other place; his companions found that they had formerly over-rated his abilities, and he lived long without notice or esteem.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* September, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE Comptroller, pr. 6d. Pridden.
2. A Letter of Consolation to Mr. Romaine, pr. 6d. Burd.
3. The Merchant's Advocate, part 2. pr 6d. Scott.
4. A Letter from M. Saxe to Louis le Petit, pr. 1s. Woodfall.
5. A Letter to the Norfolk Militia, pr. 2s. Cooper.
6. Faction detected, pr. 6d. Leage.
7. A Letter to M. Belleisle, pr. 2d. Robinson.
8. A Letter to the Inhabitants of Paddington, by John Ketch, Esq; pr. 1s. 1d. ½ Stevens.
9. The Times! an Epistle, pr. 1s. 6d. Pottinger.
10. The Book of Fun, pr. 1s. Stevens.
11. The Discovery, or Lady's Director, pr. 6d. Seymour.
12. A short Address from Lord George Sackville to the Public, pr. 6d. Owen. (See p 479.)
13. Lord George Sackville's Vindication of Himself, &c. &c. price 1s. Stevens. (See p. 480.)
14. Short Observations on a short Address to the Public, pr. 6d. Fuller.
15. A Reply to Lord George Sackville's Vindication.
16. The Sentiments of an Englishman on Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Cooper.
17. His Lordship's Apology, price 6d. Reeve —— [Circumstances gathered from the letters called a *Vindication*, his lordship's address, and Prince Ferdinand's orders of thanks, have furnished matter for this *sham* apology.]
18. A seasonable Antidote against the Poison of Popular Censure, &c. price 6d. Thrush.—— [This writer, under the mask of defending a certain gentleman's cause, seems to be sneering at him. It may as well be taken for a word in season for B—g, F—ke, M—d—t, as for Lord G— S——, whom

whom he seems to know so little of, as to call him a *young* nobleman, whereas his lordship is much on the wrong side of 40. In short, 'tis idle, contradictory, and absurd.]

19. An Address to the People of England; at once to silence, by the Voice of Truth, the Cries of Falsehood, Scurrility, and Dulness, pr. 1s. Burd.——[This piece seems to have been fabricated by the same hand with the foregoing, and also uses the term *young* nobleman. What the writer says, p. 12, is very applicable to himself: "The trade of pamphleteering has never, within my recollection, been carried on in a manner more extensive than the present; nor do I remember that the dealers in it were ever more abominable cheats."]

20. A Vindication of Lord G. Sackville, inscribed to the Duke of Dorset, price 6d. Henderson.——[An excellent vindication indeed! His Majesty was his godfather, and he could not be guilty! (The writer forgot 'twas his late majesty.) He commanded regiments who were too experienced and too brave to be restrained from action by his lordship, if Prince Ferdinand had sent them orders to advance! No, they would have secured him, and put him under arrest!—Here's soldiership for you! In short, the whole pamphlet is all of a piece, a confused jargon and jumble, and one of those productions that well merited the censure of his lordship, as containing "dispositions of cavalry and infantry which never existed, &c." (See p. 481.)

21. The Conduct of a Noble Lord scrutinized. Fuller.——[This scrutiny may serve as a counterpart to the above vindication. 'Tis dull, unmeaning, rude, scandalous, and ridiculous.]

22. Remarks on the above, price 1s. Thrush.

23. Yet one Vindication more, price 1s. Wilkie.——[As trifling and absurd as most of the vindications that preceded it.]

24. A Letter to the Marquis of Granby, pr. 1s. Pridden.——[This pamphlet rings changes upon the *Letter to a late noble Commander*, of which we gave some account in our last, p. 404. From that and some other pieces he states the complaint against Lord G— S——, and calls upon the marquis to accuse or acquit him. 'Tis an odd piece, and the author's own censure of himself is very just, "These are but weak arguments, and only such as are founded upon my own conjecture."]

25. A Letter from a P—m—e in I—l—d to a certain Great Man, pr. 1s. Stevens.——[From the consideration of many noble persons having suffered in their reputations, by the imputation of an unnatural crime, &c. this *decent* pamphleteer endeavours to console the great man under his misfortune.]

26. A Parallel, between the case of Admiral Byng and Lord George Sackville, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

27. The Black Book, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

28. Important Considerations on the present critical Situation of Affairs, price 4d. Medley.

29. The Lamentations of the people of France, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETICAL.

30. An Ode on the glorious victory obtained over the French in Germany, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

31. The true Cause of a certain General Officer's conduct, pr. 1s. Stevens.——[A sorry squib, destitute of wit, poetry, and modesty.——Specimen——

"Merit and wit *has* always been
"The butt of envious, spiteful men."]

32. A select Collection of Epitaphs, pr. 1s. Stevens.

33. Apollo, or the Muses Choice, pr. 1s. Pridden.

34. The Musical Companion, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

SERMONS.

35. On August 1. By Mr. Langford, pr. 6d. Gardner.

36. At Newbury, on Aug. 12. By Tho. Penrose, A. M. pr. 6d. Newbery.

37. At Guildford Assizes. By Mr. Sellon, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

38. On the death Mr. Lloyd. By Mr. Ashworth, pr. 6d. Buckland.

39. Occasioned by the victory on Aug. 1. By Mr. Radcliff, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

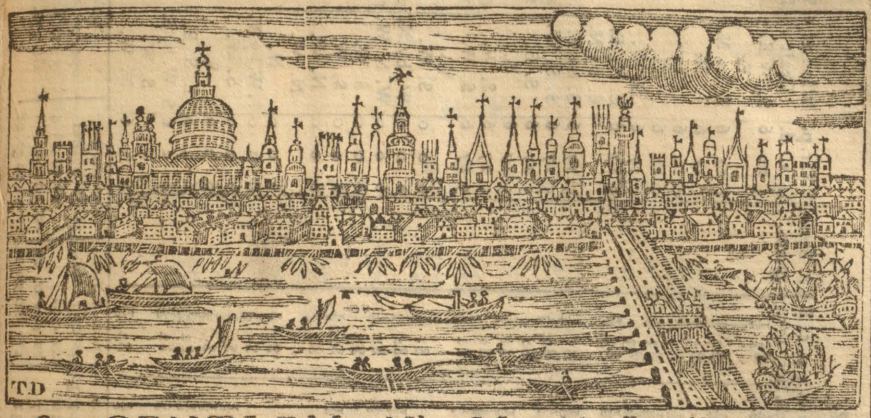
BILLS of Mortality, from Aug. 14, to Sept. 18.

Christened	Males	684	1338
	Females	654	
Buried	Males	1068	2069
	Females	1001	
Died under 2 Years old			894
Between 2 and 5			199
5 and 10			79
10 and 20			75
20 and 30			156
30 and 40			150
40 and 50			141
50 and 60			135
60 and 70			114
70 and 80			75
80 and 90			42
90 and 100			9
			2069
Buried Within the Walls			134
Without the Walls			494
In Mid. and Surry			1003
City and Sub. Westminster			438
			2069
Weekly, Aug. 21			430
28			388
Sept. 4			389
11			463
18			399
			2069

Increased in the Burials to Sept. 11. 272

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 18. 9d ¾.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row:
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, &c.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann old.	S. Sea Ann new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. scr. 1759	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29		126			83		82	82 ⅛		88 ⅜		90 ⅜	83 ¼		5 12 6	S. by E.	fine
30	Sunday															E.	fine
1		126 ¼			83 ¼		82 ¼	82 ¼		88 ¼		90 ¾	83 ⅛		5 12 6	E. by N.	fine
2		126			83 ¼		82 ¼	82 ½		89		91	83 ⅛		5 12 6	N.	fair
3		126			83 ¼		82 ¼	82 ¼		89 ⅛		91 ⅛	83 ⅛		5 12 6	E.	rain
4		126			83		82 ⅛	82 ¼		89 ⅛		91 ⅛	83 ⅛		5 12 6	E.	fair
5		126			83		81 ¾	82		89 ¼		90 ⅞	83		5 17 6	S. W.	fair
6		126			82 ¾		81 ⅝	82		89 ½		90 ⅞	83 ⅞		5 17 6	E. N. E.	cloudy
7	Sunday															E. by N.	fine
8					82 ¾		81 ½	82		89 ½		90 ⅝	81 ¼		5 17 6	S. by E.	fine
9					82 ⅝		81 ½	82		89 ¼		90 ¼	82 ⅛		5 17 6	S. S. W.	fair, cloud.
10		130			82 ⅛		81 ¼	81 ⅜		88 ⅜		90	82		5 17 6	S. E.	fine, rain
11		129			82 ¼		81 ⅜	81 ⅜		88 ¼		90 ⅛	82 ¼		5 17 6	S.	rain
12		129			82 ¼		81 ¼	81 ¾		89		90 ⅜	83		5 17 6	S. W.	wind, rain
13		132	95		82 ¼		81 ¼	81 ¾		89		90 ½	82 ⅝		5 17 6	S W.	wind, fair
14	Sunday															W.	rain
15	114	131 ½	94 ¾		82 ½		81 ¾	82	80 ⅛	89 ⅜		90	81 ⅜		6 0 0	S. W.	fair
16	114	131 ½	94 ½		82 ⅜		81 ⅝	81 ¾	80 ⅛	89		90 ¼	82 ¼		6 0 0	W. by N.	wind, rain
17		131			82 ⅜		81 ½	81 ½	80 ⅛	88 ¾		90 ⅜	82 ⅝		6 0 0	W. N. W.	rain. cloud.
18	111 ¾	130 ½	95		82		82 ⅛	82	80 ⅜	89 ¼		90 ⅜	83 ⅛		6 0 0	S. W.	cloudy
19	111 ¾	130 ½	94 ½		82 ⅝		81 ⅞	81 ¾	80 ¼	88 ¾		90 ¼	82 ⅝		6 0 0	S. W.	fine
20	111 ⅞	130 ⅝	94 ½		82 ⅜		81 ⅛	81 ¾	80 ½	88 ¾		90	82 ¾		6 0 0	N. W.	froſt
21	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
22	111 ¾	130			82 ¼		81 ⅝	81 ¾	80 ⅛	88 ¾		90	82 ⅝		6 0 0	N.	rain
23	111 ¾	130 ¼			82 ¼		81 ½	81	80 ⅛	88 ¾		90	81 ⅞		6 2 0	S. W. by W.	rain
24	111 ¾	130 ¼	94 ⅜	87 ⅞	82 ¼		81 ½	81 ⅞	80 ¼	88 ¾		90 ⅛	82 ¼		6 2 0	S. W.	miſt.
25	111 ¾	130 ¼	94 ⅜		82		81 ⅝	81 ¾	80 ⅛	88 ⅞		90 ⅛	82 ⅛		6 2 0	S.	rain
26	111 ½	130 ½	94 ⅜		82 ⅛		81 ⅝	81 ¾	80 ¼	88 ¾		90 ⅛	82 ¾		6 2 0	E. S. E.	rain
27	111 ½	130 ½	94 ⅜	81	82 ⅝		81 ½	81 ¾	80 ¼	88 ¼		90 ¼	82 ¼		6 2 6	S. W. by S.	rain
28	Sunday															S. W.	cloudy
29	111 ½	130 ½			82 ⅞	81 ⅛	81 ¾	81 ⅞	80 ⅛	88 ⅞		90 ⅜	82 ⅞		6 2 6	N. W.	fair

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat	22s to 31s qu	71 10s to 81 10s	91. 12s load	101. 00s load	81. 15s load	081. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	26s to 34 qu	4s 06d buſh.	3s 6d buſhel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley	12s to 16s 6d	14s to 17 qr	16s to 19 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 18 qr	19s to 23 qr	14s to 16	14s to 16	2s 05d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats	10s od to 13s	13s to 14 od	14s to 16	18s to 20s	14s to 16 od	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	14s to 17	1s 10d to 2s	1s 03d to 1s 6d	Coals 37s. per Chald.
Beans	15s to 18s od	21s to 23 od	21s to 24	36s to 40s	21s to 23 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	24s to 32	2s 5d to 2s 10	2s 9d to 3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Oct. 4, 11l. 4s. od.—15. 11l. 6s. 6d.—28. 11l. 3s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1759.

Account of BOMBAY *and* SURAT *in the* EAST INDIES.

OUR countrymen in the East Indies having been of late most justly provoked to attack and reduce the famous city of Surat, and to send the nabob, or governor thereof, prisoner to Bombay *, we have presented our readers with a Map of that Coast, and shall add some account of those two places.

The town of Bombay is situated in a small island upon the western coast of the Indian peninsula which lies between the two famous rivers Indus and Ganges. The island is not above 20 miles in circumference, and was formerly reckoned a part of the province of Decan, of which province the famous Aurengzebe was governor, under his father the Mogul emperor; and here he formed that scheme which enabled him to defeat and murder his three brothers, to imprison his father, and, at last, in the year 1666, to set himself upon the throne of the Mogul emperors. His scheme was much the same with that formed and executed, much about the same time, by Oliver Cromwell, in this kingdom, which was by pretending a warm zeal for his religion, and setting himself at the head of the enthusiastical Mahometans, as Oliver set himself at the head of the enthusiastical Christians; but that he had no more real religion than the other, will appear from the following stratagem, by which he laid the first foundation of his future greatness.

They have among the Mahometans a sort of begging monks, called faquirs, who pretend to great piety and constant poverty and self-denial, and who are very numerous in the East Indies. Aurengzebe, then governor of Decan, invited all the faquirs, in that and the neighbouring provinces, to dine with him on a certain day, declaring that he designed to distribute charity among them, and that he ardently desired to have the consolation of eating a meal of rice and herbs with such holy men. As he had before established the character of being a zealous mahometan, and always pretended to take high delight in heavenly conversation with the faquirs, great numbers of them assembled from all parts, and all cloathed in rags, their usual garb, under the pretence that their poverty can afford no better. A plain and frugal entertainment was provided for them, being the only sort of which they could by their institution partake; and, as soon as it was over, Aurengzebe made a pathetic speech to them upon religion, which he concluded with declaring how sorry he was to see such holy men so poorly cloathed, and that therefore he had provided a new complete raiment, made after their own fashion, for every one of them; for which reason he desired that he might have the pleasure to see them all strip off their old rags, and dress themselves in those decent garments which he had provided for them. They all at first refused, pretending that it was inconsistent with their order to appear in any thing but rags. But Aurengzebe knew the true reason: He knew that there were vast numbers of the largest diamonds and most precious jewels sewed up and concealed in those rags, therefore he insisted

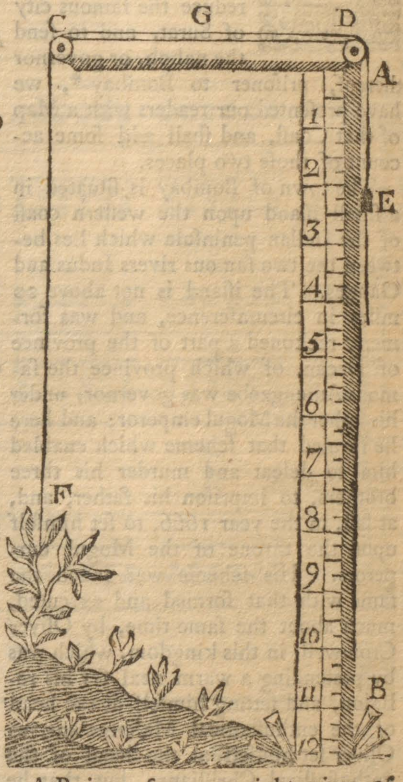
* *See forwards, p. 556.*

ſiſted on what he deſired, and as it was not ſafe to deny what he ſo peremptorily demanded, eſpecially as the faquirs durſt not let the vulgar know that they had any riches concealed in their rags, they were all obliged to ſtrip, and their A rags, as faſt as ſtript off, carried into his wardrobe, by which he poſſeſſed himſelf of an immenſe treaſure, and at the ſame time confirmed the enthuſiaſts in their high opinion of his zeal for their religion.

But now to return to our account of B Bombay: The iſland was conquered by the Portugueze ſoon after they had found a paſſage by ſea to the Eaſt Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and was by them called Bombayne *, from whence it is eaſy to ſee why it C has ſince been by us called Bombay. The Portugueſe held poſſeſſion of it until the year 1663, when they delivered it to king Charles the 2d, in purſuance of the treaty of marriage between him and the infanta Katherine, D and he ſometime after made a preſent of it to our Eaſt India company, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince, tho' in 1688 they were near loſing it; for the Mogul general, by the neglect of our governor, found means to land upon the iſland with an army of 25000 men, and made E himſelf maſter of the whole iſland, except the fort, which he was not able to reduce, and therefore, upon a treaty with the governor, he reſigned, after having done great damage to the villages and plantations of cocoa-nut F trees, which, except ſalt, is the only commodity produced in the iſland. However it ſoon recovered; and the ſecurity which the people enjoy under an Engliſh government, makes ſuch numbers flock thither, that it is now G reckoned to contain 50 or 60000 inhabitants, Engliſh, Portugueze, and Indians. The chief advantage of the iſland conſiſts in the goodneſs of its harbour, which it is ſaid is capable of containing 1000 veſſels; and it is wholeſome enough for thoſe that are H born, or go when young to live there, tho' they have no freſh water but what they bring from the continent, or the rain water they ſave in their ciſterns. As there is now a citadel near the town regularly fortified, and provided with 120 pieces of cannon mounted, none of the Indian nabobs can think of being able to reduce it; therefore the iſland is not liable to be invaded or diſturbed by them; and, as the iſland is ſo ſmall and ſo populous, it would be eaſy to render it difficult even for any European power to reduce it; for which reaſon the governor for our Eaſt India company upon that coaſt now reſides in this iſland, lives in great ſplendor, and appears in great ſtate upon all public occaſions.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

An Inſtrument or Machine for meaſuring the Growth *of* Plants, *commonly made uſe of in the Plantations in America, brought over by Capt.* J. Erwin, *from New-England.*



A B is a ſquare upright piece of wood graduated; G an horizontal piece, at whoſe ends are fixed two ſmall pullies, C D, over which paſſes a fine ſilk thread, at whoſe end, E, hangs a little weight, the other end, F, being tied to the top of the plant, as repreſented

* *See Clarendon's Life, p.* 79.

represented in the figure. Let the end B, of the upright piece A B, be secured with wedges against the efforts of the wind. To find the daily increase of the plant, observe at what division the weight E rests at first, and then how many divisions it has descended the next day, or any number of days afterwards; and thus you may determine how such and such weathers affect the growth of plants, and how quick one plant advances in respect of others.

These machines must be made of a very hard wood, or plated on two sides with flat iron or steel, to keep them from warping, which may greatly obstruct the curiosity in ascertaining a true height.

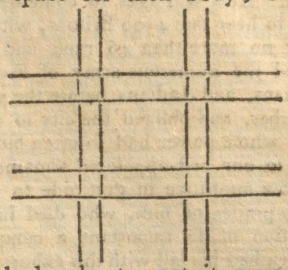
N. B. They may be erected almost to any height, and proper for gentlemen's gardens.

To the Author of the ingenious Treatise, intitled, The Seaman's Preservation *.

Sir,

PERUSING your very ingenious treatise, it put me in mind that the Chinese have (perhaps for many centuries) carried your humane and beneficial scheme into practice, tho' in a manner different, and much inferior.—I shall give you the fact exactly as it occurred, to prove my assertion.

In the year 1730, I was passenger in a ship from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the Pridade, Francisco Xavier, commander, freighted by English, Chinese, and Portugueze. Near the coast of China we met one of those storms called a Tutfoon, *(Tau fong)* or a great wind, which carried away all our masts, bowsprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had six feet of water, expecting every moment the ship would founder. —We consequently were consulting our preservation: The English and Portugueze stood in their shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chinese merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their chests against such dangers, and it was thus constructed; four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and projected about 28 inches. These were crossed on each side by two others, and the whole properly secured, leaving a space for their body; so that



they had only to put it over their heads and tie the same securely, which was done in two minutes, and we were satisfied they could not possibly sink.—The shape is given above.——If the publishing this fact, but concealing my name, may, in your opinion, be of use, to convince those of our countrymen who chuse to plough with the horses tails, I have no objection to it.

I am, &c.

THE MONITOR of the 27th is levelled against that malignant, repining faction, who view with envy and malignity the glorious success of our arms, under the direction of our present great minister. He sets the importance of the conquest of Quebec in a proper light, and, after proving the wisdom of the measures taken for that expedition, concludes with the following spirited encomium on the general officers employed therein.

"O WOLFE! thy memory will ever shine in the British annals!"

Arripuit, traxitque virum fax mentis honestæ Gloria.

Is the motto, which the poet furnishes for generals of thy ability, courage, and happy end. Oh! how glorious, how immortal is the man, who thus parts with his life in his country's cause! Carthage may boast of her Hannibal, and Rome may decree triumphs to her Scipio, but true courage never appeared more glorious than in the death of the British WOLFE. A Marlborough and an Eugene have left us many examples of British conduct and valour in time of war; but this one act of general Wolfe has added more lustre to the British crown, and done more service to his country, than all the sieges and battles won by those brave generals. In Wolfe was revived the courage of our Edwards and Henries, and that military skill

* *The above Treatise may be had at R. Williamson's shop, near the Exchange, Liverpool, Price One Shilling and Sixpence.*

skill and discipline, which enabled those puny armies, at Poictiers, Cressy, and Agincourt, to defeat the vast armies of France. How will ages to come be surprized to hear that 4500 Britons, with the loss of no more than 46 rank and file, defeated the numerous army of French, Canadians, and Indians before the walls of Quebec, and obliged the city to capitulate, whose power had so often bid defiance to our best-appointed armaments! and how ought we in gratitude to publish the praises of him, who died in the acquisition of so important a conquest, and breathed his last with this exhortation and resignation, "Pursue your victory, and I shall die in peace."

The alacrity with which this brave officer was seconded by those who succeeded to his command in the heat of action, bids defiance to those scandalous reports of a disagreement between him and them in a council of war, previous to that decisive engagement. Monckton led the army forward to victory with a bravery becoming the example of his predecessor in command: And when his wounds made it necessary to consult for the public good, and to resign his command to general Townshend, Behold, with what eagerness this honourable gentleman (to whom the nation is greatly indebted for the establishment of the present militia) flew into the center of action, where two generals had fallen, and with what coolness and judgment he filled his station! He dealt about him so dexterously with the instruments of death, that nothing but their retreat, with great loss, within the walls of the city, could save the whole army of our enemies from falling under the edge of our swords: And, by a conduct worthy of the most experienced general, this is he, who could not be decoyed to seek fresh laurels amongst woods and swamps, and to desert the advantages which he had acquired by a complete victory; and soon after obliged the garrison to give up their fortifications also."

Answer to the Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces, &c.

FROM this answer we shall give only what relates to the two principal facts objected to the conduct of that commander on the first of August last, for all the rest seem to be given up as false, and founded only upon vulgar report. These two facts are, first, That he did not immediately obey the orders of the commander in chief; and, secondly, That, when he did obey these orders, he did not advance with such expedition as he might have done.

To the first, it is answered by this author as follows:

"This, you say, *is said*, and on this hear-say evidence you have founded the truth of this fact. You will immediately perceive, from the letter of that aid de camp who brought the orders, that the whole which you have said is intirely a falsehood, (p. 13.) *His serene highness, upon some report made to him by the duke of Richmond of the situation of the enemy, sent Capt. Ligonier and myself with orders for the British cavalry to advance.* Now are public reports and hear-says to obtain credit that those orders were to *attack*, which the aid de camp himself declares were to *advance?* or are *advancing* and *attacking* synonimous terms and similar actions in your judgment? Thus your first assertion is a palpable falsehood, and the foundation of all your arguments pulled from under you.

But this is not the only misrepresentation of that affair: You have either concealed, or was ignorant, that not one, but two aids de camp were dispatched at the same time to carry the same orders, as you see in the transcript from Fitzroy's letter, *one* for the *whole* cavalry, and the *other* for the *British* only to advance. As Fitzroy has said they parted at the same time, and were sent with the same orders, how would you have reconciled this difference? In this dilemma, what would you have thought expedient to have done? Both left the prince at the same time, both were sent with the same orders, and yet both brought contradictory. Had not each of them an equal right to be credited? Could Lord George have put both these orders into immediate execution? Could he have executed the orders of Fitzroy without neglecting those of Ligonier? Unless you conceive that a general can advance with *part* of that cavalry and yet leave *none* behind, could he have complied with the orders of Ligonier without neglecting those of Fitzroy? Unless he could have advanced with the *whole* and yet left *part* behind, which ought he to have taken and which refused? If Fitzroy was most positive in the certainty of being right, those brought by Ligonier seemed to be the most conformable to Lord George's judgment, which induced him to say, *It was impossible the duke could mean to break the line.* (p. 15.) Should Lord George, as Ligonier never retracted from what he had at first delivered, against his own opinion, have yielded to the positiveness of Col. Fitzroy?

Is

Is poſitiveneſs a certain ſign of men's being in the right? I believe the contrary is moſt frequently found true. And as to Col. Fitzroy's offering to lead them round the little wood, (p. 15.) what evidence is this of his not having been miſtaken in his orders? Was Lord George obliged to follow wherever he ſhould lead, in oppoſition to his own lights, and in contradiction to the orders of another aid de camp, whom Fitzroy himſelf allows to be ſent with the ſame orders, and yet brought different?

To avoid as much as poſſible the injury which might have followed the implicit obedience to either of theſe orders, *Lord George ſent Capt. Smith, his aid de camp,* (p. 7.) *with orders to bring on the Britiſh cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as Fitzroy directed,* and this was carried into action from what Capt. Smith obſerved to his Lordſhip, (p. 21.) *That if he would allow him to fetch the Britiſh (cavalry) they were but part, and if it was wrong they could ſoon remedy the fault.——He (Lord George) ſaid, then do it as faſt as you can. Accordingly Capt. Smith went as faſt as his horſe could go to General Moſtyn.*

By this manner of conducting himſelf, is it not undeniably evident that the only expedient was fallen upon, by which either of the orders might have been carried into execution with the leaſt inconveniency to what might have been deſigned by either? and, as it happened, without loſs of time towards the completion of thoſe which were neareſt to thoſe orders that were ultimately carried into action; for it will be ſoon ſeen that neither of theſe were what the prince commanded. *All this was ſpoken whilſt Lord George and his aid de camp were galloping together,* (p. 21.) [which muſt have been compleated in leſs than two minutes] *the whole ground not being more than 600 yards, as Capt. Smith is aſſured from having been on the ground ſince, with a view to be aſcertained of the diſtance.*

Thus, Sir, you ſee not a ſyllable of *attacking* was communicated by either of theſe orders which were brought, that the command *advance* was inſtantly obeyed, and that Lord George galloped to the prince to be aſcertained which of thoſe orders was to be followed, that this glorious opportunity might not be loſt by a miſtake of either. And this he was induced to alſo, becauſe, whether the whole cavalry, or part only, was to be led on, no time would be loſt, *his lordſhip knowing he could join them forming beyond the wood by the time he had ſeen his ſerene highneſs,* (p. 8.) Pray inform the world in what manner you could have better prevented the diſadvantage which might have ariſen from a miſtake of which orders were to be purſued, and by what means the right might more expeditiouſly have been carried into action.

A But, as Col. Fitzroy had arrived before Lord George to Prince Ferdinand, the latter aſked, *where the cavalry was, and upon the colonel's making anſwer that Lord George did not underſtand the order, but was coming to ſpeak to his ſerene highneſs, he expreſſed his ſurprize ſtrongly.* (p. 18.)

B Fitzroy had indeed told the prince that Lord George did not underſtand the orders, but he had omitted to tell him the reaſon, *becauſe they were contradictory to thoſe carried by Ligonier:* From which it is evident, that Fitzroy had miſrepreſented the affair. It was not from a want of C underſtanding, but from the impoſſibility of complying with both, or diſtinguiſhing which were the right, without receiving the certainty from the prince himſelf. His expreſſions of ſtrong ſurprize were then the conſequences of Fitzroy's miſrepreſentation, and not of Lord George's miſD conduct."

And to the ſecond, this author anſwers as follows:

" At the time when the orders were brought to advance, the cavalry was on the right of the line, divided from the other part by a wood, in the poſition E (p. 7.) which had been taken in conſequence of orders brought by Mr. Malhorte. This Wood being impaſſable in a ſtraight line, they were therefore obliged to make a circuit, *and to march in a line,* (p. 8.) before they could be advanced into the plain, and be drawn up F in order of battle. Some time was neceſſary for their forming alſo. Theſe were the reaſons why *Lord George once halted by Lord Granby, to compleat the forming the whole,* (p. 8.) *and upon the marquis's advancing the left before the right, to ſend again to ſtop him. He ſaid, as the prince* G *had ordered us to advance, he thought we ſhould move forward. I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries, where they halted.* From hence it appears, that the orders were diſpatched H at leaſt 50 minutes too late; ſince he ſays *he could not have executed them* (p. 10.) *ten minutes ſooner, had the ground, and what was expected, been known by him.*

As every one that knows any thing of the Britiſh cavalry muſt be convinced that their great ſuperiority conſiſts in their weight, and that this weight depends in

a great measure on the firm order in which they attack; and as their onset might instantly have succeeded their coming up, was not this design of bringing them up regularly together the duty of a general? And probably under such circumstances his compliance with Lord Granby, in not halting to form them perfectly, in which he gave up his judgment to the desire of being more expeditious, might have brought on a defeat, had there been any enemy to attack; and in that case his precipitancy might have been urged as a fault, in the same manner as the imagined delay is at present.

Thus the first disposition fairly evinces they were too far distant either to give or receive support; and the service such as, if put in execution, might have, not improbably, thrown victory into the other scale. But, notwithstanding this, Lord George executed the orders sent him with as much diligence as the nature of the ground and the nature of the service would admit."

As to what is said in the letter, of this commander's having been zealous in promoting the execution of Byng, it is answered as follows:

"How treacherously have you applauded such behaviour in Lord George, with a view to make him pronounce the panegyrick of his own destruction, and of your malicious pursuit, at once insidious and untrue: When it cannot but be remembered, that the part which he took in parliament, and the only opportunity he had of taking any part in that affair, was directly the reverse of what you represent."

And, as to the preceding disagreement between this commander and the commander in chief, the author answers as follows:

"This may have some foundation in Veracity. Let me explain to you how I have heard the Facts reported. The English general, attached to his country's cause, as he conceived it, and knowing that an invasion was apprehended from France, thought it expedient that the English troops should not be cut off from the power of returning to their country's assistance. Less attentive to the fate of this island, the German, being a general of the king of Prussia, proposed to march the allied army to his assistance, which he intended to have carried into action by ordering the British troops to march, without so much as acquainting the English general with his design. Of this Lord George being informed, he opposed the marching of our troops, because he thought it disadvantageous to the interest of his native land, and therefore contradictory to the duty of an English commander. This probably created some disagreement, a disagreement for which probably few Englishmen will condemn him."

Some STANZAS,

Addressed to No Minister nor Great Man.

WITH all thy titles, all thy large estate,
And all the favours which a king can grant,
Something is wanting still to make thee great,
And still that something thou wilt ever want.

For, is it greatness at a sumptuous board
To feast a county, and to hear thy name
'Mid noisy revels riotously roar'd,
When longer than the banquet lasts not fame?

Or, is it greatness, in the pomp of pow'r,
Each morn a crowd obsequious to collect,
Pleas'd to accept th' obeisance of an hour,
When with the levee endeth all respect?

He who is great some nobler purpose shews,
Nor feasts nor levees his attention claim,
That which is fit and right he first pursues,
And after finds it justify'd by fame.

What tho' a fawning academic train
(O shame to learning!) on thy footsteps wait,
Tho' flatt'ring muses, in a courtly strain,
Salute thee pillar of the British state;

Yet in fair history's impartial page,
Penn'd nor in flatt'ring nor invective strain,
Truth will report thee to the future age
No statesman, but a courtier light and vain.

For, hath *thy* civil prudence well upheld
The state 'gainst foreign and domestic foe?
Was fierce rebellion by *thy* council quell'd?
By *thee* averted Gallia's threaten'd blow?

Where was thy foresight when the Gaul prepar'd
To seize the provinces of Albion's realm?
That foul disgrace with thee tho' *others* shar'd,
Yet seiz'd they were when *thou* wert at the helm.

And tho' once more Britannia lifts her head,
By pow'rful nations sees herself rever'd,
And hails her valiant sons, by glory led,
T' assault that realm whence late assault she fear'd;

Yet from their deeds no honour *thou* can'st gain,
Tho' Victr'y's laurels should their brows intwine:
For when did'st *thou* their arduous toils maintain?
Or, of their bold exploits, which plan was *thine?*

Did'st *thou* secure the harvest of the land
Amid invasion's threat and war's alarm?
When martial weapons fill'd the reaper's hand,
Was it *thy* voice exhorted him to arm?

Have fleets and armies by *thy* orders moved
To distant lands and oceans far remote?
And, when success those orders hath approv'd,
Do crowds *thy* wisdom and *thy* spirit note?

Yet in the triumph *thou* assum'st a share,
Bustling, important, full of giddy zeal;
And vainly strt'st, with ministerial air,
A fly of state on Glory's chariot-wheel.

[*Lond. Chron.*]

The

For the London Magazine



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 470.

BESIDE the arguments set forth in the petition of the malt distillers above-mentioned *, it was in favour of the distilling trade insisted, that malt spirits, when moderately used were so far from being prejudicial to health, that in many parts of the kingdom, especially our fens and marshes, it was absolutely necessary for preserving our field labourers from agues and other distempers, which proceed from the coldness and moisture of our climate, consequently, if they had no malt spirits to drink, they would make use of French brandies, and as they generally inhabit near the coast, the smugglers would take care to provide them with sufficient quantities of such spirits at a price very little, if any thing, above what malt spirits can be sold at; from whence it was concluded, that if no malt spirits were to be made in this kingdom, it would very much increase the consumption of French brandy, which would draw a great deal of ready money out of the nation, and would, at the same time, be a considerable loss to his majesty's revenue, as very little of the French brandy so consumed would pay any duty. This fatal effect, it was added, would probably be produced by the continuance of the prohibition proposed; for that many of the distillers had then already given up the trade, and disposed of their materials, and all of them would probably do so, should that bill pass into a law, as no man could foresee when the prohibition would cease, should it be continued at a time when all sorts of grain were so plenty, that the best sort of barley did not sell for above 19 or 20s. *per* quarter, and the worst not above 14 or 15s. And as the very waste of the materials by non-usage, beside lying out of the money, would be a great loss to the proprietor. Thus, even by passing the bill then before the house, the trade of distilling would probably be banished out of the kingdom, and if this branch of trade, by which so many of our people now support themselves, were once entirely lost, it would hardly be possible to recover it; for the building and setting up a large distillery, and the purchasing of all the necessary materials, must always cost such a large sum of money that no man would chuse to employ his money in that way, especially as he must judge from experience, that some future accidental scarcity of corn might probably induce the legislature to put an end, or at least a long, and, with respect to him, a ruinous stop to his business.

From what was thus urged, they said, they did not intend to excuse, much less to argue in favour of the excessive use of malt spirits: Such excess they allowed to be prejudicial to the morals, as well as the health of the people, and therefore they would be ready, not only to approve, but to assist in enforcing any regulations which the parliament might think proper to make, for preventing such excess. But from the abuse no argument could be drawn against the use, with respect to malt spirits, no more than with respect to any other necessary or conveniency of life. The excessive use of common beer, or of good English ale, was prejudicial both to the health and the morals of the people, as well as the excessive use of malt spirits, and the former was the cause of many extravagancies, and even crimes, as well as the latter; yet no one ever thought of putting an end to the trade of brewing, in order to prevent the excessive use of brewed liquors: Why then should we put an end to the trade of distilling, in order to prevent the excessive use of distilled liquors?

A second argument in favour of the distillery was thus stated: In all parts of Great-Britain there are some parcels of land that can produce nothing to advantage but a coarse sort of barley called big, which sort of grain is neither fit for the brewing, nor for being made into bread; but may be made very good use of in the distillery, and is therefore bought up by the distillers at an encouraging price, by which many farmers are enabled to pay a higher rent to their landlords, than it would be otherwise possible for them to afford. And likewise in all parts of Great Britain there are every year some parcels of every sort of grain produced, which by unseasonable weather, or by some other accident, are rendered unfit for our brewery, or for being made

* *See before, p.* 469.

made into any sort of bread. When this happens to a large parcel, perhaps of the best sort of wheat, it is a great misfortune to the poor farmer, and to many of them would be insurmountable, were it not for our distillery; but as a good sort of spirit may be made from spoiled corn, the distiller interposes between the unfortunate farmer and impending ruin, by allowing him a moderate price for what he must otherwise have thrown into his dunghill. Therefore, in compassion to the poor farmers, as well as for the benefit of our landholders, our distillers ought to be allowed to make low wines or spirits, at least from those sorts of grain that are fit for no other use.

And a third argument in favour of the distillery, was drawn from the necessity we are under to export malt spirits, or what is called gin, in some of the branches of our foreign commerce, particularly in our trade to Africa; for in that trade an assortment of a cargo, proper for the market upon the coast of Africa, cannot be made up without a large quantity of gin. The natives there are so fond of this liquor, that they will not deal with you, unless you can not only sell them some of it, but also make large presents of it to their kings or chief rulers. This commodity, therefore, we must either have of our own produce, or we must at a great national expence import it from Holland, and the charges of importation, together with the duties payable upon it, some part of which is not to be drawn back upon exportation, will render it impossible for our merchants to sell it so cheap upon the coast of Africa, as it may be sold there by the Dutch, which will of course give a great advantage to the Dutch, who are our chief rivals in that trade.

To these arguments the answer was in substance as follows:

It is surprising to observe, how the judgments of men may be so much warped by a little self-interest, as to make them argue in favour of what has been by experience found to be so fatal to mankind, especially to the people of this country. It is a common observation, that by the art of chymistry, a poison may be extracted from the wholsomest food we have: This certainly holds true with respect to gin; for our distillers I must look on as a sort of chymists, and gin we have, from many recent examples, good reason to consider as a sort of poison; for though it does not so suddenly, it does as certainly produce its effect as the rankest poison we know; consequently it must be allowed, that our malt distillers have found out a method to extract poison from the wholsomest food we have: What was designed by nature for the staff, they have contrived to make the bane of life; and all they have to say in favour of their drug is, that the moderate use of it can do no harm, and may sometimes do good. The same may be said in favour of almost every other sort of poison: Do not we know, that most of the drugs in the apothecary's shop have some sort of poison in their composition, which never does any harm, but often a deal of good, when administred in a proper quantity, and by the advice of a skilful physician; and if gin were always to be administred in the same manner, I believe there would never be any complaint against it.

Gentlemen talk of the moderate use of gin; and it may be true that a small quantity, unless often repeated, can do no harm: But it is a poison of such a nature, that the more a man takes of it, the more he desires, and the less power he has to withstand that desire. A first glass gives a longing for a second, that for a third, and the third or fourth puts a man entirely off his guard, by depriving him of his reason, and exciting every vicious appetite incident to the human nature. Of all poisons, therefore, gin is the worst for human society, because it poisons the mind as well as the body, and the slowness of its operation renders it only so much the worse, because it gives the patient time to heap guilt upon his own head, and to do the more mischief to his fellow creatures. It is likewise, upon many other accounts, of more dangerous consequence to mankind, than any other poison. Most other poisons produce their effect so immediately, and so apparently, that they are known and allowed to be poisons, and as such are carefully avoided by mankind in general; but gin produces its fatal effect by slow degrees, and that effect generally appears in the shape of some other distemper, therefore most people are ignorant of the cause of their distemper, and few are willing to suppose, that it proceeds from the immoderate use of their favourite liquor, which our malt distillers used to sell at so low a price, that a noxious quantity of it was within the purchase of the poorest creatures amongst us, and our compound distillers took care to render it agreeable to the palate, and to dress it up in twenty different shapes, that their unhappy customers might have an opportunity to add the pleasure of variety to the pleasure of taste.

For

For this reason I am of opinion, that the art of distilling may properly be called the art of poisoning people agreeably and imperceptibly. Is this an art to be encouraged? Is it an art to be suffered in any wise and well regulated society? If it were possible, I think it would be right to confine it entirely to the apothecaries shops, and the produce never to be dispensed even by them, but by the advice of a physician. This, I say, as to all sorts of distilled liquors, for they are all equally pernicious, if immoderately and unnecessarily used; and the use of any one of them is very apt to deviate into a habit, if people be not very much upon their guard against it. The only difference is, that malt spirits, by their cheapness in this country, may be more easily come at, and consequently the use of them must be more apt to become habitual among the vulgar, especially among the women, few of whom are capable of being much upon their guard against a bad habit, and among whom the habitual, that is to say, the immoderate use of gin, produces the most dismal effects, not only as to themselves, but also as to their children.

I shall grant that the excessive use of wine, or of strong beer or ale, will at last produce death, or some distemper at least that ends in the death of the drunkard, so will the excessive use of the wholsomest food we eat; for we know, that it often produces some distemper which ends in the death of the glutton. But no quantity of any such liquor ever of itself produces immediate death, and they generally overload the stomach before they intoxicate the head: Besides, it requires some time, before a man can swallow down such a quantity of such liquors as deprives him of his reason; so that in the use of such liquors men have not only time but warning to reflect, and to be upon their guard against any excess. To this I must add, that experience seems to have taught mankind, that in cold climates some sort of fermented liquor is necessary even for a man in full health, especially for those that are obliged to undergo a great deal of hard labour or fatigue; but the same experience has taught us, that no sort of distilled liquor is ever necessary for a man in full health; and every man will, I believe, upon trial, find, that a pint of good beer or ale is a better guard against the colds and damps of this country, and will enable him to bear more labour or fatigue, than a gill of the best distilled liquor he can meet with; for a gill of brandy, rum, or gin, is like what they call a brush of wood: It gives a sudden blaze, and scorches while it blazes; but the blaze soon flies off, and the heat is in a moment quite extinguished; whereas a pint of good beer or ale, is like a faggot of old billets: It gives an enlivening warmth, without scorching; and the heat continues for several hours to communicate its pleasant influence.

It is not now, or of late years, that the bad effects of malt spirits upon the health, the morals, the industry, and even the breed of the people, have been discovered: Those effects have been long felt: They have been long complained of, and the legislature has often interposed to prevent them. After the trade of distilling became so general in this country, our laws against drunkenness and tipling were found quite ineffectual; therefore, so long ago as the year 1729, was passed the famous act against compound spirits: This act our distillers found means to evade, by distilling, and rendering palatable, a sort of plain malt spirit, which was by the vulgar, in derision, called parliament brandy, and the excessive use of this, as it was sold at a very cheap rate, soon became as general, and as pernicious, as the excessive use of compound spirits had been before; therefore, in the year 1736, was passed the act which in a manner prohibited the sale of any sort of distilled liquors, either mixed or unmixed. This act, if duly executed, would have been found effectual, but it would have been found generally inconvenient, and would have been a great discouragement to our sugar planters in the West Indies; and the necessities of the government in the year 1743, concurring against its continuance, it was by an act of that session repealed. But at the same time an additional duty was laid upon all home-made low wines and spirits; and the chief argument made use of in favour of the repeal of the former law, was, that the duty then proposed would raise the price of gin so high, as to put it above the purchase of the poor, or if it did not, that the duty might be afterwards increased, so as to have the same effect with a prohibition, with respect to the poor at least, whose excess had always been the only cause of the complaint *.

In this argument there was really some weight, if it had been afterwards duly attended to; but whilst the distillers were allowed to make use of the best malt, and the best wheat, their profits were so great, that notwithstanding the duty, they sold

* *See the Debates upon the bill, in Lond. Mag. for* 1743 *and* 1744.

their spirits as cheap as ever; and such was the concern of our governors for the publick revenue, that for fear of lessening it, they would never agree to increase the duty. Strange concern in governors! To preserve the publick revenue by a method that, in a course of years, must leave them no people to govern, at least no people worth governing. But the late famine, and the insurrections of the poor for want of bread, at last prevailed with even our governors, to suspend their concern for the publick revenue, and to agree to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain of which bread could be made. In this respect, therefore, even the famine has produced one good effect; for this prohibition, together with the duty, has effectually put it out of the power of our distillers to sell spirits, drawn from any other material, at so low a price as to enable the poor to run into any excess in the use of them. What is the consequence? Our poor are returned to the use of good English beer or ale, and of course to their former industry, sobriety, and modesty. Every man who walks the streets of London and Westminster, must have observed this happy change in the manners of our people; and the petitions from several parts of the kingdom inform us, that the same observation has been made in other great cities.

How then can any gentleman oppose a prohibition, which by experience has produced such happy effects? For my part, if there be any fault in the law proposed, I think it is that of its being temporary: A perpetual prohibition to distil low wines, or spirits, from any sort of grain of which malt or bread, though of the coarsest sort, can be made, would, in my opinion, be right. There can be no solid objection against it, but that of its tending to diminish one of the branches of our publick revenue. But how is our publick revenue to be supported? Is it not by the industry and numbers of our people? Can we then be so wrong-headed as to think of supporting one branch of the publick revenue at the expence, if not to the annihilation, of every one of the rest?

That such a prohibition would be a disadvantage to our farmers, by depriving them of the only means they have to dispose of their coarse barley or damaged corn, I take to be a fact *gratis dictum*; for both may be used in making a coarse sort of malt, or a coarse sort of bread; and if the corn should be so much damaged as to be fit for neither of these purposes, the distillers would not allow them such a price for it, as would clear the charge of threshing it out, and carrying it to the stillhouse. All our distillers know, that the greatest profit is to be made by distilling from malt made of the best barley, or the best wheat. It is true, they must pay an advanced price for the materials; but the increase of the produce far exceeds, in proportion, the advance of the price. And that our distillers will make use of those materials from which the greatest profit accrues, is a fact that does not stand in need of any proof. Therefore, if you were to allow them to distil from any sort of grain, it would be impossible to confine them to the use of coarse barley, or damaged corn only.

This objection, therefore, can have no foundation in truth; and surely from the nature of things it must appear, that it cannot be, in the main, of any advantage to our farmers, to encourage or permit a practice that so evidently tends to lessen both the number and the industry of the consumers of every other sort of their land produce. And as to the pretence, that the prohibition now in question would be a great disadvantage to our African trade, the petition from Liverpool is, I think, a full answer; for as the people of that town are so much concerned in the African trade, we cannot suppose that they would have petitioned for continuing the prohibition, had they thought that malt spirits were so necessary for the carrying on of that trade, which is the only branch of our trade in which it was ever pretended that the export of malt spirits was necessary.

All the arguments in favour of the malt distillery having been thus fully answered, our distillers met with no redress during last session, and the good effects of the prohibition continue to be so manifest in every part of the kingdom, that it is to be hoped it will be continued, if not made perpetual; for whilst our brewery continues subject to so many duties and excises, our poor will have recourse to the distillery, if it be left in their power. If the best ale or beer could be had for one penny a quart, as it was in the reign of James the first *, I am persuaded, no poor labourers would ever taste a dram of gin; but whilst good beer or ale continues to be so dear, and gin so cheap, the fatigued labourers will always have recourse to that which gives them the cheapest, and the most immediate relief, and thus they will, by degrees, be drawn into the constant and excessive use of this bewitching poison;

* *See act* 1. *James* I. *chap.* 9.

poison; therefore, whilst our present duties and excises continue upon our brewery, I believe it will be found necessary, for the preservation of our people, to continue this restraint upon our distillery.

But as all sorts of corn continued to fall in their price, and plenty appeared to be restored to the kingdom, there was, on the 2d of February, presented to the house, and read, a petition of his majesty's justices of the peace, and of the grand juries assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held for the county of Norfolk, next after Epiphany, 1759, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners and occupiers of lands, in the county aforesaid; setting forth, that the quantities of corn produced from the arable lands, in the said county, being constantly much greater than the consumption there, the superfluous had been always exported to foreign markets, the only method of disposing of the same; and alledging that the price of corn had been, for a considerable time then past, very low in the several markets within the county aforesaid, and was then reduced to 3s. *per* bushel for the best wheat, 1s. 9d. *per* bushel for the best rye, and 1s. 4d. ½ *per* bushel for the best barley; and that the then last year there was a very plentiful crop of all sorts of grain, much more than was necessary for home consumption; but the weather proving unfavourable in the harvest, great part of the barley was much damaged, and rendered unfit for any other use than to be made into malt for exportation; and that unless such barley should be speedily so manufactured for that purpose, the same would be entirely spoiled, and must perish in the hands of the growers, which would be very sensibly felt by the land owners; and therefore praying, that leave might be given for the exportation of malt, and that the petitioners might have such further and other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table, which was a bad omen for the petitioners; but on the 1st of March, that part of the last mentioned act, passed in this session, which related to the prohibition of the exportation of any sort of grain, was, upon motion, read, and thereupon it was resolved, that the house would, on the 5th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of that part of the said act; and an instruction was ordered to the said committee, to consider of the bounties which would be payable, after the expiration of the said act, upon the exportation of any of the said commodities; and next day several persons were ordered to attend the said committee.

Accordingly, on the 5th, the house resolved itself into the said committee; and the committee having examined several witnesses, came to a resolution, which being reported next day, was agreed to, and was as follows, viz. That the continuance of the said part of the said act ought to be abridged and shortened, and the exportation of the said commodities to be allowed, under proper regulations, with respect to the continuance of the time of such exportation, and to the allowance of bounty thereupon. Upon this resolution it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. West, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. To these gentlemen, Sir John Philipps, Sir Edward Walpole, and Mr. Townshend of Yarmouth, were afterwards added; and, on the 8th, Mr. Samuel Martin presented the bill to the house, being then intitled, a bill for abridging and shortening the continuance of so much of an act of this session, intitled, *An Act to continue*, &c. as relates to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and for amending an act made in the first of William and Mary, intitled, *An Act for the encouraging the Exportation of Corn.*

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house, into which the house resolved itself on the 12th, when the committee went through the bill, and made several amendments; but next day, upon the report, objections being made to several clauses in the bill, as well as to several of these amendments, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, into which the house immediately resolved itself, and the report being then immediately received, and the amendments made by this last committee agreed to, the bill was thereby so much altered as to receive a new title, being now called, A bill for taking off the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c. under which title it was, on the 14th, read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without amendment, and it received the royal assent on the 23d.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN the ingenuous and impartial look back to the origin of this war, in which we are engaged against the *French nation*, they will certainly find it, on our side, very just and very necessary; or, in other words, they will find it on our part the combat of self-preservation against aggression, of right against usurpation, of reason against ambition, and of inviolate sincerity against insolent perfidy. The truth of the matter is, the *French king* had no sooner concluded a peace at *Aix la Chapelle*, with our most faithful and august sovereign, than he insidiously conveyed many forces into *North America*, commenced hostilities against the *British* subjects, and committed insulting and injurious encroachments on the properties of the *British* empire. These hostile facts are so notorious, that they cannot be palliated by the most artful and prevaricating *jesuit*; nor can even the author of the *Bruſſels Gazette* either deny them with impudence, or confess them without shame.

However, this treacherous and turbulent French king is enraged that his Britannick majesty should send forth certain wise and fearless admirals and generals, who, authorized by the laws of war, have taken from him several of his favourite and fruitful settlements; have cut off his communication with various important sources of wealth, turned the current of them into our own country, and greatly reduced the figure which he made among the nations of the earth. These illustrious atchievements have stung him most severely, and the acuteness of the pain still irritates his hot, his haughty, and impatient temper. "Now he roars, by reason of the disquietness of his heart," and, full-blown with arrogance and resentment, he loudly threatens to make a descent on this kingdom, with a large fleet and a numerous army. We can readily believe that the insatiable *Lewis* longs, ardently longs, for this tempting island: It is a delicious morsel, and would of all things gratify his keen appetite, and delight his curious taste; but we very rationally hope, that, though he may always retain the rage of desire, he can never gain the means of enjoyment.

Let this grand troubler of the world boast, and bluster, and threaten as vehemently as he pleases, he cannot dishearten us with his magnificent menaces, nor dismay us with any terrors he can set in array against us. Our spirits are exalted by the reflection that we have on the throne the best and bravest of sovereigns, who, neither as the father, nor as the captain of his people, will ever suffer an insolent foe to make wreck of our religious and civil blessings. Though his majesty is in the decline of life, yet his magnanimity and patriotism are in fresh and full vigour. In all warlike junctures, danger only serves to inflame his fortitude, and difficulty to augment his wisdom.

We are also inspired with a certain alacrity of mind, as we know by happy experience that his majesty has placed at the helm a most judicious, auspicious, and vigilant minister, who keeps, *in good earnest*, a constant *look out* to the *French*; discovers their measures, observes their movements, and counter acts their machinations. This able, this foreseeing minister, with the approbation of his royal master, has prudentially stationed several formidable fleets to disconcert the secret designs, and discomfit the open attempts of an invasion. In these fleets are admirals, captains, marines, and seamen, inflexibly brave, who will never neglect an opportunity to convince their enemies, that, instead of the transient flashes of volatile spirits, they act upon the solid principles of duty, courage, and constancy of heart. Methinks the French admiral at Brest is not only aware but afraid, of the *British* perfections in the art of naval war: He has not yet *looked* Sir Edward Hawke *in the face*, but with telescopes.

It is a substantial satisfaction to us, that there is in this nation a numerous land army, consisting of able and brave officers, dauntless and compleatly disciplined soldiers, commanded in chief by a wise, an experienced, a consummate general, who always proceeds in the operations of war with a cool head, a warm heart, and an uniform resolution of soul *. If the *French* should really land their forces in this kingdom, we have the strongest reason to hope that this whole well-appointed army will put forth their utmost valour and vigour, exert every faculty, stretch every limb, and work every nerve, to repel the audacious invaders, and cut through them with their swords a way to victory, glory, and triumph. We may take good omens of the prodigies of bravery which the *British* soldiers will perform at home, from the wonders which a detachment of them hath lately effected abroad. In the celebrated battle of *Tonhausen*, did not the *British* infantry make their formidable onset, as men resolved to vanquish

* *Lord Viscount Ligonier.*

vanquish or perish? Did they not fight on, during the whole scene of the engagement, with an incessant ardour, and a matchless intrepidity of spirit? In short, did not that forcible body of foot pour along like a devouring fire, that sweeps all opposition before it? His serene highness PRINCE FERDINAND beheld the surprising and surpassing exploits of the irresistible British infantry; and for which he made them acknowledgments not only of publick thanks, but of publick praises. Can they have any higher reputation in the world, than the applause of one of the greatest generals in it? But to say no more of the signal gallantry of their actions; we unfeignedly rejoice in the complete victory which his serene highness obtained over the *French*; a victory most eminently glorious to himself, diffusively advantagious to his allies, and very deeply detrimental to his enemies. Ever since this signal event, the waters of bitterness have flowed at *Versailles*, where the *grand monarque*, his ministers, and courtiers daily taste them.

I have taken the liberty to represent to you, and my countrymen, the justice of this war on our part, the fortitude of the king, the wisdom of his ministry, the bravery of his fleets, the courage of his army, and the inestimable victory of the first of August. I have mentioned all these powerful and hopeful advantages, as ample reasons to maintain the vivacity of your spirits, and confirm the vigour of your patriot resentments and resolutions against an invidious invasion. We are told by several able statesmen, that a national union is a national blessing. Let us all then become unanimous, and enforce our joint and most zealous endeavours to establish the happiness, and secure the honour of this kingdom. Let us unite our heads, our hearts, and our hands, to overwhelm the incursions of French tyranny and inhuman popery. Let us emulate our illustrious ancestors, who were chearfully ready to sacrifice even their lives and fortunes to the preservation of their country, their religion, and their liberty. They abhorred to have their existence harrassed with gallic slavery and popish domination. Animated with this noble, this generous, and publick-spirited passion, the *Britons* have often vanquished the hostile efforts of *malicious France*; and often defeated "the arts and intrigues of *modern Rome*, with the spirit of *antient Romans*." Very lately, actuated by the said manful and meritorious passion, the renowned admiral Boscawen gave our implacable neighbours a strong conviction of the *British* courage and accomplishments in the conduct of a sea war. He has taken three, and burnt two, of their seven capital ships, which appeared in the action, and has proclaimed to the world with his thunder and lightning, that the freeborn Britons will never bow the neck to the servile French yoke. This happy event, which we ought devoutly to acknowledge to the great God of battle, has made the heart of the good king glad within him; filled the minds of his people with joy, and the mouth of fame with the applause of the undaunted and unwearied admiral.

ANGLO BRITANNUS.

Translation of Major General Yorke's *Memorial, lately presented to the States General.*

High and mighty Lords,

"I AM expressly commanded by the king my master, to acquaint your high mightinesses, that his majesty hath received repeated advices of a contraband trade carried on by some merchants residing in these provinces, in favour of France.

This trade consists in cannon and warlike stores, which are brought from the Baltick to Holland in Dutch vessels: And his majesty hath too much confidence in the friendship of the republick, to entertain the least doubt that your high mightinesses will not suffer his enemies to be aided by your subjects, and still less permit them to make arsenals of your towns. Such a trade is, on the one hand, wholly repugnant to the connections, which, by treaty, ought to subsist between the king and your high mightinesses; and, on the other, to every idea of neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your high mightinesses are informed, not only by the publick voice, and the immense preparations making on the coasts of the ocean, but also in an authentick manner, by the French ambassador residing here, that his court intends to invade his majesty's kingdoms: And your high mightinesses will easily perceive that such an acknowledgment authorises the king to take his measures, on every side, for his security; and that the demand I have this day the honour to make to you, is much less than his majesty is entitled by treaty to reclaim in such a conjuncture.

The vigilance of the English squadrons hinders warlike stores from being openly carried to the ports of France, and lays that crown under a necessity of procuring them by the most secret methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed names

of

of private persons, by bringing them on the rivers and canals of this country, and thro' the Dutch fortresses, to Dunkirk and other places.

Your high mightinesses will easily perceive how hurtful this conduct is to the king; and I doubt not but you will make him easy on that head, and immediately put a stop to it.

The attention which his majesty hath lately given to the representations of your high mightinesses, against the excesses of the English privateers, by confining their cruizes and their searches by an act of parliament, gives his majesty a good title to the same regard on your part.

The trading towns of your provinces feel the good effects of it, and that freedom of navigation which your subjects enjoy, amidst the troubles by which Europe is disturbed, hath augmented your commerce much above what it hath been for several years past. Some return ought to be made for such a solid proof of the king's friendship and moderation; at least the merchants who are so ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into excesses which would have justified the most rigorous examination of their conduct. Accordingly his majesty hath no doubt that your high mightinesses will give all possible attention to this matter.

Permit me, high and mighty lords, to recall to your memories, that, during the course of the present war, the king hath several times applied, thro' me, to your high mightinesses and to your ministers, on the liberty given to carry stores thro' the fortresses of the republick, for the use of France, to invade his dominions; and if his majesty hath passed over in silence many of these instances of complaisance to his enemy, his majesty was not the less sensible of them; but he chose rather to be a sufferer himself, than to encrease the embarrassment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war.

Even the court of Vienna has, on more than one occasion, employed its interest with your high mightinesses, and lent its name to get passes for warlike stores and provisions for the French troops, under pretence of a barrier treaty, which it no longer observes; and after having put France in possession of the ports of Ostend and Nieuport, in manifest breach of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which your high mightinesses, and the king my master, have acquired in that treaty, at the price of their treasures, and the blood of their subjects. All the world knows that that treaty was never made to serve France against Great-Britain.

The undersigned flatters himself, that from the equity of your high mightinesses, and the value you set on the friendship of the king his master, you will soon be able to make his majesty easy by the wise measures you shall take to prevent any thing from being done for the sake of private interest, that may prejudice the king's cause, and the treaties subsisting between his majesty and you.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, Sept. 28, 1759.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Audita utraque parte, judica.

SIR,

AS you desire the dispute should be terminated, I will very briefly recapitulate what has been said on both sides (see p. 252, 286, 287, 478.)

1. I have asserted and proved, that certain theorems, first published by Mr. J. Ward, are productive of the greatest errors and absurdities. The truth of this has not, and cannot be denied. Here then is no dispute. But,

2. In excuse it has been said, that the authors were not unacquainted with the true nature and extent of their theorems. In answer to which I have said, they then ought to have shewn when they are useful, and when not; that so the reader might not be led into errors in calculation (which I have known to be the case several times, particularly J. W. himself, the inventor of the theorems, has been deceived thereby; who tells us, that 6 *per cent.* would be made by a certain purchase, which in reality would produce but 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts (see p. 427.) Add to this, that this his error of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* nearly, in the only example of the kind that he has given, and for so short a term as nine years, is a strong indication (if not demonstration) that he was ignorant of the imperfections of his own theorems.)

3. Another excuse is, that in all real cases where the time is short, the theorems approximate very near to truth. This is sometimes true, and sometimes not: For, beside the example just mentioned, I have shewn (p. 427.) the error may be as great for a smaller sum and shorter time, as for any larger sum and longer time.

4. A third excuse is, that I cannot demonstrate wherein the defect lies: But,

Sir, be so good as to refer G. B. in his cooler moments to articles 7, 11, p. 426, where he may find an ample account of what hitherto has escaped his notice.

5. With him I have no manner of controversy, who has not offered one reason for invalidating what I have wrote concerning the theorems: For the truth of my remarks on which I appeal to an infallible decision; namely, to true arithmetical calculations. For figures, Sir, are, when rightly managed, so stubborn and inflexibly true, that they will never tell a falsity to oblige any.

6. In what G. B. has wrote, he has contradicted A. Z. (p. 427.) and he has contradicted himself and commonsense, by saying that theorem is true, strictly true, universally true, which he afterwards says is defective. Whether his fiery temper is the result of the proximity of his dwelling to the place of action of the maritime belligerant powers, I will not say; but, in taking leave of him, I advise him, whenever he lists as a mathematical disputant, to have recourse to argument and demonstration, instead of mere positive assertions, invectives and personal reflections: For the most illiterate and illiberal can make use of the latter, but scholars only of the former. Besides, a teacher of youth, of all men, should endeavour to acquire that amiable disposition of mind which is not easily provoked; but which suffereth long, and is kind.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend,
Oct. 4, 1759. C. MORTON.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.
Continued from p. 464.

ABOUT the same time that these preparations were making in New England for attacking the French in Nova Scotia, preparations were made in Virginia for attacking them upon the Ohio. A Fort was built, and a camp formed, at Wills's Creek, which fort was likewise called Cumberland; and on the 14th of January, 1755, major-general Braddock, with colonel Dunbar's and colonel Hacket's regiments of foot, sailed from Cork, in Ireland, for Virginia, where they all landed safe before the end of February; so that the general might have entered very early upon action, had the contractors for furnishing the army with provisions and carriages duly performed their contract; but they failed in the performance; for when the army was ready to march, it was, upon enquiry, found, that they had neither a sufficient stock of provisions, nor a sufficient number of carriages.

This failure was foreseen and foretold, almost by every one who knew any thing of our plantations upon the continent of America; for the people of Virginia think of no produce but tobacco; they do not produce a quantity of any sort of corn fully sufficient for their own subsistence; and as they are, by the nature of the country, well provided with the conveniency of water carriage, they have but few wheel carriages, or beasts of burden; whereas Pensilvania is a most plentiful corn country, their chief staple for exportation consisting in that and other sorts of provisions; and as they have but little water carriage, especially in their western settlements, they have great numbers of wheel carriages, and beasts of burden. This made every gentleman acquainted with our plantations conclude, that our troops ought to have been landed in Pensilvania, and the camp formed near Franks Town, or somewhere upon the south-west frontier of that province, and that the contract ought to have been made with some of the chief planters there, who could easily have performed their contract, which none of the planters of Virginia, nor any concerned with them, could easily do, as they could not find what they wanted in Virginia or Maryland; and the people of Pensilvania, from jealousy, envy, and resentment, held their provisions and carriages at so high a rate, that the Virginia contractors could not afford to deal with them.

Another consideration, and a very weighty one too, was, that from Franks Town, or thereabout, the army had not 80 miles to march to Fort du Quesne, whereas it had 130 to march from Wills's Creek, and the road from the former place at least as practicable as that from the latter. But those gentlemen did not consider, that contracts for furnishing our troops beyond seas are generally very lucrative jobs, and are therefore always given by ministers to their greatest favourites; consequently, if the Virginia planters, or those concerned with them, had a much higher degree of ministerial

favour than the planters of Penſilvania, we are not to wonder at this conſideration's outweighing every other.

Whatever there was in this, the diſappointment certainly delayed the march of our army for ſome weeks, and would probably have defeated the expedition entirely for that ſummer, if means had not been found to conclude very ſpeedily a new contract with ſome gentlemen of Penſilvania. But this error in the choice of contractors, was not the only one we made: It was even then ſaid, by many officers, that we committed as great, and, as afterwards appeared, a more fatal error, in the choice of a commander for this expedition. Major-general Braddock was certainly a gentleman of undoubted courage, and expert in all the punctilios of a review, having been bred up in our guards, which was a military education too regular for his having any idea of an American expedition through woods, deſarts, and moraſſes; and he was ſo haughty in his natural temper, that he was not apt to aſk or take advice, and ſo ſevere in his diſcipline, that he never had the love of the ſoldiers under his command. The effects of this education and temper ſoon appeared in his conduct; for he deſpiſed the country militia, becauſe they could not go through their exerciſe with the ſame dexterity and regularity that a regiment of guards had uſually done in Hyde-Park; and he treated the Indians ſo haughtily, that moſt of them left him; nor would he follow their advice, or that of any officer under his command: Nay, he even neglected the advice often repeated to him by his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, *Of all things, to beware of an ambuſh or ſurpriſe.*

With theſe diſadvantages he ſet out from Fort Cumberland, on the 10th of June, at the head of about 2200 men, for the meadows, where colonel Waſhington was defeated as before related *. Upon his arrival there, he was informed that the French at Fort du Queſne expected a reinforcement of 500 regular troops; therefore, that he might march with the greater diſpatch, he left colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to bring up the proviſions, ſtores, and heavy baggage, as faſt as the nature of the ſervice would permit, and with the other 1400, together with 10 pieces of artillery, and the neceſſary ammunition and proviſions, he marched on with ſo much expedition, that he took ſeldom any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to paſs in his Route, imagining, one would think, that the nearer he approached to the enemy, the further he was removed from danger.

On the 8th of July he encamped within 10 miles of Fort du Queſne; and tho' colonel Dunbar was then near 40 miles behind him, yet he reſumed his march next day, without ſo much as endeavouring to get any intelligence of the ſituation or diſpoſition of the enemy, and marching on with the ſame careleſſneſs through woods and thickets, both in front and upon both flanks, his little army was, upon their long march, about noon, ſaluted with a general fire, both upon the front, and all along the left flank, from an inviſible enemy, concealed in the woods and thickets; for the enemy had cunningly allowed the whole army to enter the defile, before they began to fire. Upon this the van guard fell back upon the main body, and the ſurprize produced ſuch a pannic, that the whole fell into the utmoſt confuſion. The general and other officers did all they could to rally the troops; but with the leſs effect, as many of the officers, and among the reſt colonel Halket, had fallen upon the firſt fire; for the Indians all take aim, and aim chiefly at the officers; therefore in our American wars the officers ſhould never have any diſtinguiſhing cloaths, or other badge, that can be obſerved at muſket-ſhot diſtance.

At laſt, the general, after having had no leſs than five horſes ſhot under him, received a muſket-ſhot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died four days after, having been carried off by the care of ſome of his officers. Upon his dropping, the confuſion turned to a downright and very diſorderly flight, though no enemy appeared, or attempted to attack them. All their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, were left to be afterwards picked up by the enemy, and among the reſt the general's cabinet, with all his letters and inſtructions, which the French court afterwards made great uſe of in their printed memorials or manifeſtoes. But what was moſt extraordinary, the body of country militia, ſo much deſpiſed by the general that he made them march always in the rear, were leſs affected with the pannic, and preſerved their order better than the regular troops, though the enemy's fire fell as heavy upon them as upon any of the reſt. This was probably owing to their being acquainted with the Indian manner of fighting, and therefore, conſidering the general's careleſs way of marching, in expectation of falling into ſome ſuch ambuſh. Whatever

* *See before, p.* 360, 403, 459.

ever was the reaſon, they continued in a regular body, and now really ſerved as a moſt uſeful rear guard to cover the retreat of the regular troops, which was, perhaps, what prevented the enemy's daring to ſtir from their cover, in order to purſue our troops in their flight.

In this unhappy affair our loſs was computed to amount to 700 men killed and wounded, among whom was a number of officers, much greater in proportion than it uſually is in any ſort of modern engagement. As to the number of men which the enemy had in this engagement, or the loſs they ſuſtained, neither the one nor the other could be ſo much as gueſſed at; but the French afterwards gave out, that their number did not, in the whole, amount to above 400 men, moſtly Indians; and that their loſs was quite inconſiderable, as it probably was, becauſe they kept themſelves, behind trees, where they charged and diſcharged their muſkets with very little danger. But our loſs was ſo conſiderable, and the pannic continued ſo long upon the troops, that they never ſtopped till they met the rear diviſion; and even then, inſtead of recovering, they infected the troops of that diviſion with the ſame terror, ſo that the whole army retreated, without ſtopping, until they got back to Fort Cumberland, though the enemy did not ſo much as attempt to purſue, nor ever appeared in ſight, either in the battle, or after the defeat; ſo that it was, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary victory that was ever obtained, and the fartheſt flight that was ever made; for the flight, or what we may now call a retreat, did not end even at Fort Cumberland.

As ſo much of the ſummer was ſtill remaining, they might before winter have ſo well fortified themſelves at that place, and ſo fully provided themſelves with every thing that was neceſſary for their defence or conveniency, or even for the cure of the wounded, that it would have been impoſſible for the French to think of attacking and diſlodging them; and in that ſituation they would have been ſuch a check upon the French, and their ſcalping Indians, as would have prevented many of thoſe ravages that were, during the following winter, committed upon the weſtern frontier of Virginia and Penſilvania, eſpecially if care had been taken to open a road from Fort Cumberland, northward, along the eaſt ſide of the Alleganey mountains. Had theſe troops, therefore, continued at Fort Cumberland, or any where upon the weſtern frontier of Penſilvania, they might have been of ſome ſervice during that ſummer and the enſuing winter; but colonel Dunbar having left the ſick and wounded at Fort Cumberland, under the protection of two companies of country militia, poſted there A by way of garriſon, he ſet out, on the 2d of Auguſt, with about 1600 men for Philadelphia, where the troops could be of no immediate ſervice; and from Philadelphia they were ordered away to Albany, in New York, by general Shirley, on whom the chief command of the B troops in America had devolved, by the death of major-general Braddock.

Thus Virginia, Maryland, and Penſilvania, were entirely left to take care of themſelves, which they might have effectually done, if they had been united in their councils, and proper care taken to C prevent the bad effects of the uſual diſputes between their governors and aſſemblies, by a previous act of the Britiſh legiſlature, to have been in force only in time of war; but as no ſuch care had been taken, the moſt powerful of the three, Penſilvania, was rendered quite D uſeleſs, either for its own defence, or that of its neighbours, by a diſpute between the governor and aſſembly, or rather a diſpute between the inhabitants and the proprietors, or lords paramount; for that province ſtill belongs to the heirs of Sir William Penn, to whom it was originally E granted by the crown, and they, with the approbation of the crown, ſtill appoint the governor, without whoſe aſſent no bill can be paſſed into a law. The aſſembly of that province ſaw that, in the dangerous circumſtances to which the province was then reduced, it was abſolutely neceſſary F to provide a ſtanding military force, and to erect ſome forts, for the defence of their weſtern frontier, and conſequently to raiſe money for defraying that expence. With this view they paſſed a bill for raiſing 50,000l. a ſum ridiculouſly ſmall, conſidering the richneſs of the province, and G the extent of its frontier! But even this ſum could not be obtained; for the aſſembly having by their bill preſumed to tax the proprietary eſtate equally with the eſtates of the inhabitants, the governor abſolutely refuſed his aſſent to it, as he was by his inſtructions ordered not to H conſent to ſubject the proprietors to any new tax; and the aſſembly, conſiſting chiefly of members whoſe eſtates lay in the eaſtern or interior parts of the province, as abſolutely refuſed to alter their bill.

One would be apt to think that, in a case of such urgent necessity, the governor might have ventured to have given his assent to the bill under a protest, that it should not prejudice the right of the proprietors upon any future occasion; but as he did not venture so far, the bill was lost, and the province left defenceless; by which it afterwards severely suffered, to the destruction of many of the poor inhabitants upon the western frontier, and to the propagating among the Indians a contempt of the English and an esteem for the French.

But in most of our colonies to the north of Pensilvania, they were a little more alert, and more successful in their preparations for war. In New York they followed the example of New England *, by passing an act to prohibit the sending provisions to any French port or settlement on the continent of North America, or any of the islands nigh or adjacent thereunto; and they likewise passed an act for raising 45000l. on estates real and personal, for putting their colony into a posture of defence, and for furthering his majesty's designs against his enemies in that part of the world. This was something, but not near sufficient for their defence, as they lay more exposed than any of our other colonies to a French invasion from Crown Point; nor indeed would it have been in their power to have provided sufficiently for their own defence, without the assistance of our other colonies to the east of them; but with their assistance, and under the protection of the small body of regular troops expected to arrive there under colonel Dunbar, offensive measures, which, when possible, are always the best for defence, were resolved on, and two military expeditions at once set on foot, one against the French fort at Crown Point, and another against their fort at Niagara, between the lakes of Ontario and Erie.

Of these two expeditions, that against Crown Point was appointed to be under the command of colonel, now general Johnson, a gentleman of Ireland, who had long resided, and acquired a good estate upon the Mohock river, in the western parts of New York †; and that against Niagara was commanded by general Shirley himself. The rendezvous of the troops for both these expeditions was appointed to be at Albany, where most of them arrived before the end of June; but the artillery, battoes, provisions, and other necessary implements for the Crown Point expedition, could not be got ready until the 8th of August, when general Johnson set out with them from Albany for the carrying place from Hudson's river to Lake George, where the troops had already arrived, under the command of major-general Lyman. After the general's arrival at that place, he prepared every thing as fast as he could for a march, and about the end of the month he moved forward about 14 miles, where he encamped in a very strong situation, being covered on each side by a low thick wooded swamp, by Lake George in his rear, and by a breastwork of felled trees cut down for the purpose in his front. Here he resolved to wait for his battoes, which were not then arrived, and after their arrival he intended to proceed to Ticonderoga at the other end of the lake, from whence he had but about 15 miles to the fort at the south end of Lake Corlaer, or Champlain, called Fort Frederick by the French, by us Crown Point ‡. But notwithstanding the strong situation of his camp, he took all possible care not to be surprized, for he sent out along both sides, and to the further end of Lake George, some Indian scouts, of whom he had numbers at command, as he had always kept up a good correspondence with the Indians, and was extremely well liked by them. By some of these he had intelligence, on September the 7th, in the evening, that a considerable number of the enemy had set out from Ticonderoga, and were then on their march by the way of the south bay, towards the fort or fortified encampment built by general Lyman at the carrying place, and since called Fort Edward, where 4 or 500 men of the New Hampshire and New York troops had been left as a garrison. Upon this intelligence general Johnson sent two expresses, one after another, to colonel Blanchard, their commander, with orders to call in all his out parties, and to keep his whole force within the intrenchment, which, I suppose, he thought they would be able enough to defend, and therefore he did not move with the whole body of his army, or send any detachment to their relief, or perhaps he thought that neither the whole body, nor any detachment could get thither time enough for their relief.

About 12 o'clock at night, those he had sent out upon the 2d express returned, and declared, that they had heard and seen the enemy within about four miles of the intrenchments at the carrying place, from whence he could hardly doubt of that post's having been by that time attacked, and yet I do not find he called any council

* *See before*, p. 463. † *See the Map, Lond. Mag. for* 1746, *p.* 416.
‡ *See the Map, Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 440.

cil of war, or resolved upon any thing for its relief, though both he and his army would have been in a very bad situation, had it been attacked and carried by the enemy. However, next morning he called a council of war, wherein it was very unadvisedly resolved to detach 1000 men, with a number of Indians, to intercept, or as the general in his letter expresses it, to catch the enemy in their retreat, either as victors, or as defeated in their design; and this they resolved on, though they had no knowledge of the number of the enemy, a knowledge they could not acquire from any Indian scouts, because the Indians have no words or signs for expressing any large number, which, when it exceeds their reckoning, they signify by pointing to the stars in the firmament, or to the hair of their head, and this they often apply to signify a number less than 1000, as well as to signify 10,000, or any greater number. Nevertheless, the resolution was unanimously agreed to by the council of war, and accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, 1000 men, with upwards of 200 Indians, were detached for this purpose, under the command of colonel Williams.

This detachment had not been gone two hours, when those in the camp began to hear a close firing, at about three or four miles distance as they judged, and as it approached nearer and nearer, they rightly supposed that their detachment was overpowered, and retreating towards the camp, which was soon confirmed by some fugitives from that detachment, and presently after by the whole of it that had escaped, who returned in large bodies, but in great confusion, to the camp, and, as usual, magnified both the numbers and the fierceness of the enemy, who, in a very short time, appeared marching in a very regular order up to the center of the camp, where there was such a consternation, that if the enemy had directly attacked the breastwork, they might probably have thrown the whole camp into confusion, and obtained an easy victory; but they halted for some time at about 150 yards distance, probably to alter their disposition, which gave our people time not only to recover from their consternation, but to prepare their artillery, and provide every way for their defence.

Another capital error committed by the French, was, their beginning the attack by platoon firing, and at too great a distance. As our people were all behind, and defended from the shot, by the barricade or breastwork they had raised all along their front, they could suffer but very little from such a firing, which of course gave them new spirits and confirmed the obstinacy of their defence. Therefore, instead of platoon firing at a distance, the French should not have fired at all, till they could lay their pieces over the breastwork, and then, as soon as the first or two first ranks had fired, they should have endeavoured to make themselves a passage over or through the breastwork, in order to attack with their screwed bayonets. This was the only way by which they could propose to make a successful front attack; but as their chief force consisted in Canada militia and Indians, it is probable they would not observe the orders of their commander in chief, the baron Dieskau, who was a good officer, and consequently could not but be sensible of the advantage our people had, in firing from a breastwork at an enemy whose whole bodies were exposed to their fire. And their non-observance of orders plainly appeared soon after; for upon our artillery's beginning to fire, all the Canadians and Indians ran into the woods on the two flanks of our army, where they squatted behind bushes, or kept behind trees; from whence they continued to fire with very little execution, as most of their shot were intercepted by the trees and thickets between them and our people; for they never had the courage to advance to the verge of the wood on either side, much less to come to a close engagement with their swords or screwed bayonets.

Baron Dieskau being thus left alone, with his regular troops, at the front attack, he saw he could not propose to make a close attack upon the center with such a small number of men, therefore he moved first to the left and then to the right, and at both he endeavoured to force a passage, but not being supported by the irregulars, he was repulsed at both. Yet instead of retreating, and marching off in order, as in prudence he ought to have done, he still continued his platoon and bush firing until four o'clock in the afternoon, during which time his regular troops suffered greatly by our artillery and musketry, and at last were thrown into confusion. As soon as this was observed by our people, they jumped over their breastwork, without orders, as it should seem by the accounts we have, attacked the enemy every where, and after killing or taking a considerable number of them, entirely dispersed the rest.

Among

Among the prisoners was baron Dieskau himself, who was found at a little distance from the field of battle dangerously wounded, and leaning on the stump of a tree for his support. From him our people learned the true reason of this attack upon their camp, which, considering every thing, was really a rash and ridiculous attack, and such a one as he would not have undertaken had he had proper intelligence, nor had he any such design when he marched from Ticonderoga. His design then was only to surprize and cut off the intrenched camp, now called Fort Edward, at the carrying place, where there was but 4 or 500 men. If he could have done this, our army would have been thrown into great difficulties; for they could neither proceed, nor subsist where they were, and he might have found an opportunity to attack them with great advantage in their retreat. But when he got within four or five miles of the fort, his people were informed, that there were several cannon at the fort, and none at the camp, whereupon, being more fearful of cannon than of any thing else, they declared against the attack of the fort, but all seemed willing to attempt surprizing the camp; and as he had himself been informed by an English prisoner, who had left the camp but a very few days before, that it was quite defenceless, being without any lines, and destitute of cannon, he resolved to humour his people by marching to attack the camp, though the army in it was superior to him in number, having been convinced by experience, that a brisk and resolute attack often gives superiority to the inferior number.

As to the information the baron had from his English prisoner, it was true in the main: When he left the camp it was in the defenceless condition he represented; for the cannon did not arrive, nor was the breastwork erected, till about two days before the engagement; but had it remained in that condition, the baron's people must have shewn more briskness and resolution than they afterwards appeared to have, otherwise they could not have vanquished an enemy so much superior to them in number. What was the exact number of our army under general Johnson, does not appear from any of the accounts I have seen, but I must suppose, that in the whole it consisted of at least 5000 men, because it would have been ridiculous to think of marching to, and reducing Fort Frederick with a less number; even with that number it was a bold attempt, as the French, by the means of Lake Champlain, could so easily and so quickly transport thither a large number of troops from Canada.

I therefore must suppose that our army was at least double the number of the French under baron Dieskau, for he declared that he had that morning but 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations under his command, from whence I am apt to think, that if colonel Williams, with the detachment under his command, in the morning, had briskly attacked the enemy, instead of flying from them, and had taken care to make his attack when they were in some spot where they could not outflank or surround him, he might have obtained a victory; for a bold attack in a well chosen situation, is always safer for an inferior number of troops, than a long and disorderly flight; but colonel Williams, it seems, marched with so little caution, that he was close upon the enemy before he discovered them, and consequently could not chuse his ground where he was to wait for and attack them; therefore his detachment was presently almost quite surrounded, being attacked both in front and upon both flanks, and being thus overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retreat in great disorder, or rather to fly towards the camp, with great loss, and their loss would have been much greater, had not a detachment of 300 men been sent out from the camp, under lieutenant-colonel Cole, who not only put a stop to the enemy's pursuit, but covered the retreat of his friends. Nevertheless, their loss was very considerable; for colonel Williams, major Ashley, six captains, several subalterns, and a great many private men, were killed; and the Indians reckoned that they lost near 40 men, besides the brave old Hendrick, the Mohock sachem, or chief captain.

This was almost the only loss our people that day sustained, for in the attack upon their camp, they had very few either killed or wounded, and not any of distinction, but colonel Titcomb, killed, and the general himself and major Nichols wounded. On the other hand, the enemy's loss must have been very considerable, as they so long and so obstinately continued their attack upon the camp: Baron Dieskau reckoned it at 1000 men, but our men could not reckon by the dead bodies they found above 5 or 600 killed, and about 30 made prisoners. Whatever their loss was, it was almost wholly in the vain attack they made upon the camp; for they suffered very little by the pursuit,

as

as our general sent out no detachment for that purpose, for which he was much blamed: Probably the ill fate of the detachment he so unadvisedly sent out in the morning, made him too cautious of sending out one in the evening; but there was a great difference between sending A out a detachment to meet an approaching enemy, and sending out one to pursue a flying enemy. Whatever was the cause of this neglect, it had next day been like to be fatal to a detachment sent from Fort Edward, consisting of 120 men of the New Hampshire regiment under Capt. B M'Ginnes, as a reinforcement to the army at the camp, which, one would think, they had then no manner of occasion for. This detachment, in their march to the camp, fell in with a part of Dieskau's troops, of between 3 and 400 men, near the place where Col. Williams had been C defeated the preceding day; but the captain having had timely notice by his scouts of the approach of an enemy, he posted his men in such a situation, and made such a disposition, that he not only repulsed the enemy's attack, but attacked them in his turn, defeated, and entirely dispersed them, D with the loss only of two men killed, 11 wounded, and five missing, but unfortunately he lost his own life, for he died of the wounds he received in this engagement, a few days after he arrived with his party at the camp.

Although the enemy had been thus repulsed and defeated in all their designs, E yet it was now judged too late in the year to proceed to the attack of Fort Frederick, as in that case it would have been necessary to build a strong fort, at the place where the camp then was, in order to secure their communication with Al- F bany, which was the only place from whence they could expect any reinforcement, or any fresh supply of ammunition or provisions; therefore, soon after this engagement, the army set out upon its return, having first erected a little stockaded fort, at the hither end of Lake George, G in which they left a small garrison, as a future prey for the enemy, which might easily have been foreseen, as this whole army, being country militia, was to disperse and return to their respective homes, which they actually did, presently after their return to Albany.

Thus ended this expensive expedition, H without having gained either glory or advantage to the nation; for a little fort which the enemy could so easily reduce, cannot be called an advantage, and it cannot surely be said, that it was any way glorious for an army of 4000 men, possessed of a strong camp, and provided with cannon, to repulse an army of 17 or 1800 men, unprovided with any sort of artillery. However, so little had we of late been accustomed to hear of victory, that we rejoiced exceedingly at this repulse, which we called a victory, and the general was every where highly applauded for his conduct, and highly rewarded, for he was created a baronet by his majesty, and presented with 5000l. by our parliament.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Rusticus in his *humble* apology for their lordships [p. 476] very notably leaves the heaviest part of the charge unconfuted.—"With regard (says he) to the ordination of broken tradesmen. We can say nothing to it."—Yet this was the very thing particularized, and that the chief stress was laid on, both by Academicus, and in the letters referred to by him. Sure Rusticus never read them (I would judge the most favourably) or he would never have made an apology so little to the purpose. Let him consult Eusebius's letter in the October Magazine 1750, p. 452, and in September 1751, p. 405, and indeed every letter there pointed out, and he will see that they wholly refer to the ordination of broken tradesmen, and such as were no ways qualified for such an office. Let it not be suggested that for any one to say so, is taking upon him to judge farther than he ought, for they were universally known to be such. If there had been no other but some persons of *competent learning* admitted (as he says) without too scrupulously enquiring which way they came by it, when their characters have been found upon strict enquiry to be *unexceptionable*, those letters it is certain had never been written.—And if none but such are admitted, and they only when there is not a sufficient supply of gentlemen of the universities, I dare say nobody will find fault. But a vindication of the admission of such persons is nothing to the purpose in respect to the admission of such as Eusebius speaks of. But Rusticus urges his "having never known or heard of any instances of that sort." Conscious however that it will not be believed that he knows all things, he adds, "We are sure they must seldom have happened." I can assure him that the instances have been

been neither so rare, nor so little known, nor the procuring cause so utterly undiscovered in my neighbourhood as to leave me in the least pain about what light either he or I shall stand in. He may shuffle and evade and deny if he pleases, but known facts will be too hard for him, and be a proof to the many that know them, that A his zeal has got the heels of his discretion. As to his farther defence taken from the many university candidates that come "almost as well qualified (their innocence only excepted,) as when they came out of their cradles," if any such there be, (and his zeal has not here got the heels of truth) B God forbid that their lordships should ordain them; or even if they be not much better prepared than those excepted to; if they do, they do a wrong thing; and the doing a wrong thing in one instance will be a sorry apology for doing it in another. I shall only add—I am as hearty a well- C wisher to their lordships as himself, and have as sincere and profound a regard to their character; and desire nothing so much as to see them in universal esteem, and, for that very reason, wish that an end were put to an affair which I am persuaded they are very uneasy at being so powerfully pressed to, every now and then. D

Yours, ACADEMICUS.

EXTRACTS *from the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. *Continued from p.* 476.

Observations on the late Comet in September *and* October 1757; *made at the* Hague, *by Mr.* D. Klinkenberg: *In a Letter to the Rev.* James Bradley, *D. D. Astronomer Royal, and F. R. S, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Paris. *Translated from the* Low Dutch.

SIR,

I HOPE you will be pleased to excuse the liberty which I take, of troubling you with my observations on the comet, which made its appearance here, and in other parts of Europe, in the months of September and October last; and which, according to the news papers, was first observed on the 11th of September by Mr. Gartner, at Dorlkeurtz near Dresden; then by me, on the 16th of the said month, here at the Hague; and afterwards in different places. As I find that you have observed the comet, I doubt not but that you have done it in the most accurate manner; and my great love for this science induces me to beg, that I may have the happiness of knowing some of your observations. My good friend Mr. Struyk at Amsterdam, wrote me a letter some time ago, that he intended to ask the same favour of you; but I have not since heard any further from him. I observed this comet from September 16 in the morning, until October 11 in the morning; and found its situations, according to my method, as follow:

			Longit. ° ′	*Latit.* ° ′
1757.				
Sept. 16.	at 4 h. ante mer.	The comet in	♋ 10 15 with	10 10 North.
17	3 — —	— — —	♋ 14 7 —	9 38
18	3¾ — —	— — —	♋ 18 10 —	8 57
19	4 — —	— — —	♋ 22 1 —	8 17
22	2¾ — —	— — —	♌ 3 46 —	6 15
23	4 — —	— — —	♌ 7 36 —	5 24
25	4¼ — —	— — —	♌ 14 50 —	4 6
28	4 — —	— — —	♌ 24 22 —	1 41
Oct. 1	4¾ — —	— — —	♍ 2 46 —	0 12 South.
4	4½ — —	— — —	♍ 9 45 —	1 30
9	4½ — —	— — —	♍ 20 20 —	2 40
11	5 — —	— — —	♍ 24 46 —	3 9

But the two last observations will in my opinion, differ the most; because when I made them, I was in some doubt about the adjustment of my instruments; and the comet was then far advanced into the morning rays. I have, since the month A of February last to the end of May, made sundry observations on fixed stars, with a telescope of 16 inches, made by Mr. Short; and with a pendulum clock, made after the manner of Mr. Graham, by Mr. Vryhthoff of this place. In the months of February and March, by a medium of eight observations, I found, that, by the clock, the star Rigel, in every daily revolution, passed 4 min. 2⅘ seconds of time earlier, in the telescope; and in the latter end of May I found, by six observations, (the clock not in the least changed or altered) on the star Spica Virginis, that that star

star, in every revolution, passed 4 min. $5\frac{1}{20}$ sec. earlier, in the same telescope; which interval differs pretty nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds of time from one another. Whether this difference arises from any defect in the clock, or whether it proceeds from any small difference of velocity of the earth's motion round its axis, I would have been very glad to have endeavoured to find out by farther enquiry, had not the death of Mr. S. Koenig intervened, and I been thereby hindered from continuing my observations. The above observations were taken in the observatory of his illustrious highness the minor prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c. under the direction, and with the approbation of the aforesaid Mr. Koenig. After the death of that gentleman, I petitioned her royal highness the princess governess of these provinces, &c. that I might have leave to continue my astronomical observations; but as yet I have not been able to obtain her royal highness's permission: Otherwise I would have observed this last comet with more exactness. Had I been able to pursue the above-mentioned observations, I would, for the greater certainty in regard to the pendulum, have made use of a farther precaution. By means of a stove, with the help of a thermometer, I would have endeavoured to have kept the room (in which the clock stood) in the winter, and at all times, in the same degree of heat it had at the time I made the observations in the summer. I would also have daily observed and noted the moon's place, at the time of the observations. Tho' this is but a slight observation of mine; yet I make no doubt

Sept.	18, at $3\frac{3}{4}$	ante	merid.	
	19 — 4	—	—	—
	22 — $2\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
	23 — 4	—	—	—
	25 — $4\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
	28 — 4	—	—	—
Oct.	4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
	9 — $4\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
	11 — 5	—	—	—

but that, in case, by the different distances of the earth from the sun, and the different distances and situations of the moon with respect to the earth, and the respective effects produced by these causes, any inequality arises in the velocity of the diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, you (who have made the most sublime observations on the aberration of the fixed stars, and more than any mortal ever did before) must have discovered, and are well acquainted with the same.

As my above mentioned observations on the comet, appeared too incorrect to undertake a calculation for the ascertaining of its path from the theory, I contented myself with effecting it by a construction. By this means I found, on a figure, whose globular or spherical diameter was $13\frac{1}{2}$ Rhineland inches, as follows:

That the comet was in its perihelion on the 21st of October, at two of the clock in the afternoon: The place of the perihelion 3 degrees in Leo. The comet's distance in the perihelion from the sun was about 34 parts, whereof 100 make the mean distance between the sun and the earth. The inclination of the comet's orbit with the ecliptic 13 degrees; and the southern latitude of the perihelion also 13 degrees; The ascending or north node ☊ $4\frac{1}{3}$ degrees in Scorpio; and the comet's motion direct, or according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. On this supposition, I have, for some of the times of observations, estimated the apparent places of the comet, and found them as follows:

	Long.	*Latit.*	
In ♋	$18\frac{1}{12}$ and	9 deg.	North.
♋	22 —	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
♌	$3\frac{5}{8}$ —	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
♌	$7\frac{1}{5}$ —	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
♌	$14\frac{2}{7}$ —	4	
♌	$24\frac{1}{7}$ —	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
♍	$9\frac{1}{7}$ —	2	South.
♍	$19\frac{2}{7}$ —	$3\frac{2}{5}$	
♍	$23\frac{1}{8}$ —	$3\frac{4}{5}$	

The observations, which I have taken, to ground the measurement on, are those of the 16th and 23d of September, and of the first of October. It appears very evident, not only from this rough calculation, but every other circumstance of this comet, that it is not the same with that in the year 1682: Which, on certain accounts, is very desirable to be known; for both here, and in other parts, of the Netherlands, there have been some people, who have published mere conjectures; and have ventured (very minutely and exactly as they pretended) about the time that this comet first made its appearance, to predict the return of the comet of the year 1682. But, by the above, the weakness of their pretensions is very evident to all the world: Whereas, if this had proved to be the expected comet, they would have assumed to themselves much undue praise, and have pretended to knowledge

even superior to the every where much celebrated Newton and Halley.

It appears also probable to me, that this comet is none of those already calculated, or brought upon a list, by Messieurs Halley and Sturyk. It is somewhat remarkable, that the line of the nodes is almost at right angles with the long axis of the ellipsis; which corresponds nearly with the comets of the years 1580, 1683, and 1686: But those had their perihelions northward of the ecliptic; whereas the perihelion of the last, which we have lately seen, was to the southward of the ecliptic.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most perfect esteem for you, and your sublime studies, very respectfully,

SIR,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

Hague, Dec. 13, 1757. D. KLINKENBERG.

An ACCOUNT *of the* EARTHQUAKE *in the West Parts of* Cornwall, July 15, 1757. *By the Rev.* William Borlase, *M. A. F. R. S. Communicated by the Rev.* Charles Lyttelton, *LL. D. Dean of* Exeter, *F. R. S.*

ON Friday July 15, 1757, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the western parts of Cornwall.

The thermometer had been higher than usual, and the weather hot, or calm, or both, for eight days before, wind east and north-east. On the 14th in the morning, the wind shifting to the southwest, the weather calm and hazy, there was a shower. The afternoon hazy and fair, wind north-west. The barometer moderately high, but the mercury remarkably variable.

On the 15th in the morning, the wind fresh at north-west, the atmosphere hazy; being on the sands, half a mile east of Penzance, at 10 A. M. near low water, I perceived on the surface of the sands a very unusual inequality: For whereas there are seldom any unevennesses there, but what are made by the ripling of the water, I found the sands, for above 100 yards square, all full of little tubercles (each as large as a moderate mole hill) and in the middle a black speck on the top, as if something had issued thence. Between these convexities were hollow basons of an equal diameter. From one of these hollows there issued a strong rush of water, about the bigness of a man's wrist, never observed there before nor since.

About a quarter after six, P. M. the sky dusky, the wind being at west north-west, it fell quite calm. At half past six, being then in the summer house at Keneggy, the seat of the Hon. J. Harris, Esq; near Penzance, with some company, we were suddenly alarmed with a rumbling noise, as if a coach or waggon had passed near us over an uneven pavement; but the noise was as loud in the beginning and at the end, as in the middle; which neither the sound of thunder, or of carriages, ever is. The sash casement jarred: One gentleman thought his chair moved under him; and the gardener, then in the dwelling house (about an hundred yards distant from us) felt the stone pavement of the room he was in move very sensibly.

In what place the shock began, and whether progressive or instantaneous in the several places where it was felt, is uncertain, for want of accurately determining the precise point of time in distant places.

The shock was not equally loud or violent. Its extent was from the isles of Scilly eastward as far as Liskerd, and towards the north as far as Camelford; thro' which district I shall trace it, according to the best informations I could procure.

In the island of St. Mary, Scilly, the shock was violent. On the shores of Cornwall, opposite to Scilly (in the parish of Senan, near the land's end) the noise was heard like that of a spinning-wheel on a chamber floor. Below stairs there was a cry, that the house was shaking, and the brass pans and pewter rattled one against another in several houses in the same parish. In the adjoining parish of St. Just, two young men, being then swimming, felt a strong and very unusual agitation of the sea. In the town of Penzance, in one house the chamber bell rung; in another, the pewter plates, placed edgways on a shelf, shifted, and slid to one end of the shelf; and it was every-where perceived more or less, according as people's attention was engaged.

At Trevailler, the seat of William Veale, Esq; about two miles from Penzance, the noise was heard, and thought at first to be thunder: The windows shook, and the walls of the parlour, where Mr. Veale sat, visibly moved. The jarring of the windows continued near half a minute; but the motion of the walls not quite so long: And some masons, being at work on a contiguous new building, the upright poles of the scaffolds shook so violently, that, for fear of falling, they lay hold on the walls, which

to

to their ſtill greater ſurpriſe, they found agitated in the ſame manner. And a perſon preſent, who was at London, at the time of the two ſhocks in the year 1751, thought this ſhock to reſemble the ſecond, both in degree and duration.

At Marazion, the next market town A eaſt of Penzance, the houſes of ſeveral perſons ſhook to that degree, that people ran out into the ſtreet, leſt the houſes ſhould fall upon them.

In the borough of St. Ives, on the north ſea, ſix miles north of Penzance, the ſhock was ſo violent, that a gentleman B who had been at Liſbon during ſeveral ſhocks, ſaid, that this exceeded all he had ever met with, except thaton the 1ſt of November 1755, ſo fatal to that city.

At Tehidi, the ſeat of Francis Baſſet, Eſq; the rooms ſhook, and the ground without doors was obſerved to move. C The ſhock was felt ſenſibly at Redruth, St. Columb, Bodmin, &c. along to Camelford, which is about 90 miles from the iſle of Scilly. From Marazion, eaſtward, it was felt at ſeveral places in like manner, as far as Loſtwythyel; but at Liſkerd, about ten miles eaſt of Loſt- D wythyel, it was but faintly perceived, and that by a few perſons. It was ſtill leſs ſenſible at Loo and Plymouth, ſcarcely ſufficient to excite curioſity or fear.

The times of its duration were various. At Keneggy we thought the noiſe could not have laſted above ſix ſeconds; at E Trevailler, not two miles diſtant to the weſt, it was thought to have laſted near half a minute; in the pariſh of Gwynier half a minute; at Ludgvan, three miles eaſt of Penzance, the noiſe was rather longer than half a minute, but the ſhaking felt in the garden, and obſerved in the F houſes, ſhort and momentary. In Germo great Pinwork, ſeven miles eaſt of Penzance, it laſted only a few ſeconds; but in the iſles of Scilly it was computed at 40 ſeconds.

Thus was this earthquake felt in towns, houſes, and grounds adjacent; but ſtill G more particularly alarming in our mines, where there is leſs refuge, and conſequently a greater dread from the tremors of the earth.

In Carnoth adit, in the pariſh of St. Juſt, the ſhock was ſenſibly felt 18 fathoms deep; in the mine called Boſcadz- H hill downs, more than 30 fathoms.

At Huel-rith mine, in the pariſh of Lannant, people ſaw the earth move under them, firſt quick, then in a ſlower wavy tremor; and the ſtage boards of the little winds or ſhafts 20 fathoms deep were perceived to move.

In Herland mine, commonly called the manor, in the pariſh of Gwynier, the noiſe was heard 55 or 60 fathoms deep, as if a ſtubble * had broke, and the deads † were ſet a running. It was nothing like the noiſe of thunder.

In chaſe-water mine the ſame noiſe was heard, at leaſt 70 fathoms under the ſurface.

At Huel-rith mine, near Godolphin, the noiſe was ſeemingly underneath. I felt (ſays the director of the mine) the earth move under me with a prodigious ſwift and apparently horizontal tremor; Its continuance was but for a very few ſeconds of time, not like thunder, but rather a dull rumbling even ſound, like deads running under ground. In the ſmith's ſhop the window leaves ſhook, and the ſlating of the houſe cracked. The whim houſe ſhook ſo terribly, that a man there at work ran out of it, concluding it to be falling. Several perſons then in the mine, working 60 fathoms deep, thought they found the earth about them to move, and heard an uncommon noiſe: Some heard the noiſe, and felt no tremor; others, working in a mine adjoining called Huel breag, where ſo frightened, that they called to their companions above to be drawn up from the bottoms. Their moor houſe was ſhaken, and the padlock of their candle cheſt was heard to ſtrike againſt the ſtaples. To ſhew that this noiſe proceeded from below, and not from any concuſſion in the atmoſphere above, this very intelligent captain of the mine ‡ obſerves, from his own experience, that thunder was never known to affect the air at 60 fathoms deep, even in a ſingle ſhaft pierced into the hardeſt ſtone; much leſs could it continue the ſound thro' ſuch workings as there are in this mine, impeded in all parts with deads, great quantities of timber, various noiſes, ſuch as rattling of chains, friction of wheels and ropes, and daſhing of waters; all which muſt contribute to break the vibrations of the air as they deſcend: And I intirely agree with this gentleman's concluſion, that thunder, or any other noiſes from above in the atmoſphere, could not be heard at half the depth of this mine. This therefore could be no other than a real tremor of the earth, attended with a noiſe, owing to a current of air and vapour proceeding upwards from the earth.

I do not hear of any perſon in thoſe parts, who was ſo fortunate as to be near any pool or lake, and had recollection enough to attend to the motions of the

* *A timber ſupport of the deads.*

† *Looſe rubbiſh and broken ſtones of the mine.*

‡ *Mr. J. Nantcarrow.*

waters; but it may be taken for granted, that during the tremors of the earth the fluids muſt be more affected than the ſolids: Nay, the waters will apparently be agitated, when there is no motion of the earth perceptible, as was the caſe of our ponds and lake-waters in moſt parts of Britain, on the 1ſt of November 1755. Whence this happens is difficult to ſay: Whether the earth's boſom undergoes at ſuch times a kind of reſpiration, and alternately emits and withdraws a vapour thro' its moſt porous parts ſufficient to agitate the waters, yet not ſufficient to ſhake the earth; or whether the earth, during the agitation of the waters, does rock and vacillate, tho' not ſo as to be ſenſible to man, is what I ſhall leave to future inquiry.

Earthquakes are very rare in Cornwall. This was but of ſhort duration, and did no harm any where, as far as I can learn; and it is to be hoped not the ſooner forgotten for that reaſon, but rather remembered with all the impreſſions of gratitude ſuitable to an incident ſo alarming and dangerous, and yet ſo inoffenſive.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN my laſt, I ſaid, that I did not enter into the examination of what the lord Clarendon writes, touching the ſale of Dunkirk to the French, with any deſign to attack that nobleman's character, but becauſe I intended to ſhew, that Charles the ſecond, in his behaviour towards him afterwards, was a better politician, and underſtood our conſtitution better, than his chancellor; and in order to do this, as will hereafter appear, it was neceſſary firſt to ſhew, that the chancellor was the original adviſer, and ſole active author, of that pernicious meaſure. But as the chancellor endeavours to juſtify that meaſure, as well as to prove that he was not the ſole author of it, I muſt firſt examine the wiſdom of it, and the neceſſity the king was under of agreeing to it. That it was a pernicious meaſure will not now, I believe, be conteſted, by any man who conſiders the many threatened invaſions and actual piracies we have ſince been expoſed to from that port, as often as we have had any war with France, but I ſhall for the preſent lay late experience aſide, and conſider only what might then have been known or foreſeen by any man of common ſagacity in politicks.

Although the preſervation of a ballance of power in Europe has of late been rendered a little ridiculous by our purſuing it too far, and taking too great a ſhare of the burden upon our own ſhoulders, yet that it is our intereſt, and even neceſſary for preſerving our own independency, to take care that no one nation upon the continent ſhall gain an abſolute ſway or influence over all the reſt, no man ſurely will doubt. Let us then conſider how the circumſtances of Europe ſtood at the time of this ſale of Dunkirk to France. During the reigns of Henry the eighth, Edward the ſixth, and queen Elizabeth, Spain was the moſt formidable power this nation had to guard againſt; but by the loſs of many of the provinces of the Netherlands, by the defection of Portugal, and by the imprudent uſe they had made of their conqueſts in America, that nation had ceaſed to be formidable, and the French, by the aſſiſtance of Cromwell, had, before the reſtoration, reduced them to ſuch a low ſtate, as even to be pitied. By the Pyrenean treaty, and the marriage which afterwards enſued, the king of France had gained a natural right to the crown of Spain, upon the failure of heirs male, then very likely to happen, and had nothing to prevent his aſſerting that right, but an article in that treaty, a poor, and often before found to be a moſt inſignificant barrier againſt French ambition. It was, therefore, then evident, that France was become the formidable power againſt which this nation was to guard, and that, in conſequence of this, we might very ſoon be engaged in a war againſt France, for preſerving a ballance of power in Europe. We were, even at that very time, engaged in a very important conteſt with France, upon our own account: They had laid claim to, and demanded the reſtitution of the whole province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, as they call it; and though they will now hardly allow that the whole peninſula is included under that name, they, at that time, inſiſted that not only the whole peninſula, and all the iſlands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, but alſo the whole continent, as far north as the river St. Lawrence, and as far weſt as the river Kenebec, was included under the name of Acadia. Was it not then evident, even at the time of this ſale, that it was inconſiſtent with the true intereſt, and indeed with the ſafety, of this kingdom, to put France in poſſeſſion of a port that lay ſo convenient not only for interrupting our trade, but alſo for invading us, as often as we ſhould find ourſelves obliged to enter into a war againſt that nation, either upon our own particular account,

or

or for the ſake of preſerving a ballance of power in Europe?

It is true, lord Clarendon has told us, that our admirals declared the profit accruing to this kingdom by the keeping of Dunkirk to be very inconſiderable, whether in war or peace. That by ſea it was very little uſeful, it being no harbour, nor having a place for the king's ſhips to ride in with ſafety; and that if it were in the hand of an enemy, it could do us little prejudice, becauſe three or four ſhips might block it up, and keep it from infeſting its neighbours, &c. But I have ſhewn, in my laſt, by inconteſtible evidence, and even by the chancellor's own words, that our admirals could not give this opinion before the ſale was propoſed by him, and reſolved upon by the king; and that the general and lord Sandwich, who were both experienced admirals, declared againſt the ſale, even at the time of ſigning the treaty, though, in complaiſance to the king and his chancellor, they afterwards concurred in ſigning it. And indeed every one who reads this paragraph in lord Clarendon's life, with any attention, muſt obſerve, that he is ſtrangely inconſiſtent with himſelf; for if Dunkirk was no harbour, how could it have formerly obſtructed trade? And if the harbour was ſo eaſily blocked up, how could the men of war that were in it betake themſelves to other harbours, after it was blocked up by Cromwell? I am therefore fully convinced that none of our admirals ever gave ſuch an opinion, and if they had, it would only have been a proof, that the merchants of London underſtood ſea affairs better than they, and were better acquainted with the condition of the port of Dunkirk, as ſoon after that ſale did appear, and has often ſince appeared, to the great diſturbance of the trade and quiet of this kingdom.

I may therefore, without heſitation, conclude, that to a man of common ſagacity in politicks, the ſale of Dunkirk to France muſt even then have appeared to be ſo abſolutely inconſiſtent with the true intereſt of this country, that it would have been better for us to have been at the expence to demoliſh both the harbour and fortifications of Dunkirk, and then to make a preſent of it to Spain, than to ſell it at any price to France. But the king was then in ſuch difficulties, it may be ſaid, that he could not ſpare the expence, either of demoliſhing it, or of ſupporting it. How came he to be thrown into theſe difficulties? By an ill grounded and ridiculous prejudice againſt what the chancellor calls the power or authority of parliament; by which he can mean nothing elſe but the parliament's paſſing a bill for annexing Dunkirk to the crown, and providing a ſufficient fund for its ſupport, according to an eſtimate which muſt have been prepared by the miniſters of the crown. If the king had given his aſſent to ſuch a bill, we cannot ſuppoſe that the parliament would have deſired to have the appointment of the governor, or of any one of the officers of the garriſon, nor did the chancellor ſuppoſe any ſuch thing; for notwithſtanding the place being put under what he calls the authority of the parliament, he ſuppoſes that the king would be ſtill as much maſter of it as before. The parliament might indeed, from time to time, have inquired how the money they had granted was diſpoſed of, and upon ſuſpicion of any miſapplication, they might perhaps have appointed commiſſaries to examine and report to them the ſtate of the garriſon and fortifications; but in general they would have left the diſpoſal and application of the money to the king, and he ought at all times to have encouraged ſuch a parliamentary inquiry, as it would have prevented any combination or mutual indulgence among his miniſters, to cheat him and the nation out of any part of the money granted for that ſervice.

I muſt caution my readers to obſerve, that what I have ſaid about putting Dunkirk under the power or authority of parliament, or to demoliſh it, I have taken from d'Eſtrades's account of this affair; for though the chancellor in his account mentions its being conſidered in the debate in council, whether they ſhould diſpoſe of Dunkirk to the Spaniards, the French, or the Dutch, and gives us his reaſons for preferring the French, he takes care not to ſay a word of its having ever been propoſed in council, to put the place under the authority of parliament, or to demoliſh both the harbour and fortifications. This ſilence of his is remarkable, and the reaſon of it certainly was, his perceiving it to be impoſſible to give a good reaſon for rejecting both theſe propoſals, eſpecially that of preſerving it, and applying to parliament for its ſupport, and it was the king's intereſt, as well as the nation's, to have embraced this laſt propoſal.

That it muſt even then have appeared to be the national intereſt to hold that place at any expence, I have already proved; for if it was then become our intereſt to be watchful, and upon our guard againſt any increaſe of the power of

of France, it was certainly our interest to hold a place that made us masters of both sides of the British channel, and furnished us with an opportunity of forming an army upon the frontier of France, whenever our own safety, or the safety of our allies, should make it necessary. This, we find, did not at that time escape the penetration of the court of France; for Lewis the 14th, in a letter to d'Estrades, dated August the 27th, 1662, writes thus:

"However, to come more closely to the point, so as you may make the proper use of what I write to you as to my sentiments, I would have you take notice, in the first place, that of the four elections which the chancellor told you the king his master might make, there is not one but would be more for my advantage than that it [Dunkirk] should remain as it is. I could add the 5th, which was lord Sandwich's proposal, that of demolishing the fortifications, and of destroying or filling up the harbour. For it would be more for my interest, that it should be in the hands of the Spaniards, the Dutch, or demolished, than where it is now, for several reasons needless to be mentioned, because you may easily conceive what they are, &c."

Thus the French king writes, thus the French court judged at that time; and if their reasons for judging so were so easy to be conceived by a Frenchman, it is strange they could not be conceived by an English chancellor, who had been so long dabbling in state affairs. One would really think, that the study of the laws of England deprives a man entirely of judgment in every other kind of affair; for if it was of such dangerous consequence to the French, to have Dunkirk remain in the hands of the English, to have it remain so was certainly of advantage to England.

If then it was the national interest to hold possession of Dunkirk at any expence, I may say in general, that it was the king's interest; but I will go further: I will say, that it was the particular interest of the king, abstracted from the interest of the nation. If he had agreed to an annexation act, the parliament would readily have provided a sufficient fund for supporting and improving the harbour and fortifications, and for maintaining a sufficient garrison; and they would have left the disposal of the money, and the appointment of all the officers, entirely to him, without any enquiry, if an exact account of the money had been regularly laid before them, and no just suspicion given of misconduct or misapplication. Would not his having the command of such a body of regular troops as the garrison must always have consisted of, have added greatly to his power? Would not the disposal of so many lucrative and honourable commissions and employments have added greatly to his influence in parliament as well as at elections? Those who were republicans in their hearts, were certainly sensible of this; and as there were then a great many such in the nation, perhaps some in his majesty's council, I do not at all wonder that no violent opposition was made to the sale. The royalists had then their heads so crammed with the principle of passive obedience, that they would not zealously oppose whatever the king resolved on; and the round-heads were glad to see the king give up what might have added so much to his power and influence: They even rejoiced at Dunkirk's being sold to France, because nothing could tend more towards exciting murmurs, discontents, and disaffection, among the people of this country.

But, says the chancellor, it could not reasonably be believed, but that if Dunkirk was kept, his majesty would be shortly involved in a war with one of the two crowns. The Spanish ambassador had already demanded restitution of it in point of justice, &c. The same argument would have been equally good for our selling Jamaica to the French: The Spaniards had demanded restitution likewise of Jamaica upon the same pretence, and a pretence much better founded in justice. We had taken Jamaica from them in time of peace; but the French took Dunkirk from them in time of open war, and delivered it to us for the assistance we had given them in that war. The justice of either demand I have nothing to do with; but if there was any justice in their demand of Dunkirk, it might infer an obligation upon us to restore it to Spain, but surely it could infer no obligation upon us to sell it to France; and as to the necessity of the king's preserving a neutrality towards both the crowns of France and Spain, in case of a future war between them, of which there was then no appearance, it requires a much stronger proof than the chancellor's *ipse dixit*; for, in my opinion, the necessity was evidently of the other side. But if there had existed any such necessity, how could the king's being in possession of Dunkirk have prevented his observing a neutrality? On the contrary, would it not have made both crowns cautious of doing

any thing that might provoke him to depart from his neutrality?

It will now, I believe, appear that, even from what was known or might have been foreſeen, in the year 1662, every man of common ſagacity in politicks muſt then have judged, that the ſale of Dunkirk to France was a moſt pernicious meaſure, both with reſpect to the intereſt of Europe in general, and the intereſt of this nation in particular; and likewiſe with reſpect to the particular intereſt of the king abſtracted from both the former; yet, nevertheleſs, I believe that the chancellor was a very honeſt man, as I have no evidence to the contrary; for who would be miniſters of ſtate, if error in judgment ſhould be deemed ſuch a criminal negligence as to deſerve capital puniſhment, in civil affairs, as it has been lately deemed in the military. The chancellor, I believe, judged, that though the ſale of Dunkirk to the French was an unpopular meaſure, yet it was a right national meaſure; and I believe ſo, becauſe from this inſtance, as well as many others in his hiſtory, it appears, that tho' he was a good lawyer and an excellent hiſtorian, he was far from being a politician of any great depth or penetration.

Like a true lawyer, he was ſo much governed by precedent, that he thought it inconſiſtent with our conſtitution to deſire the parliament to make and appropriate any particular proviſion for the ſupport of Dunkirk, becauſe he could find no ſuch precedent in our hiſtory; and out of the ſcanty revenue then ſettled upon the crown, it is certain the king was not able to defray that expence. But this was no reaſon for ſelling it to France. For this there could be no reaſon, but the king's being in immediate want of a large ſum of ready money, which cannot be pretended if we believe what the chancellor ſays, for he concludes his account of this tranſaction with telling us, that when the price of Dunkirk was delivered into the tower, as it was all together, the king declared, "That no part of it ſhould be applied to any ordinary occaſion, but be preſerved for ſome preſſing accident, as an inſurrection or the like, which was reaſonably enough apprehended."

But now, ſuppoſing that the king was in immediate want of a large ſum of ready money: If he was ſo, it muſt be allowed that the chancellor, by his miſtaken politicks, was in a great meaſure the occaſion of it, if any credit is to be given to the hiſtory of thoſe times. By our hiſtorians we are told, that in the parliament, or rather convention, which recalled the king, and reſtored in a great meaſure our ancient conſtitution, Mr. Popham, a member who had a conſiderable influence in the houſe of commons, propoſed to the king and the earl of Southampton, then lord high treaſurer, that if he was ſupported by the court party, he would undertake to procure an act for ſettling on the king and his ſucceſſors two millions a year, for the ordinary ſupport of our government in every branch of expence, which project was approved of by both of them; but when the king imparted it to his chancellor, he anſwered, *That the beſt revenue his majeſty could have, was the affection of his ſubjects, and if he would truſt to them, he would never want ſupplies in time of need*; and his lordſhip not only diſapproved of this project himſelf, but alſo prevailed with the earl of Southampton to alter his opinion, and to oppoſe it; ſo that the project was dropped, and the king forced to content himſelf with a ſettlement of 1,200,000l. a year, during his own life only, for defraying the whole of the ordinary annual expence of government, including the civil liſt, the navy, guards, and garriſons, &c. In ſhort, all that publick expence, which before the war we are now engaged in, amounted to above *three millions* annually in time of peace, and after this war is over may probably amount to *four*; nay, which even at that time, by the moſt moderate computation, amounted to 15 or 1600,000l. a year. Conſequently, by this ſcanty ſettlement the king was obliged to run 3 or 400,000l. in debt yearly, or to make a new demand annually upon his parliament, which was the very worſt way of enabling the king to preſerve the affection of his ſubjects, though it was the beſt way of rendering the ſervice of the chancellor important and neceſſary; which leads me to an inquiry into the true nature of our conſtitution; but as my letter is already too long, I ſhall defer this to another opportunity, and am, &c. &c.

Oct. 8, 1759.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the hiſtory of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for the month elapſed, at p. 466, you have made a miſtake, by declaring that the people who contributed their money to the loan of 6,600,00 l. (in conſequence of the reſolution of the honourable the houſe of commons of the third of February laſt) are not to be credited at the exchequer, 115l. for every 100l. advanced.—The government muſt ſtand debtor for 7,590,000l. at 3l. per cent, tho' only 6,600,000l. will have been paid in, explained thus, viz.

The

The resolution says, (see your Magazine for August last, p. 414) the sum of 6,600,000l. with 5l. per cent. additional capital amounting to 330l. making in the whole 6930000

The lottery commencing interest from the fifth of January 1760. 660000

7590000

Now as the act of parliament cannot possibly alter these conditions, so it will puzzle your compiler to make out the excellency of this bargain for the publick. If private men were to borrow money in this stile, they would soon become bankrupts. The publick are only secure under such contracts, because the capital cannot be demanded, I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

London, Oct. 2, 1759. A. B. C

IN answer to your correspondent, I shall observe, that in p. 466, I do not say, that the subscribers are not to be credited at the exchequer for 115l. for every 100l. by them advanced, but only that they are not to have 115l. repaid them by the publick for every 100l. advanced. At the exchequer they are to be credited for 115l. in order to intitle them to receive an annuity of 3l. 9s. for every 100l. advanced; but when they come to be paid off, they are to receive from the publick but 100l. for every 100l. advanced; for if that whole fund of annuities is to cease and be redeemed, upon the payment of 6,600,000l. according to the express words of the act, which I have there faithfully recited, surely the proprietors of that fund cannot pretend to demand, much less to divide among themselves 7,590,000l. in proportion to their respective shares, which they might do, if they were to be repaid 115l. for every 100l. they had advanced,

I am, SIR, Yours,

The COMPILER.

P. S. This, I hope, will be a sufficient answer to another letter upon the same subject, dated Amsterdam Coffee-House, October 17, 1759.

ALTHO' we have already given a plan of the island of Goree * upon the coast of Africa, yet as that plan was taken from a French author, being the best then extant, and contained a plan of the fortifications as they were designed to be, not as they really were, we have thought it necessary to give our readers a plan of the island, and of its fortifications as they were last year when conquered by our countrymen, under the command of the Hon. Augustus Keppel, commodore of the squadron sent upon that expedition; and shall add a short account of that important conquest, from a book lately published, intitled, *A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, in* 1758, &c, which is in substance as follows:

"On December 24, 1758, in the morning, we reached Cape Blanco, bearing east of us about five or six leagues. There we had 20 fathoms water, and a red coarse sand: And steering from thence to avoid falling upon Blanco banks, a S. W. course, we had in the distance of 56 miles, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, and thirty fathoms; sometimes browniſh sand with shells. From hence bearing up to the eastward of the south, we found no ground with 40 fathoms; twelve hours afterwards we sounded with 50 fathoms, no ground; and in three hours after that, threw out a line of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and had then no soundings. From hence we had nothing in our course to take us up, but cape Verde, with which we fell in on the twenty-seventh in the morning, bearing S. S. E. six or seven leagues. And soon after (I think about ten o'clock) we first observed with our glasses the island, or rather the fort and flag staff on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, towering above the low islands about cape Emanuel. About which time the commodore sent a frigate under French colours a-head of the squadron, with orders, as soon as she came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign at the mizen peek, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them; but no notice was taken of it. We were afterwards informed, the French for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of our being in reality a fleet from France; but finding in the end, that when all the squadrons hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the fort, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, as we past the island, we haul'd down the French and put abroad the English ensign. At three we anchored in the road of Goree, the island bearing S. W. *b* S. about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the Saltash being ordered with the transports to bear down to a bay, betwixt point Goree and point Barnabas, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call them."

"On the morning of the 28th, at four o'clock, all our flat bottomed boats were sent

* *See p.* 96.


Bomb
Pr. Edward
Nassau
Dunkirk
Parade
Goree Bay
Bomb
Forteguus
Fort
Francois
RR
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
N
O
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14

ſent on board the tranſports, for diſembarking the land troops; which was finiſhed, and all of them (to the number of 600 men) in their reſpective boats, before nine in the morning; during which time the ſhips of war finiſhed, alſo, their preparations.—About eight o'clock the ſignal was made to weigh anchor,—immediately after which another ſignal was made for all captains,—and long before captain Knight could return from the commodore, long before the Naſſau ſhewed any readineſs to get under ſail, conſiderably before the prince Edward bore down to the enemy, and while yet the Torbay had half a cable out, the Fougueux's anchor was apeek, impatiently wiſhing for orders."

"It was thought moſt prudent to attack the iſland on the weſt ſide, not becauſe it was the weakeſt ſide, but a reaſon more cogent to ſo formidable a ſquadron, was, its being the lee ſide; that ſhould, in that caſe, their cables be cut away by a chain ſhot, or any other accident, the ſhip or ſhips without any danger might put out to ſea, and beating to windward renew the action: Whereas, ſhould they have anchored on the eaſt ſide, and to windward, by an accident of the above nature, the ſhip muſt immediately have been drove a-ſhore; the conſequence of which, to one ſhip only, might have proved terrible to all the ſquadron. The next reſolution was ſettling the manner of going down.—And by the form of the iſland it will appear, the more eaſily to hit it with ſhells, in reſpect to its ſmall breadth and length, from ſo uncertain a bed as a ketch on the water, that no places more eligible can be imagined, than the ſtations appointed for the bombs, by the commodore: And as it was neceſſary one of the bombs ſhould go down firſt, the Prince Edward was ordered to cover her from the fire of the enemy, and to anchor a breaſt of a ſmall lunette battery *en barbet*, a little below the citadel on the north.

The eldeſt captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Naſſau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreaſt of St. Peter's battery of five guns. The Dunkirk followed in the order, and was to bring up abreaſt of a battery, a little to the north of the former; which battery was as yet unfiniſhed, and not an embrazure at that time opened. To him followed the commodore in the Torbay, taking for his part the weſt point battery of five guns, with the weſtern corner of St. Francis's fort of four guns of a ſmaller ſize. Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the ſecond ſtation on the left, bringing up the rear, (having directions at the ſame time to cover the other bomb on his ſtarboard quarter) had allotted to his ſhare the mortar battery of eight guns; ſo called, from two large mortars which are covered by that battery.—The moment the firſt ſhip had dropped her anchor from her ſtern, ſhe was to hoiſt a pendant at her mizen peek, to acquaint the next ſhip that ſhe had brought up: Thus the ſecond was to acquaint the third, when ſhe brought up; and ſo of the reſt: And laſtly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun, until each had his ſhip a-breaſt of his ſtation, and moored both a-head and a-ſtern. With theſe directions and orders, the commodore bade his captains farewel. And while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's laſt order was, to get on board their ſhips as faſt as poſſible, and lead on.

It was about nine o'clock, when the Prince Edward, with the Fire Drake bomb, bore down towards the iſland; and in ten minutes after began the action, by throwing a ſhell from the bomb. In a moment, the enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their ſecond ſhot, were fortunate enough to carry away the Prince Edward's enſign ſtaff, and ſet fire to an arms-cheſt cloſe by it, which blowing up, killed one of the marines. Encouraged by ſo ſucceſsful an onſet, and finding the ſhip did not return their fire, they levelled ſome of their pieces ſo well, that captain Forteſcue, Mr. Elliot of the marines, his maſter, with two midſhipmen, had nigh hand all of them ſuffered with one ſhot, which went thro' the midſt of them as they ſtood together, impatiently looking out for their ſecond.—Another ſhot coming thro' the aftermoſt port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the oppoſite port, happily did not hurt a limb.—One in particular was more mercileſs; ſtriking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruiſing it in its paſſage, till meeting with the unfortunate lieutenant Weſt, it tore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the oppoſite ſide of the ſhip, bruiſed him from the hip to the ſhoulder, in a manner ſo ſhocking, that it had been happy had it deprived him of life at once!——Another, on account of the heroiſm of a private ſailor, deſerves notice: being in the fore-top, and having one of his legs carried away by a ſhot, with the heart of

a lion, let himself down from thence hand under hand by a rope, saying at the same time, *He should not have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his duty: But that it gave him pain to think, he should die without having killed an enemy.*—But I will not multiply.—Few, I may venture to affirm none, in the squadron saw her in the midst of this shower of deadly warmth, and in a condition so unequaled, without sending up their most fervent wishes on the occasion.

The commodore, in the mean time, was not an idle, nor a useless spectator. He saw the Nassau tedious getting undor sail: But, as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as captain Sayer, imagining something foul about the cable, or the like, might be the cause, and expecting every moment would put all to rights, he turned his thoughts to other methods which might possibly be of service. Observing that the Fire Drake over-charged her mortars, (all her shells falling vastly beyond the island to the south) and which they themselves could not discern, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, with this message, *That as they saw the error of the other in over-charging the mortar, they would avoid that extreme: And that as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Fire Drake, he desired they would, at the distance they then were, begin their fire; and endeavour as much as possible, to draw part of the enemy's attention from our suffering friends.* The orders were immediately obeyed; bearing close under the Fougueux's stern, and getting upon her larboard quarter, began her fire: Some of which, I think, fell with success, tho' I cannot absolutely ascertain it.—There were shells on which I kept my eye for a great way, and immediately in the same direction I saw execution done; but I shall not absolutely ascribe to her that which others gave to the Fire Drake.

Mean time the commodore, impatient, seeing the Nassau did not, or could not bear away to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason why she was detained in bearing down into her station.—Captain Sayer observing the boat approach him, ran to his gallery, and hailing the officer, asked him if his orders were, he should bear away?—The messenger answered, the commodore wondered he did not.—On which it is said, how far true I know not, that captain Sayer answered, he had expected a signal, or further orders to that purpose. I believe, that most of the captains understood the commodore's orders.—I am not acquainted with the gentleman, but those that are, say, in commands he is always calm and distinct. And without hurting captain Sayer, or diminishing in the least from his courage, which is unblameable, one may venture to say, that in his hurry he had perhaps not been so attentive as he ought. There are those who may be ill-natured enough to say, that in time of action, mistakes are far from being well suited—but those who live at home may talk of dangers with coolness, having never seen any: While at the same time, it is a wonder the very bravest of heroes, on such occasions, are half so distinct as they are. But however these things are, this officer was still more unfortunate: For after his anchor was up, his ship was so long in wearing, that betwixt the enemy's first fire, and the Nassau's taking their attention from the Prince Edward, it was little short of thirty minutes—But when she came, the satisfaction was ample; and the first losses were sufficiently recompenced".

"The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull; greatly hindering both the commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting down so early as they wished: Besides which, a signal was at this time put abroad for the captain of the Furnace bomb; who, to come under the Torbay's stern, run athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, greatly to our mortification, as it proved not a little hindrance to us in our progress, when by the lulling of the winds we could least spare it. Captain Knight stormed a little on the occasion, and could not help abruptly hailing the bomb to know for what reason he ran in his way, when he must see him getting into his station.—But what could be done, but to be patient; he could not run down a friend; and indeed our assistance was but little needed when we came, farther than the sight of a ship hard upon them, whose warm force they very well knew (being once their own property,) and ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender; for the fury of the Torbay alone seemed sufficient to have razed the very foundations of the island itself. Nor is it to be wondered at, considering the advantage of her situation—the commodore having brought up with so much alacrity and judgment, abreast of the angles of both the west point battery and St. Francis fort, that when he was moored, the enemy could not bring a gun from thence

thence to bear upon him. Five guns only could have touched him with advantage from the whole iſland, i. e. two from St. Peter's, and the three guns from the ſmall lunette on the hill, as you go up to St. Michael's; both which had been, and ſtill were ſo well warmed by the other A ſhips, that being by that time deſerted, ſhe had her battery to attack with hardly any oppoſition.——Tho indeed, had they had it in their powers, the fire from the Torbay was ſo terrible, ſo near, and ſo well aimed, that none but madmen could have ſtood it.—The ſhip was B in one continued blaze of fire; and that part of the iſland itſelf upon which ſhe lay, was darkened by a cloud of ſmoak, ſand, and earth, to a degree wonderful!

I could have wiſhed the winds, for one reaſon, tho' a ſelfiſh one, would have permitted the ſhip I was in to have got C down two or three minutes ſooner—but being unmoleſted with ſmoak, noiſe, and confuſion, I was made amends on another account, as it happened. Many hundreds of negroes lined the oppoſite ſhore, to ſee the engagement and inſpire the diſputants; ſhips bearing down under top- D ſails only, againſt ſtone walls; receiving the fire of the enemy with an undaunted reſolution, even to holding them unworthy a return; and following a behaviour of this kind, with that fierceneſs natural to enraged Britiſh ſailors, was a ſcene too awful, too grand for deſcription!

We are told that the French, the better to encourage their ſlaves, and to draw in the free negroes to a more chearful aſſiſtance, had painted the Engliſh in colours the moſt ſhocking; inſomuch that thoſe very people, terrified to fall into our hands, pricked up the ſoldiers with lances, re- F proaching them with the names of cowards and poltrons, when they themſelves were the firſt who fled from their quarters—ſeveral of whom, carrying tidings to the governor in St. Michael's fort, that it was impoſſible to keep the ſoldiers longer againſt a fire not to be withſtood, were G ſent back with this meſſage, *Every man to his quarters on pain of death.* It is added too; that ſoon after, ſome officers bringing the governor the like accounts, while they argued with M. St. Jean on the matter, another account was brought him that three boats had already landed, or H were landing forces on the iſland. How far credit could be given to a ſtory of this kind, is not mine to ſay—their own ſmoak was the only thing could hinder ſuch an operation from being ſeen; that had not for ſome time before this been very conſiderable; no ſhips boat had been ſent from the fleet, not even from one ſhip to another; and how they could ſeek to ſcreen themſelves under a pretence of this ſort, was not only weak but ridiculous: Nevertheleſs, it ſeems the governor was then prevailed upon to ſtrike his flag, which came down in a very ſlovenly manner, as captain Knight in the Fougueux was about to drop his anchor: And happy for both they did ſo, as the commodore was that inſtant ordering a ſignal for the Furnace bomb to come cloſe under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape ſhot of pound balls amongſt the enemy; as alſo, the ſignal for the military in the boats to proceed to execution.

Mr. Keppel in the midſt of noiſe and ſmoak, did not very early perceive the ſilence of the enemy; and at laſt, only C ſuſpected they had ſtruck from the ſilence of the reſt of the ſquadron around him; for by the time he could ſlacken his fire, ſo as to look around him, not a Frenchman was to be ſeen but thoſe who were running or rather flying, to the cover of the caſtle on the hill. Upon which he immediately ſent a lieutenant, attended by his ſecretary, to wait upon the governor on the iſland; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean on the beach, who aſked them, *On what terms the honourable Mr. Keppel propoſed he ſhould ſurrender?*——They were ſurprized at the E queſtion, and aſked him again, *If his flag was not already ſtruck?*——He anſwered, *No: He meant it no other than as a ſignal for a parley.*——He being told upon that, that the commodore would hear of no terms but his own, anſwered, *If that was the caſe, he was ſufficiently prepared, and knew how to defend himſelf.*——To which the others replied, *That the commodore had brought up in a ſituation that no gun could harm him, and minded little if they ſhould ſtand out for a month:* And putting off the boat, left him this ſignal; *That the moment the commodore ſhould fire one gun over the iſland, they might begin again when they pleaſed.*

In the mean time Mr. Keppel, little ſuſpecting ſuch a procedure, had made a ſignal for all lieutenants. I had myſelf (ſuppoſing the hurry and confuſion of the ſhips duty was over) come from the gallery to the deck; and was, more attentively than before, viewing their batteries, wondering at the ſame time how, with all the guns I could diſcern, they could keep a fire ſo warm as they did, when through ſome of the embraſures or openings of

the town, I perceived a ſmall regimental flag fly about in great haſte, towards different quarters; a drum at that inſtant too being heard to beat to arms——and obſerving at the ſame time, that as the fly of the flag on the citadel was kept hanging over the wall, it was poſſible the affair was not yet over, captain Knight approved the thought; but had hardly conſulted with his maſter, if it was not poſſible to bring his ſhip to have a fairer ſide to the enemy, if it ſhould ſo happen, when on a ſudden the commodore ſent off the lieutenants to their reſpective ſhips, who came in obedience to the ſignal; and agreeable to that left with the enemy, he fired one gun over the iſland, and immediately after gave them a whole broadſide—the other ſhips firing guns, more or leſs, according as they had them in readineſs; for before the reſt of the ſquadron could get their guns reprimed, M. St. Jean finding it impoſſible to keep his ſoldiers to their quarters, was obliged to drop the regimental colours over the walls, as a ſignal of ſurrendry—And about noon or a little after, the commodore ſent a party of his marines on ſhore, who took poſſeſſion of the iſland; the governor ſurrendering himſelf and garriſon priſoners at diſcretion: And marching up to fort St. Michael hoiſted the Britiſh colours, ending the ceremony with three huzzas from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag ſtaff.

Explanation of the Plan *of the* Iſland *of* GOREE.

A. The negroe village.
B. The company's gardens, &c.
C. The ſlavery.
D. The negroe's fountain.
E. The company's fountain.
F. The governor's fountain.
G. The hoſpital.
H. The chapel.
I. The officers houſes unfiniſhed.
K. Huts for labourers.
L. The barracks for carpenters.
M. The apartment for bombardiers.
N. Offices, ſtore-houſes, and barracks for ſoldiers.
O. The pharmacy and engineers laboratory.
P. The armourer's apartment and forge.
Q. The governor's apartment and garden, &c.
R. A ciſtern. R. R. A ciſtern unfiniſhed.
S. A powder magazine.
T. Shades for water caſks.
W. The landing beach, and entry into the parade.
V. The court of the fort of St. Francis.
X. The ſhambles.
Y. The burying place.
Z. Ditto for the negroes.
&. A rain water ciſtern.

Explanation *of the* BATTERIES.

A	1. The grand battery	9 guns.
	2. The ſalute battery (ſmall)	10 guns.
	3. St. Philip's battery	5 guns,
	4. St. Peter's battery	5 guns.
B	5. Citadel of St. Michael, en barbet	6 guns.
	6. North point battery	9 guns, 1 ſplit.
	7 Mortar battery	8 guns.
	8. Weſt point battery	5 guns.
	9. A battery unfiniſhed	3 guns.
	10 Negroe batteries	10 guns.
C	11. Four half moon batteries en barbet on the hill.	13 guns.
	12. Two flanking batteries for the bay	4 guns.
	13. Three paſſage batteries	7 guns.
	14. Three braſs one iron mortars	4 mortars, 1 damaged.
D	15. On St. Francis fort	12 guns, 1 ſplit
	Total	110 pieces.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

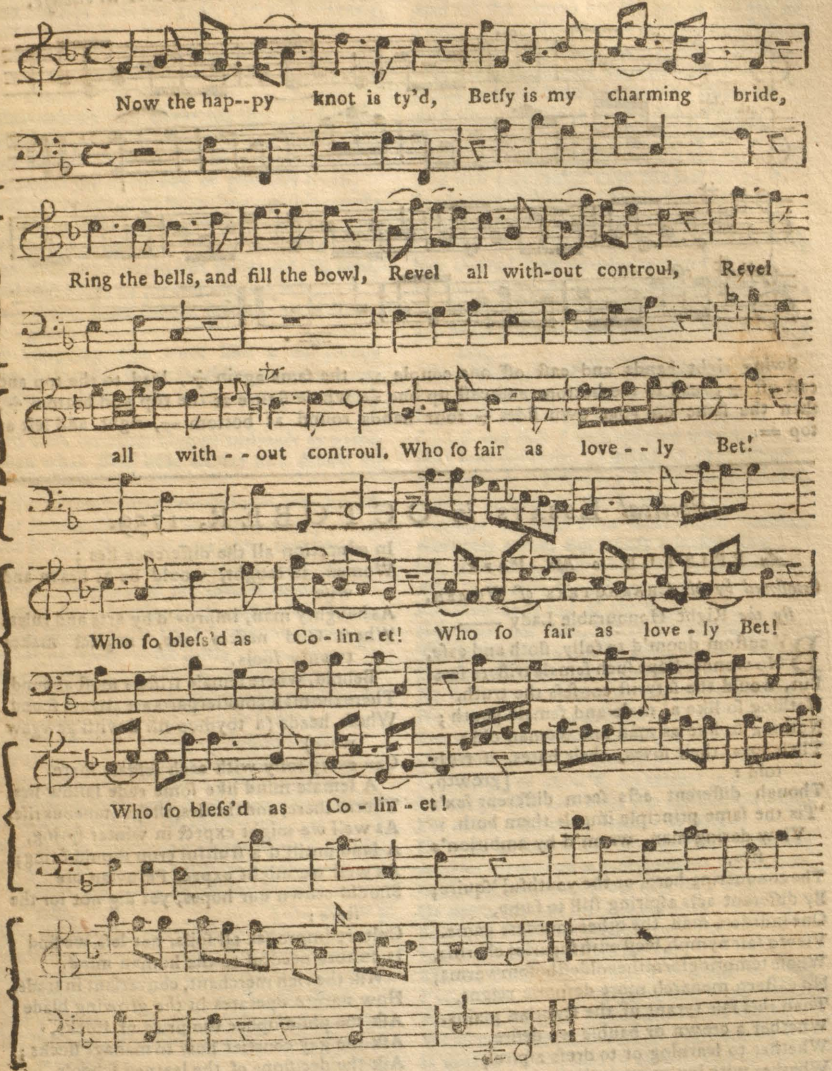
E THE following ſimple remedy for the ſcarlet fever, with an ulcerous ſore throat, generally prevents perſons from catching it; and is alſo of great ſervice in curing it. I hope, therefore, that you will publiſh it, for the publick good; as it may ſave the lives of many perſons; for the diſtemper is rife in many villages in Wiltſhire F and the neighbouring counties. In doing this, you will oblige,

your conſtant reader, J. J.

Take a pint of water, two large ſpoonfuls of brandy, a little ſugar, and ten or twelve drops of the ſpirit of ſea ſalt, ſo as to make it grateful. Let this quantity be G drank every day by a man or woman, and let children drink of it as freely as poſſible, and be uſed for their conſtant drink. If they are ſo poor as not to be able to afford the brandy, then leave that and the ſugar out. They muſt alſo abſtain from all milk, leſt it ſhould curdle on the ſtomach. Let them alſo waſh their mouths well with it ſeveral H times in a day, taking care to ſpit it out again. This will prevent their catching it; but when they have this diſorder, they muſt take a much greater quantity of it every day, and gargle their mouths and throats very often with it. — A little rhubarb will alſo be needful, when the diſorder is gone off, to purge two or three times.

COLINET

Sung by Mr. LOWE *and Mrs.* LAMPE.



2.

Now adieu to maiden arts,
Angling for unguarded hearts;
Welcome Hymen's laſting joys,
Liſping wanton girls and boys,
Girls as fair as lovely Bet,
Boys as ſweet as Colinet.

3.

Tho' ripe ſheaves of yellow corn,
Now my plenteous barn adorn;
Tho' I've deck'd my myrtle bow'rs
With the faireſt, ſweeteſt flow'rs,
Riper, fairer, ſweeter yet,
Are the charms of lovely Bet.

4.
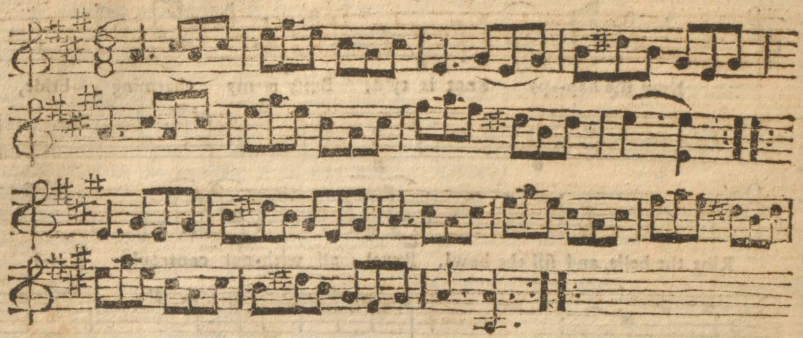
Tho' on Sundays I was ſeen
Dreſs'd like any May-day queen,
Tho' ſix ſweethearts daily ſtrove
To deſerve thy Betty's love,
Them I quit without regret,
All my joy's in Colinet.

5.

Strike up then the ruſtick lay,
Crown with ſports our bridal day;
May each lad a miſtreſs find,
Like my Betſy, fair and kind,
And each laſs a huſband get,
Fond and true as Colinet.

Ring the bells and fill the bowl,
Revel all without controul,
May the ſun ne'er riſe or ſet,
But with joy to happy Bet,
And her faithful Colinet.

OLD NICK's *Lumber-Room, or the* PAWNBROKER's *Warehouse.*



Swing right hands and caft off one couple ∴, the ſame again ∴, lead to the top and caſt off ∴, lead to the bottom and caſt up one ⁝ whole figure at the top and bottom ∴, then the ſame on your own ſides ∴ four hands round at bottom ⁝, right and left at top ⁝.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* OCTOBER, 1759.

An EPISTLE *to Mr.* POPE.

Occaſioned by his CHARACTERS *of* WOMEN.

By the Right Honourable Lady ——.

BY cuſtom doom'd to folly, ſloth and eaſe,
No wonder Pope ſuch female trifiers ſees:
But, would the ſatyriſt confeſs the truth,
Nothing ſo like as male and female youth;
Nothing ſo like as man and woman old;
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly told:
Though different acts ſeem different ſex's growth,
'Tis the ſame principle impels them both.
View daring man, warm'd by ambition's fire,
The conquering hero, or the youthful 'ſquire;
By different acts aſpiring ſtill to fame,
One murders man, the other murders game.
View a fair nymph, bleſt with ſuperior charms,
Whoſe tempting form the coldeſt boſom warms;
No eaſtern monarch more deſpotic reigns,
Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.
Whether a crown or bauble we deſire,
Whether to learning or to dreſs aſpire;
Whether with joy we wait the trumpet's call,
Or wiſh to ſhine the faireſt at a ball;
In either ſex the appetite's the ſame,
The objects differ, power is ſtill the aim.
Women muſt in a narrow orbit move;
But power alike both men and women love;
And ſhe, whoſe radiant eyes rove unconfin'd,
Acts by the darling paſſion of mankind.
What makes the difference then, you may enquire,
Between the hero and the rural 'ſquire;
Between the maid bred up with courtly care,
And her who earns by toil her daily fare?
Their power is ſtinted, but not ſo their will,
Ambitious thoughts the humbleſt cottage fill;
Far as they can they puſh their little fame:
The means may differ, but the end's the ſame,
In education all the difference lies;
Women, if taught, would be as brave and wiſe
As haughty man, improv'd by arts and rules:
Where God makes one, neglect makes twenty fools.
Behold, where female trifiers moſt abound,
There the male counterparts are always found,
Whoſe heads (a toyſhop fill'd with gewgaw ware)
Can every folly with each female ſhare.
A female mind like ſome rude fallow lies,
Thorns there, and thiſtles, all ſpontaneous riſe.
As well we might expect in winter ſpring,
A land untill'd a fruitful crop ſhould bring;
As well we might expect Peruvian ore
Should crown our hopes, yet dig not for the ſtore:
Culture improves all ſoils, nor leſs we find
Is culture needful to the human mind.
Aſk the rich merchant, converſant in trade,
How nature operates in the growing blade;
Aſk the philoſopher the price of ſtocks,
Aſk the gay courtier how to manage flocks;
Aſk the deciſions of the learned ſchools,
From Ariſtotle, down to Newton's rules,
Of the rough ſoldier, bred to boiſterous war,
Or one more rough, an honeſt Engliſh tar;
They'll all reply, unpractis'd in ſuch laws,
Th' effects they know, unconſcious of the cauſe.
The ſailor may, perhaps, have equal parts
With him bred up in ſciences or arts;
And he who at the helm or ſtern is ſeen,
Philoſopher or hero might have been.
The whole in application is compriz'd;
Reaſon's not reaſon, if not exercis'd:
Uſe, not poſſeſſion, real good affords;
No miſer's rich who dares not touch his hoards.
Can women, left to weaker women's care,
Miſled by cuſtom, folly's fruitful heir,

Told that their charms a monarch may enslave,
And beauty, like the gods, can kill or save;
And taught the wily and mysterious arts,
By ambush'd dress, to catch unwary hearts;
If wealthy born, taught to lisp French and dance,
Their morals left, Lucretius like, to chance;
Strangers to reason and reflection made,
Left to their passions and by them betray'd;
Untaught the noble end of glorious truth,
Bred to deceive, e'en from their earliest youth;
Unus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whose mind, a savage waste, all desert lies;
Can these with ought but trifles fill the void,
Still idly busy, to no end employ'd?
Can these, from such a school, with virtue glow, [foe?
Or tempting vice treat like a dangerous
Can these resist, when soothing pleasure woos,
Preserve their virtue when their fame they lose?
Can these on other themes converse or write,
Than what they hear all day and dream all night?
Not so the Roman female fame was spread,
Not so was Clelia, or Lucretia, bred;
Not so such Heroines true glory sought;
Not so was Portia, or Cornelia, taught:
Portia, the glory of the female race;
Portia, more lovely in her mind than face;
Early inform'd, by truth's unerring beam,
What to reject, what justly to esteem;
Taught by philosophy all moral good,
How to repel in youth th' impetuous blood,
How every darling passion to subdue,
And fame thro' virtue's avenues pursue;
Of Cato born, to noble Brutus join'd,
Supreme in beauty, with a Roman mind.
No more such gen'rous sentiments we trace
In the gay females of the British race;
Nor would the fondest father form a pray'r,
To give the mother's virtues to his heir.
Would you, who know the secrets of the soul, [the whole;
The hidden springs which move and guide
Would you, who can instruct as well as please,
Bestow some moments of your darling ease,
Our sex to rescue from this Gothic state,
Just passions raise, our minds a-new create,
In Britains isle then would new Portias bloom, [Rome.
New Clelias vye in fame with Greece and

The PASSION *of* BYBLIS. *Continued from p.* 490.

PALE Byblis turn'd when her repulse she knew,
And icy horror struck her bosom through,
Yet with her mind return'd her am'rous care;
And scarce her tongue gave these her plaints in air.
"'Tis just; and well I have deserv'd the blame,
So rash to make discov'ry of my flame.
Why did I hasty, what to hide were fit,
To writing, not to be recall'd, commit?
I should before-hand made essay to find,
By dub ous speeches, how he stood inclin'd.
I should have mark'd, lest he might not pursue,
By part of sail, what wind it was that blew;
Thus safely run: But I to sea confide,
And fill my canvas ere the winds are try'd:
I therefore on destructive rocks am toss'd,
And in the surges, without succour, lost.
What tho' by omens manifest and sure
I was forbid—indulge this love impure;
And that the tablet falling did portend
My rash attempt unluckily would end?
Was I to change that day, or change my mind?
The first was rather than the last design'd.
Jove plainly this by certain signs exprest,
But I by fatal madness was possest.
I should have present spoke, my passion told,
Nor trusted it to writing to unfold:
He then my looks had seen, my flowing eyes,
And I said more than letters can comprize.
My arms I might have thrown, tho' he were coy,
About the neck of the retreating boy,
His feet embrac'd, and strenuously there
Implor'd his love a lover's life to spare,
And if my suit I had rejected found,
Had languid sunk, as dying on the ground.
All methods I'd have try'd; if some had fail'd,
United all had o'er his heart prevail'd.
Perhaps my page some error might commit,
Abruptly came, nor chose a season fit;
Or, as he should, the hour of leisure sought,
And so I suffer for my servant's fault.
For Caunus is not of the tyger race,
Nor flint, nor steel, has in his bosom place;
The youth bears not an adamantine heart;
No lioness supply'd his nurse's part.
He shall be conquer'd: I'll proceed again;
No toil shall tire while life shall still remain.
For either, if what actually is done
Could be recall'd, I should not have begun;
Or, since I'm enter'd, no retreat in view,
I must persist, and fight the combat through:
For were I now my wishes to resign,
He'd ne'er forget this bold attempt of mine;
And for my change would think me light as air,
Or that I meant to draw him in a snare.
Or deem me not by mighty love subdu'd,
But by a flame libidinous and lewd.
In fine, it is impossible for me
Myself, from doing what I've done, to free.
I've wrote, I've su'd, perverted is my will,
And tho' no guilt I add, am guilty still.
What now remains, and to consummate all,
Is great in wish, and in offence but small."
She said: Discordant thoughts her mind divide; [try'd.
She wills to try, tho' vex'd that e'er she
And now no mean observ'd, or caution us'd,
She teas'd her brother, still to be refus'd.
He fled his country and her ceaseless crime,
And fix'd new mansions in a foreign clime.
Then, fame reports, the sad abandon'd fair
Resign'd herself intirely to despair:
Her robe she rent, and as her fury rose,
Assail'd her bosom with repeated blows.
Now openly she raves, and dares proclaim
The wild pursuit of her incestuous flame.
It's object gone, her hated home she flies,
And to trace out the dear deserter tries.
As Thracian dames, each third revolving year,
O Bacchus, in thy madding rites appear;

So

So Byblis by Bubaſian maids was ſeen
Howling diſtracted o'er their ſpacious green.
The frantic virgin then thro' Caria runs,
Where dwell the Lelegæ, brave Grecia's ſons:
Thro' Lycia next, o'er Cragus' height ſhe goes,
Now Lym'ra paſſes, and where Xanthus flows:
Now leaves Chimæra, that affrights the vale,
With lion's aſpect, fire and dragon's tail.
The woods now left, no farther ſtrength ſhe found,
Fatigu'd ſhe fell, her treſſes ſpread the ground;
Speechleſs and prone upon her panting breaſt
With quiv'ring lips the new-fall'n leaves ſhe preſs'd.
To her the kind Lelegian nymphs reſort,
And in their arms the wretched fair ſupport,
Endeavour by their counſel to controul,
And calm the raging tempeſt of her ſoul:
She, deaf to all, vouchſafes them no replies,
But ſenſeleſs plucks the herbage where ſhe lies.
Her downcaſt eyes, in ſilent ſorrow drown'd,
Rain copious floods upon the verdant ground,
Which pitying Naiads with a ſtore ſupply,
(What could they more?) a ſpring that's never dry.
From the cut bark as pitchy liquor flows,
Or the bitumen, teeming earth beſtows;
Or rigid ice at ſol's approaching ray,
And zephyr gently breathing melts away;
Phæbeian Byblis, thus conſum'd by tears,
A fount becomes, which ſtill her title bears,
And in thoſe vallies glides beneath the ſhade,
Which oaks have ſacred to her ſorrow made.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

FRIDAY, September 28.

GEORGE Errington, and Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs. were ſworn in, at Guildhall, ſheriffs of London and Middleſex.

SATURDAY, 29.

Sir Thomas Chitty, knight and alderman, was elected, at Guildhall, lord mayor of the city of London, for the year enſuing.

John Cartwright, Eſq; was choſen alderman of Cripplegate ward, in the room of the late alderman Blachford.

SUNDAY, 30.

A fleet of merchant ſhips arrived from the Baltick.

MONDAY, October 1.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the recruits in the Savoy mutinied: A guard was ſent for to quell them, who at firſt were ordered to fire only with powder; the recruits returned the compliment by throwing brickbats, which knocked ſeveral of the ſoldiers down: They were then ordered to fire with ball, which wounded ſeveral of the recruits, and put a ſtop to the fray. But unhappily one Jones, belonging to the third regiment of foot guards, getting upon the leads of the priſon to ſee the affair, and looking down, was by the centinel taken for one of the priſoners, and he immediately ſhot at him, and the ball went through his head, and killed him on the ſpot. Nine of the men were dangerouſly wounded, and 18 more of them were put in irons.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The four malefactors were carried in two carts from Newgate, and executed on the new moving gallows at Tyburn. Norman (who had on a ſuit of mourning) and Lamb the ſoldier, for murder, went in the firſt cart, and in the next were Race and Innes. Norman was a midſhipman, and born of wealthy and creditable parents in Ireland. Innes was a farrier by trade. They were both young men, and died very penitent. Race was 54 years old, born in Suſſex, and had been a horſeſtealer and ſmuggler many years. He was formerly an evidence againſt John Dymar and others, for breaking open the king's warehouſe at Pool, in Dorſetſhire, and ſtealing a large quantity of tea, which had ſome time before been ſeized from a gang of ſmugglers, in October 1747. He was alſo evidence againſt Richard Mills the elder, Richard Mills the younger, Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, William Jackſon, William Carter, and Henry Sheerman, who were hanged the 19th of January, 1749, at Chicheſter, for the barbarous murder of William Galley, a tideſman, in the port of Southampton, and Daniel Chater, a ſhoemaker, at Fordingbridge, Hants *. Mr. ſheriff Vaillant attended the execution, which being ended, the body of the ſoldier was carried to the ſurgeon's theatre to be anatomized, and the others delivered to their friends. The gallows, after the bodies were cut down, was carried off in a cart. (See p. 502.)

THURSDAY, 4.

Both houſes of parliament met purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, both houſes were further prorogued to the 13th of November next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs: The commiſſioners were his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord keeper, and lord Anſon.

FRIDAY,

* *See our Vol. for 1749, p. 42, 43.*

FRIDAY, 5.

A Letter from on board the Achilles Man of War, off Breſt.

"The 28th of laſt month, commodore Hervey (our ſhip belongs to his ſquadron) ordered all the barges to come on board his ſhip in the afternoon. At night he went in the Monmouth's barge, with four other barges, I was in our's, and having rowed till near one in the morning, we got into a bay, cloſe to the French fleet, in order to attack a little yatcht belonging to the French admiral. As ſoon as commodore Hervey, who led us, got ſight of the fort under which the veſſel lay, the yatcht hailed the Monmouth's boat, and fired; we immediately all fired our ſmall arms, and pulled on board as faſt as poſſible. The commodore himſelf and his people were firſt on board, and carried her through all their fire. We boarded next, to follow their brave example. We found them with ſwords and piſtols in hand; the French running under the deck, begging their lives. Our people cut her cable, and our boats brought her out in the midſt of inceſſant firing from the ſhore. We found ourſelves in great danger, nevertheleſs we towed and halloed all the way. In the morning we were met by the reſt of the ſhips boats. We got to our ſhips, not a little tired, nor a little pleaſed at a conqueſt that might have been more dearly bought; but nothing could have been done here ſo mortifying to the French. All the wounded priſoners were ſent in a flag of truce. The commodore, who received no hurt, a ſhot only paſſing through his coat, has generouſly given up all his ſhare of the prize and head-money to the people who went in the barges with him; and we believe that all the captains of his ſquadron will follow ſo worthy an example." (See p. 395.)

MONDAY, 8.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth.

"On Friday afternoon arrived at St. Helens, his majeſty's ſhips St. George of 90 guns, Cambridge of 80, Norfolk of 74, Panther of 64; and under their convoy above 200 ſail of merchant ſhips from the Weſt-Indies."

TUESDAY, 9.

Arrived at Spithead, the Centaur French man of war, one of the Toulon ſquadron, that was lately taken by admiral Boſcawen, and ſent into Gibraltar. (See p. 502.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Kenſington. This day Huſſian Bey, lately arrived ambaſſador from Tripoly, had his firſt audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of preſenting his ſon to his majeſty at the ſame time: To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies.

[He preſented his majeſty with ſix fine barbary horſes; one of them had a fine ſaddle, ornamented with gold and diamonds, with gold bit and ſtirrups. His majeſty came out of the palace, and reviewed them all in the court before it.]

FRIDAY, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth.

"Laſt Tueſday the ſtore-veſſel came in from her moorings at the Edyſtone, with all the workmen on board, the lighthouſe being intirely completed; and it appears very providential, that in the execution of this dangerous and difficult undertaking, no perſon has loſt life or limb, nor has any accident happened materially to retard the works, and though raiſed at private expence, no coſt has been ſpared to render it durable and complete."

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court to change the mourning on Sunday the 21ſt inſtant, for her late highneſs the princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline, and at the ſame time to go into mourning for the late king of Spain, viz. The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white ſhoes, fans and tippets, white necklaces and ear-rings: Undreſs; white or grey luſtrings, tabbies or damaſks. The men to continue in black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles: Undreſs; grey frocks. N. B. All mourning to be left off on Monday the 22d inſtant, for that day, it being his majeſty's coronation day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office.

"Captain Latham, late of his majeſty's ſhip the Tiger, arrived at Portſmouth, on the 9th inſtant, in the Eaſt-India company's ſhip the admiral Watſon, with letters from vice admiral Pocock, giving the following account of the proceedings of his majeſty's forces by ſea and land, in the Eaſt Indies, from the 24th of March 1758, to 19th of April 1759.

Vice admiral Pocock, being joined by commodore Stevens in Madraſs road on the 24th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the ſquadron in the beſt condition poſſible for the ſea, and ſailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Cumberland, Newcaſtle, Saliſbury, Queenborough, and Protector ſtore ſhip, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French ſquadron, which, by his intelligence, he had reaſon to expect.

The 29th in the morning he ſaw ſeven ſhips in fort St. David's road getting under ſail, and two cruiſing in the Offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chaſe: The ſeven ſhips ſtood off ſhore under topſails, and being joined by the two ſhips in the Offing, formed a line of battle a-head. The admiral judged it neceſſary to form his line of battle alſo; and as ſoon as his ſhips had got into the ſtation, being

nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the Zodiaque, on board which ship M. d'Achè wore a cornette; but observing the Newcastle and Weymouth did not bear away at the same time he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half a musket shot of the Zodiaque, which was about three o' clock: A few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close under the enemy, he made a signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the Zodiaque, the admiral made the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, signals to make sail up, and engage close. Soon after, M. d'Achè broke the line, and put before the wind. His second astern, who kept on the Yarmouth's quarter most part of the action, then came up a long side, gave his fire, and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after, observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form a line a-head, and the Yarmouth's masts, yards, sails, and rigging, as well as the Elizabeth's, Tyger's and Salisbury's, being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning, but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor the next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them, until six in the morning on the first of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of Sadrass, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him, that the Bien Aime of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of Alemparve, where the French squadron was at anchor.

The French arrived at St. David's road at nine in the morning, the day before the admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. M. Lally, on their arrival, went to Pondicherry on board the Compte de Provence, accompanied by the Diligent frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French squadron after they bore away. The Bridgwater and Triton being at anchor in St. David's road when they arrived, were so surrounded that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore run their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the reports of the Dutch, and several French officers, they had six hundred men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed, and 89 wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The admiral observes, that commodore Stevens, captain Latham, and captain Somerset, who were in the van, [and also captain Kempenfelt, the commodores's captain] behaved as became gallant officers; and that captain Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the other officers and men belonging to the Yarmouth, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that, on his return to Madrass, he ordered a court-martial to assemble, and enquire into their conduct. In consequence of which, captain Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the Weymouth; captain George Legge, of the Newcastle, to be cashiered from his majesty's service; and captain William Brereton, of the Cumberland, to lose one year's rank as a post captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to get up to fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the fifth, stood out of the road, and got away notwithstanding the admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the sixth of June, upon receiving an account that fort St. David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madrass to refresh his squadron.

The admiral sailed again on the 25th of July, in quest of the enemy; and on the 27th in the evening, got within three leagues of Pondicherry road, where he perceived their squadron at anchor, consisting of eight sail of the line, and a frigate. They got under sail the next morning, and stood to the southward. The admiral made the signal to chase, and endeavour to weather them, as the likeliest means to bring them to action; which, however, he was not able to accomplish till the third of August, when, taking the advantage of the sea breeze, he got the Weather-gage, and brought on the engagement about one o'clock. M. d'Achè set his foresail, and bore away in about ten minutes, his squadron following

his example, and continuing a running fight, in a very irregular line, till three o'clock. The admiral then made the signal for a general chace, upon which the French cut away their boats, and made all the sail they could: He pursued them till it was dark, when they escaped by out sailing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The admiral anchored with his squadron the same evening off Carrical, a French settlement. (See p. 335)

The loss of men in this action, on our part, was only 31 killed, and 116 wounded; among the latter of whom were commodore Stevens and captain Martin. The behaviour of the officers and men in general, on this occasion, was entirely to the admiral's satisfaction.

The French squadron continued in Pondicherry road until the 3d of September, when they sailed for the islands to clean and refit. Two of their ships being in a very bad condition, and the others considerably damaged. By the best accounts of their loss in the last action, it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of fort St. David, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the king of Tanjour's country, to try, either by treaty or threats, to procure a sum of money from him; and, upon being refused 72 lack of rupees which he had demanded, he plundered Nagare, a trading town on the sea coast, and then marched to the capital, and besieged it; but, after lying before it several days, and making a breach in the wall of the city, the king of Tanjour's troops, with the assistance of some country troops, and European gunners sent from Trichenopoly made several sallies, and at last obliged M. Lally with all his army to make a very precipitate retreat, leaving his heavy cannon behind him. He arrived at Carrical about the middle of August, and it was said had lost about 300 Europeans before Tanjour. The distressed situation of the general and his army, is manifest by the annexed translation of an intercepted letter from Pondicherry. (See p 336.)

The enemy were so much straitened for want of money, that, on the seventh of August, they seized and carried into Pondicherry, a large Dutch ship from Batavia, bound to Negapatam, and took out of her in specie to the amount of eight lack of Rupees.

The company's ship the Pitt arrived at Madrass the 14th of September, with colonel Draper on board, and a detachment of his regiment.

M. Lally went with all his troops from Carrical the 23d of September, and reached Pondicherry the 28th, without being in the least molested by the Tanjour troops in his march.

He afterwards cantoned his troops in the Arcot Province, and the fourth of October marched into Arcot without opposition.

On the 12th of December the French army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; ours cannonaded them for about an hour as they crossed Choultry plain, and killed about 40, without any loss on our side, as the French had little artillery, and ill served. They marched in three divisions; one directly towards our people, one towards Egmore and the other down to St. Thomè road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this last might get possession of the island bridge, and therefore retired to the island; and the same morning part came into the garrison, and part took possession of the posts in the Black Town. The same morning the French hoisted their flag at Egmore and St Thomè. The 13th every thing was quiet, not a gun fired on either side. The 14th in the morning, the enemy marched their whole force to attack the Black town. Our small parties retreated into the garrison, and about an hour after, a grand sally was made, commanded by colonel Draper. The regiment of Lorrain was surprized, and a very hot action ensued. Col. Draper made such a push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 officers, 50 men, and four guns more; but they did not do justice to their leader, who received the whole force of two platoons to himself. He had several balls thro' his coat, but was not touched; so had captain Beaver.

M. Lally's brigade of fresh men coming up to the support of the regiment of Lorrain, colonel Draper returned into the garrison. On this occasion, captains Billhook and Hume were killed, captain Pascal and lieutenant Elliot wounded, three or four other officers taken, and about 150 private killed, wounded, or taken. On the side of the enemy, (by M. Lally's own account) M. Rabout, and another were killed, major Soubinet and five others wounded, two of them mortally; count D'Estaine, in rank a brigadier general, and said to be the best officer among them taken, and 400 private killed or wounded. Deserters make their loss much greater. After this sally little was done by the enemy, till the sixth of January. That day they opened the batteries against the fort, and kept a continual firing of shot and shells till the 26th, and disabled 26 pieces of cannon and three mortars, but had not the effect of destroying the defences. Nevertheless they advanced their trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the Breast of the Glacis, consisting of four pieces of cannon, which they opened on the 31st; but after two or three hours, were obliged, by the superior fire of the fort, to close their embrasures again. The same thing happened for five days successively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their first grand battery 450 yards distant. By the

account of deserters, their loss of officers and men in their advanced battery was very considerable, and they had several pieces of cannon disabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their fire continually decreased, from 23 pieces of cannon, which they had at one time, to only six pieces; however, they advanced their sap along the sea side, so far as to embrace entirely the N. E. angle of the covered way, from whence their musquetry obliged the besieged to retire: In this situation things remained for several days: The enemy endeavoured to open a passage into the ditch by a mine; but they sprung it so injudiciously (being open to the fire of several of the cannon from the fort) that they could make no advantage of it, Major Caillaud having taken the command of the body of seapoys, and country horse, with a few Europeans, collected from the garrisons of Trichenopoly and Chingleput, commanded before by captain Preston, was in the mean time of great service, by keeping at a few miles distance, and stopping the roads, which obliged the enemy four several times to march large detachments to oppose them, and cost them, on each of these occasions, several men.

On the evening of the 16th of February, his majesty's ship the Queenborough, commanded by captain Kempenfelt, and the company's ship Revenge, arrived with a detachment of colonel Draper's regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of major Monson, and immediately disembarked part of them. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night; but before day light they raised the siege, and marched off: And taking their rout by Ogmore, destroyed the powder-mills. After their departure, were found in the batteries and places adjacent, upwards of 40 pieces of cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our artillery. By the last advices received at Madrass of the enemy, they were in the neighbourhood of Arcot, to which place our troops were preparing to follow them with all possible expedition. By an intercepted letter from M. Lally to Mr. Leyrit (a translation of which is annexed) it appears he despairs of succeeding, and had determined to put in flames the houses of of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely arrival of the ships. Captain Kempenfelt, in his letter to vice-admiral Pocock, says, the gallant defence made by the garrison, was owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of colonel Draper and major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution and generosity of Mr. Pigot, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner, that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supplied; and at the same time, all waste prevented: He frequently visited the works every day, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

Vice admiral Pocock, in his letter dated the 22 of March last, in Bombay, gives an account, that colonel Ford, with the Bengal detachment, had obtained a compleat victory, near Mussulipatam, over the marquis de Conflans, whom M. Bussy left with the command of the troops to the northward, and that it was expected he would soon be in possession of that place.

The admiral also mentions, that an expedition, undertaken by the gentlemen of the settlement at Bombay, against the governing powers of Surat, had succeeded, without great loss of men killed and wounded. (See the map beforegoing)

Translation of a Letter intercepted going from Pondicherry *to* Mussulipatam,

"You desire an account of the taking of fort St David's. A particular detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at present it is too old, and the recital which you must have heard from many different people, would now be irksome.

Shall I mention to you an unfortunate expedition to Tanjore. Bad news is interesting, but painful to the writer. We laid siege to Tanjore, and made a breach, but were obliged to retire for want of provisions and ammunition, leaving behind us nine pieces of cannon, eight of which were 24 pounders. The army has suffered greatly from hunger, thirst, watching, and fatigue. We have lost near 200 men, as well by desertion as by death. This check is very detrimental to us, as well with regard to our reputation as the real loss we suffered. Add to this the departure of our fleet, which sailed yesterday to the islands to refit, having been roughly handled in a second engagement on the 3d of August, in which we lost 350 men.

Poor French, what a situation are we in! what projects we thought ourselves capable of executing, and how greatly are we disappointed in the hopes we conceived upon taking fort St. David's. I pity our general: He must be extremely embarrassed, notwithstanding his extensive genius, without either money or fleet; his troops very discontented; his reputation declining; and the bad season approaching; which will oblige us to subsist at our own expence, being unable to form any enterprize for procuring us other funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

They say M. Bussy is coming; let him make haste; let him bring men, and especially money, without which he will only increase our misery. The country being ruined, scarce affords us any provisions. The quantities consumed by the fleet and army, and the desertion of the inhabitants, has greatly raised the price of all kinds of commodities.

I forgot to tell you, that above twenty officers of different corps, have gone on board the fleet, and that if M. Lally had given

permission

permiſſion to depart to whoever deſired it, the greateſt part of them would have embarked, ſo greatly are thoſe gentlemen diſguſted with the ſervice."

Tranſlation of an intercepted Letter from M. Lally, *to M. de* Leyrit.

From the Camp before Madraſs, *the 14th of* February, 1759.

"A good blow might be ſtruck here: There is a ſhip in the road, of 20 guns, laden with all the riches of Madraſs, which it is ſaid will remain there till the 20th. The expedition is juſt arrived, but M. Gorlin is not a man to attack her: For ſhe has made him run away once before. The Briſtol, on the other hand, did but juſt make her appearance before St. Thomas; and on the vague report of 13 ſhips coming from Porto Novo, ſhe took fright; and after landing the proviſions with which ſhe was laden, ſhe would not ſtay long enough, even to take on board 12 of her own guns, which ſhe had lent us for the ſiege.

If I was the judge of the point of honour of the company's officers, I would break him like glaſs, as well as ſome others of them.

The Fidelle, or the Harlem, or even the aforeſaid Briſtol, with her 12 guns reſtored to her, would be ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of the Engliſh ſhip, if they could manage ſo as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are ſaid to be good men; and were they employed only to tranſport 200 wounded men, that we have here, their ſervice would be of importance.

We remain ſtill in the ſame poſition: The breach made theſe 15 days; all the time within 15 toiſes of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

I reckon we ſhall, at our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn ſome other trade; for this of war requires too much patience.

Of 1500 Cipayes which attended our army, I reckon near 800 are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with ſugar, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Coulis, they are all employed for the ſame purpoſe, from the firſt day we came here.

I am taking my meaſures from this day, to ſet fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder mills.

You will never imagine, that 50 French deſerters, and 100 Swiſs, are actually ſtopping the progreſs of 2000 men of the king's and company's troops, which are ſtill here exiſting, notwithſtanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here, according to his own fancy, of the ſlaughter that has been made of them; and you will be ſtill more ſurprized, if I tell you that, were it not for the two combats and four battles we ſuſtained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to ſpeak more properly, which were unſkilfully made, we ſhould not have loſt 50 men, from the commencement of the ſiege to this day.

I have wrote to M. de Larche, that if he perſiſts in not coming here, let who will raiſe money upon the Paleagers for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling, directly or indirectly, with any thing whatever, that may have relation to your adminiſtration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go, and command the Caffres of Madagaſcar, than remain in this Sodom; which it is impoſſible but the fire of the Engliſh muſt deſtroy, ſooner or later, even though that from heaven ſhould not.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed, LALLY."

P. S. I think it neceſſary to apprize you, that, as M. de Soupire has refuſed to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is impowered to accept, by having received from the court a duplicate of my commiſſion, you muſt of neceſſity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back, either to Arcotte, or Sadraſte. Send therefore your orders, or come yourſelves, to command it; for I ſhall quit it upon my arrival there.

A Liſt of the Engliſh Ships in the 1ſt engagement.

Cumberland, captain Wm. Brereton, 66 guns, 520 men; Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 64 guns, 540 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Weymouth, captain Nich. Vincent, 60 guns, 420 men; Tyger, captain Tho. Latham, 60 guns, 400 men; Newcaſtle, captain George Legge, 50 guns, 350 men; Saliſbury, captain John Stuck Somerſet, 50 guns, 300 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector ſtoreſhip.

A Liſt of the French ſhips in the 1ſt engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Achê, 74 guns; Le Bien Aimé, M. Bauvet Garboye (repeated ſignals, and wore a broad pendant at the mizen topmaſt head) 74 guns; Le Compte de Provence (to leeward of the French line) 74 guns; Le Vengeur, 74 guns; Le St. Louis, 64 guns; Le Duc d'Orleans, 60 guns; Le Duc de Bourgogne, 60 guns; Le Conde, 50 guns; Le Moras, 50 guns; Le Sylphide, 36 guns; Le Diligent (to leeward of the French line) 24 guns.

A Liſt of the Engliſh Ships in the 2d engagement.

Yarmouth, vice-admiral Pocock, 66 guns, 540 men; Elizabeth, commodore Stevens, 64 guns, 495 men; Tyger, captain Thomas Latham, 60 guns, 420 men; Weymouth, captain John Stuck Somerſet, 60 guns, 420 men; Cumberland, captain Wm. Martin, 56 guns, 520 men; Saliſbury, captain Wm. Brereton, 50 guns, 350 men; Newcaſtle, Hon. Capt. James Colvill, 50 guns, 350 men; Queenborough frigate, Protector ſtoreſhip.

A Liſt of French Ships in the 2d engagement.

Le Zodiaque, M. D'Ache, Chef d'Eſcadre, 74 guns, 700 men; Le Comte de Provence, M. de

M. de la Chaize. 74 guns, 650 men; Le St. Louis, M. Joannes 64 guns, 500 men; Le Vengeur, M. Palliere, 64 guns, 500 men; Le Duc D'Orleans, M. Surville Cadet, 60 guns, 450 men; Le Duc de Bourgogne, M. Bouvet, jun. 60 guns, 450 men; Le Conde, M de Rosbau. 50 guns, 350 men; Le Moras, M. Bec de Lievere, 50 guns, 350 men; Le Diligent, to repeat signals.

SATURDAY, 13.

The admirals Hawke and Hardy arrived in Plymouth sound, in his majesty's ships the Ramilies and Union, with the Royal George, Foudroyant, Duke, Mars, Dorsetshire, Essex, Kingston, Montague, Nottingham, and Temple, from the Bay.

His royal highness prince Edward went on shore in the evening, in good health, and set out for Saltram, the seat of John Parker, Esq;

TUESDAY, 16.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall. Last Sunday morning arrived lieutenant Percival, commander of the Rodney cutter, with the following letters from major-general Wolfe and vice-admiral Saunders, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci, in the River St. Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

SIR,

"I wish I could upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the progress of his majesty's arms; but the obstacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy (though superior to us) as from the natural strength of the country, which the marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, compleated from the best of the inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I sought however an occasion to attack their army, knowing well, that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them encamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the isle of Orleans; but receiving a message from the admiral, that there was reason to think the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached brigadier Monckton, with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post: The advanced parties, upon this occasion, had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Col. Carleton marched with a detachment to the westermost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them; because from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the bason of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries: The enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men, to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery has been so great (tho' across the river) that the Upper Town is considerably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely destroyed.

The works, for the security of our hospitals and stores on the isle of Orleans, being finished on the 9th of July, at night, we passed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning captain Danks's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign: The enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the nearest troops.

The ground to the eastward of the falls, seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner which might be made useful to us. There is besides a ford below the falls, which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the marquis de Montcalm, upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitering the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The escort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed sloops, and two transports with some troops on board, passed by the town without

out any loſs, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the ſame attention on the enemy's ſide, and great difficulties on our's, ariſing from the nature of the ground, and the obſtacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared moſt, was, that if we ſhould land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town: But perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the ſhipping: And, as it muſt have been many hours before we could attack them (even ſuppoſing a favourable night for the boats to paſs by the town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as poſſible, and to procure ſome intelligence, I ſent a detachment under the command of colonel Carleton, to land at the point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome priſoners, and all the uſeful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, had retired to that Place, and that probably we ſhould find a magazine of proviſions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the woods: He ſearched for magazines, but to no purpoſe, brought off ſome priſoners, and returned with little loſs.

After this buſineſs, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the enemy, though poſted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of a ſufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the admiral had prepared two tranſports (drawing but little water) which upon occaſions could be run aground, to favour a deſcent. With the help of theſe veſſels, which I underſtood could be carried by the tide cloſe in ſhore, I propoſed to make myſelf maſter of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whoſe ſituation appeared to be out of muſquet ſhot of the intrenchment upon the hill: If the enemy ſupported this detached piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my power to examine their ſituation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31ſt of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of brigadier Monckton's brigade from the point of Levi: The two brigades under the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the paſſage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, ſo that ſhe might check the fire of the lower battery which commanded the ford: This ſhip was of great uſe, as her fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the veſſel which run aground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loſs; and the more, as the two armed ſhips could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the enemy ſeemed in ſome confuſion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the brigadiers general to be ready with the corps under their command, brigadier Monckton to land, and the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the ſignal was made, but in rowing towards the ſhore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a conſiderable diſtance. This accident put us into ſome diſorder, loſt a great deal of time, and obliged me to ſend an officer to ſtop brigadier Townſhend's march, whom I then obſerved to be in motion. While the ſeamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of ſhells and ſhot, but did no conſiderable damage. As ſoon as this diſorder could be ſet a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, ſome of the officers of the navy went in with me, to find a better place to land: We took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit part of the ſhore, the troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond royal American battalion, got firſt on ſhore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct bodies, and to begin the attack, ſupported by brigadier Monckton's corps, as ſoon as the troops had paſſed the ford, and were at hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the noiſe and hurry at landing, or from ſome other cauſe, the grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the enemy's intrench-

ments

ments in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and brigadier Townſhend was ſtill at a conſiderable diſtance, tho' upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's firſt fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this ſituation they continued for ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careleſs of their perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their duty. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind brigadier Monckton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this ſecond delay, it was near night, a ſudden ſtorm came on, and the tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable not to perſevere in ſo difficult an attack, leſt (in caſe of a repulſe) the retreat of brigadier Townſhend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe accidents I have ſpoken of, had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our left and center (more remote from our artillery) muſt have bore all the violence of their muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their ſavages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the dead, as their cuſtom is.

The place where the attack was intended, has theſe advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into uſe. The greateſt part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once. And the retreat (in caſe of a repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of theſe advantages can any where elſe be found. The enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding eminence. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by ſeveral gullies. The hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had ſucceeded, our loſs muſt certainly have been great, and their's inconſiderable, from the ſhelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the town was inveſted. All theſe circumſtances I conſidered; but the deſire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this trial, perſuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with care, ſo as to make a ſecond attempt ſtill more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I ſent brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear-Admiral Holmes in the deſtruction of the French ſhips, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with general Amherſt. The brigadier was to ſeek every favourable opportunity of fighting ſome of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to uſe all the means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north ſhore, without ſucceſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were ſome proviſions, ſome ammunition, and all the ſpare ſtores, cloathing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

Finding that their ſhips were not to be got at, and little proſpect of bringing the enemy to a battle, he reported his ſituation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The priſoners he took informed him of the ſurrender of the fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, and were retired to the Iſle Aux Noix; and that general Amherſt was making preparations to paſs Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's corps, which conſiſts of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000 men.

The admiral's diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the general officers to conſult together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ſhips and proviſions have now got above the town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men, (which is nearly the whole ſtrength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper ſtate of defence) to draw the enemy from their preſent ſituation, and bring them to an action. I have acquieſced in their propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general aſſault; but, after conſulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be eaſily ſilenced by the men of war, yet the buſineſs of an aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few paſſages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ſhips, which muſt receive conſiderable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral would

would readily join in this, or in any other measure, for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of these and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprize. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men should be exerted, only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Major-general Amherst's. Surgeon's mate, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed. Major Irving, capt. Loftus, lieut. Rutherford, lieut. and adjutant Mukins, lieut. Leslie, ens. Worth, ens. Barker, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-general Bragg's. 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed. Capt. Mitchelson, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Otway's. Captain Fletcher, lieut. Hamilton, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Ince, lieut. Gore, lieut. Blakeney, lieut. Field, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Major-general Kennedy's. 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Maitland, lieut. Clements, 13 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Lieutenant-general Lascelles's. Lieut. Mathison, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, killed. Capt. Snelt, lieut. Elphinston, lieut. Mountain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Webb's. Lieut. Percival, 13 rank and file, killed. Col. Burton, capt. Edmiston, lieut. and adjutant Hathorn, lieut. and quartermaster Webb, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Colonel Anstruther's. 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Leland, lieut. Hayes, lieut. and quartermaster Grant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier-general Monckton's. Captain Ochterlony, lieut. Kennedy, lieut. de Witt, ens. Johnson, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. lieut. Brigstock, lieut. Escuyer, lieut. Grandidier, lieut. Archibold, lieut. Howarth, ens. Peyton, 4 serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

Brigadier-general Laurence's. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed. Major Prevost, 3 serjeants, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Colonel Fraser's. 18 rank and file, killed. Col. Fraser, capt. M'Pherson, capt. Simon Fraser, lieut Cameron, lieut. M'Donald, lieut. H. M'Donald, 1 drummer, 85 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file, missing.

Grenadiers of Louisbourg. 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed. Capt. Hamilton, lieut. Collingwood, lieut. Bradstreet, lieut. Jones, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, wounded.

Capt. Bell, aid de camp to the commander in chief, wounded.

Capt. Williamson, capt. Green, engineers, wounded.

Rangers. Capt. lieut. Armstrong, lieut. Meech, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed. Capt. Danks, lieut. Stephens, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Artillery. 4 rank and file, wounded.

Marines. 8 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	11	46	0
Serjeants	9	26	0
Drummers	0	7	0
Rank and file	162	572	17
Total	182	650	15

Sterling-Castle, off Point Levi, in the river St. Laurence, 5th September, 1759.

SIR,

"In my letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatari, standing for the river St. Laurence. On the 26th, I had got up, with the first division of the fleet and transports, as far as the middle of the isle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the troops, which I did the next morning. The same day the second and third divisions came up, and the troops from them were landed likewise.

I got thus far without any loss or accident whatever; but directly after landing the troops, a very hard gale of wind came on, by

by which many anchors and ſmall boats were loſt, and much damage received among the tranſports by their driving on board each other. The ſhips that loſt moſt anchors I ſupplied from the men of war, as far as I was able, and, in all other reſpects, gave them the beſt aſſiſtance in my power.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy ſent down from Quebec ſeven fireſhips; and tho' our ſhips and tranſports were ſo numerous, and neceſſarily ſpread ſo great a part of the channel, we towed them all clear and a-ground, without receiving the leaſt damage from them. The next night general Monckton croſſed the river, and landed with his brigade on the ſouth ſhore, and took poſt at Point Levi; and general Wolfe took his on the weſtermoſt point of the iſle of Orleans.

On the 1ſt of July I moved up between the points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being reſolved to land on the north ſhore, below the falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th inſtant, his majeſty's ſloop the Porcupine, and the Boſcawen armed veſſel, in the channel between Orleans and the north ſhore, to cover that landing, which took place that night.

On the 17th, I ordered capt. Rous of the Sutherland, to proceed, with the firſt fair wind and night-tide, above the town of Quebec, and to take with him his majeſty's ſhips Diana and Squirrel, with two armed ſloops, and two catts armed and loaded with proviſions. On the 18th at night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave general Wolfe an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town; thoſe ſhips having carried ſome troops with them for that purpoſe. The Diana ran aſhore upon the rocks off point Levi, and received ſo much damage, that I have ſent her to Boſton with 27 ſail of American tranſports (thoſe which received moſt damage in the gale of the 27th of June) where they are to be diſcharged; and the Diana, having repaired her damage, is to proceed to England, taking with her the maſt-ſhips, and what trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy ſent down a raft of fire ſtages, of near 100 radeaux, which ſucceeded no better than the fire-ſhips.

On the 31ſt, general Wolfe determined to land a number of troops above the falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the enemy's lines; to cover which, I placed the Centurion in the channel, between the iſle of Orleans and the falls, and ran on ſhore, at high water, two catts which I had armed for that purpoſe, againſt two ſmall batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land. About ſix in the evening they landed, but the general not thinking it proper to perſevere in the attack, ſoon after part of them reimbarked, and the reſt croſſed the falls with general Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two catts from falling into the enemy's hands, (they being then dry on ſhore) I gave orders to take the men out, and ſet them on fire, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of Auguſt in the night, I ſent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to the Sutherland, to embark 1260 of the troops, with brigadier general Murray, from a poſt we had taken on the ſouth ſhore. I ſent admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland, to act in concert with him, and gave him all the aſſiſtance the ſhips and boats could afford. At the ſame time I directed admiral Holmes to uſe his beſt endeavours to get at, and deſtroy the enemy's ſhips above the town; and to that purpoſe I ordered the Loweſtoffe, and Hunter ſloop, with two armed ſloops and two catts, with proviſions, to paſs Quebec, and join the Sutherland; but the wind holding weſterley, it was the 27th of Auguſt before they got up, which was the fourth attempt they had made to gain their paſſage.

On the 25th at night, admiral Holmes and general Murray, with part of the troops, returned; they had met with, and deſtroyed a magazine of the enemy's cloathing, ſome gunpowder, and other things; and admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve leagues above the town, but found it impracticable at that time to get further up.

General Wolfe having reſolved to quit the camp at Montmorenci, and go above the town, in hopes of getting between the enemy and their proviſions (ſuppoſed to be in the ſhips there) and by that means force them to an action, I ſent up, on the 29th at night, the Seahorſe and two armed ſloops, with two catts laden with proviſions, to join the reſt above Quebec; and having taken off all the artillery, from the camp of Montmorenci, on the 3d inſtant in the forenoon the troops embarked from thence, and landed at point Levi. The 4th at night I ſent all the flat-bottomed boats up, and this night a part of the troops will march up the ſouth ſhore, above the town, to be embarked in the ſhips and veſſels there, and to-morrow night the reſt will follow. Admiral Holmes is alſo gone up again to aſſiſt in their future operations, and to try, if, with the aſſiſtance of the troops, it is practicable to get at the enemy's ſhips.

As general Wolfe writes by this opportunity, he will give you an account of his part of the operations, and his thoughts what further may be done for his majeſty's ſervice. The enemy appear numerous, and ſeem to be ſtrongly poſted; but let the event be what it will, we ſhall remain here as long as the ſeaſon of the year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching troops from hence againſt general Amherſt; and I ſhall leave cruiſers at the mouth of the river to cut off any ſupplies that may be ſent them, with ſtrict orders to keep that ſtation as long as poſſible. The town of Quebeck is not habitable, being almoſt intirely burnt and deſtroyed.

I in-

I incloſe you the preſent diſpoſition of the ſhips under my command: Twenty of the victuallers that ſailed from England with the Echo, are arrived here, one unloaded at Louiſburgh, having received damage in her paſſage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No ſhips of the enemy have come this way, that I have had any intelligence of, ſince my arrival in the river, except one, laden with flour and brandy, which was taken by capt. Drake of the Lizard.

Before admiral Durell got into the river, three frigates and ſeventeen ſail, with proviſions, ſtores, and a few recruits, got up, and are thoſe we are ſo anxious, if poſſible, to deſtroy.

Yeſterday I received a letter from general Amherſt (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing ſince I have been in the river) dated, camp at Crown point, Auguſt the 7th, wherein he only deſires I would ſend tranſports and a convoy to New York, to carry to England ſix hundred and ſeven priſoners taken at the ſurrender of Niagara.

I ſhould have wrote to you ſooner from hence, but while my diſpatches were preparing, general Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better ſince, but is greatly out of order.

I ſhall very ſoon ſend home the great ſhips, and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

SIR, your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,
CHARLES SAUNDERS.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall. Laſt night colonel John Hale, and captain James Douglas, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. General Monckton to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Laurence, Camp on Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th inſtant his majeſty's troops gained a very ſignal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himſelf on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he died ſoon after, and I had myſelf the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breaſt by a ball, that went thro' part of my lungs (and which has been cut out under the bladebone of my ſhoulder) juſt as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore, ſir, deſired general Townſhend, who now commands the troops before the town (and of which I am in hopes he will be ſoon in poſſeſſion) to acquaint you with the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ROB. MONCKTON."

P. S. His majeſty's troops behaved with the greateſt ſteadineſs and bravery.

As the ſurgeons tell me that there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes that I ſhall be ſoon able to join the army before the town.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Townſhend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec. Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR,

"Have the honour to acquaint you with the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, on the 13th inſtant, in an action with the French, on the heights to the weſtward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the poſts at Point Levi, and l'Iſle d'Orleans being ſecured, the general marched, with the remainder of the forces from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in tranſports, which had paſſed the town for that purpoſe. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ſhips was made up by admiral Holmes, in order to amuſe the enemy now poſted along the north ſhore; but the tranſports being extremely crowded, and the weather very bad, the general thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the ſouth ſhore, where they were refreſhed, and reimbarked upon the 12th at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by colonel Howe, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Laſcelles, and Anſtruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the Americen grenadiers, the whole being under the command of brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and after ſome movement of the ſhips, made by admiral Holmes to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north ſhore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break: the rapidity of the tide of ebb carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to ſcramble up a woody precipice, in order to ſecure the landing the troops by diſlodging a captain's poſt, which defended a ſmall intrenched path the troops were to aſcend. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and diſperſed the captain's poſt; by which the troops, with a very little loſs from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, as they emptied, were ſent back for the ſecond embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anſtruther's battalion to attack the four gun battery upon the left, was recalled by the general, who now ſaw the

French army croſſing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line, having his right covered by the Louiſbourg grenadiers; on the right of theſe again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the left of the genadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Laſcelles's, Highlanders, and Anſtruther's; the right of this body was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by colonel Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the four gun battery before-mentioned, which was ſoon abandonod to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport ſide, and advancing, ſhewed his intention to flank our left, where I was immediately ordered with general Amhurſt's battalion, which I formed en potence. My numbers were ſoon after increaſed by the arrival of two battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the general, as a reſerve, in eight ſubdiviſions, with large intervals. The enemy lined the buſhes in their front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare ſay had placed moſt of their beſt markſmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greateſt patience and good order, reſerving their fire for the main body now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, checked by our poſts in our front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was compoſed of half of the troops of the colony, the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of the Canadians and Indians. Their center was a column, and formed by the battalions of Bearne and Guienne. Their left was compoſed of the remainder of the troops of the colony, and the battalion of royal Rouſillon, This was, as near as I can gueſs, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of ſmall artillery againſt us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which being admirably well ſerved, galled their column exceedingly. My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumſtance which paſſed in the center, much leſs to the right; but it is moſt certain, that the enemy formed in good order, and that their attack was very briſk and animated on that ſide. Our troops reſerved their fire, till within forty yards, which was ſo well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then our general fell, at the head of Bragg's, and the Louiſburg grenadiers advancing with their bayonets: about the ſame time brigadier-general Monckton received his wound at the head of Laſcelles's. In the front of the oppoſite battalions fell alſo M. Montcalm; and his ſecond in command is ſince dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a ſecond faint attack. Part took to ſome thick copſe wood, and ſeemed to make a ſtand. It was at this moment that each corps ſeemed in a manner to exert itſelf, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Laſcelles's, preſſed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the troops under his command briſkly, compleated the rout on this ſide; when the Highlanders, ſupported by Anſtruther's, took to their broad ſwords, and drove part into the town, part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles.

The action on our left and rear was not ſo ſevere. The houſes into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being ſupported by colonel Howe, who taking poſt with two companies behind a ſmall copſe, and frequently ſallying upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, againſt the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherſt's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their firſt intention. Before this, one of the royal American battalions had been detached to preſerve our communication with our boats, and the other being ſent to occupy the ground which brigadier Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherſt's to ſupport this diſpoſition, and to keep the enemy's right, and a body of their ſavages, which waited ſtill more towards our rear, oppoſite the poſts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, ſir, was the ſituation of things, when I was told, in the action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the center, and finding the purſuit had put part of the troops in diſorder, I formed them as ſoon as poſſible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery and two battalions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myſelf, blame me for not quitting ſuch advantageous ground, and riſking the fate of ſo deciſive a day, by ſeeking a freſh enemy, poſted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wiſh for, viz. woods and ſwamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loſs is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action to that of capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond inſult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off their communication with their country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with propoſals of capitulation, which I ſent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty.

The Admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation, which, with the admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight in the morning, the 18th instant. The terms we granted will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his majesty, considering the enemy assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; it had made our road so bad, we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town, with the walls in a defensible state, and the being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprize. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms I have the honour to transmit to you. The inhabitants of the country come into us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are reassembling what troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say he has brought two battalions with him; if so, this blow has already assisted general Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 Men, and provisions, was on his march to fling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not compleated the investiture of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence which has prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour in artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by the seamen, even in the heat of action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge, for that time, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

The capitulation demanded as under, has been granted by his excellency general Townshend, brigadier of his Britannick majesty's forces in America, in the manner, and on the conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramsay, Commander for his Most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, from his Excellency the General commanding his Britannick Majesty's forces.

Article I. M. de Ramsay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.—*The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.*

Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.—*Granted, provided they lay down their arms.*

Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having born arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitents of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia.—*Granted.*

Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched.—*Granted.*

Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick majesties.—*Granted.*

Article VI That the exercise of the catholick and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the catholick, apostolick, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties.—*The free exercise of the Roman Religion. Safe guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided betwe n their Britannick and Most Christian majesties,*

Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.—*Granted.*

Article

Article VIII. That the ſick, wounded, commiſſaries, chaplains, phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, and other perſons employed in the hoſpitals, ſhall be treated agreeable to the cartel ſettled between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannick Majeſties on the 6th of February, 1759.—*Granted.*

Article IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the Engliſh forces, their general will be pleaſed to ſend ſome ſoldiers to be placed as ſafe-guards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.—*Granted.*

Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec ſhall be permitted to ſend advice to the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor-general, of the reduction of the town; as alſo that this general ſhall be allowed to write to the French miniſtry, to inform them thereof.—*Granted.*

Article XI. That the preſent capitulation ſhall be executed according to its form and tenour, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of repriſals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation. —*Granted.*

The preſent treaty has been made and ſettled between us, and duplicates ſigned at the camp before Quebec, the 18th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMSAY.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

General and ſtaff officers, major general James Wolfe, killed, Brigadier general Monckton, wounded. Colonel Carleton, quarter maſter general, wounded. Captain Spital, major of brigade, wounded. Captain Smyth, aid de camp, wounded. Major Barre adjutant general, wounded.

Major general Jeffery Amherſt's. Lieutenants, John Maxwell, ſen. John Maxwell jun. William Skeen, Robert Roſs, wounded. 2 rank and file killed. 5 ſerjeants, 52 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant General Philip Bragg's. Captains, Ralph Corry, Aclomb, Milbank, Thoman Spann, wounded. Lieutenants, William Cooper, killed. William Evans.——Buxton, wounded. Enſign, William Henry Fairfax. wounded. 1. Serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed. 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant general Charles Otway's. Captains, John Maunſell, Luke Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants, William Maſon, killed. Charles Gore, Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded. 6 rank and file killed. 1 ſerjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Major general James Kennedy's. Enſign, ——Jones, wounded, 3 rank and file killed. 2 ſerjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant general Peregrine Laſcelles's. Captain,—— Gardiner, wounded. Lieutenants,—— Seymour, killed.—— Peach,—— Gwynete, —— Ewer, —— Henning, wounded. Enſigns, Dunlop,—— Faunce, wounded. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 ſerjeant, 2 drummers, 26 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Daniel Webb's. 3 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Robert Anſtruther's. Captains, ——Nuttall, ——Bird, wounded. Lieutenants, ——Kemptie, ——Grant, wounded. Enſigns, —— Tottenham, killed.——Dainty wounded. 8 rank and file, killed. 4 ſerjeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Brigadier general Robert Monckton's. Captain, Samuel Holland, wounded. Lieutenants, James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded. Enſigns, Charles Cameron, William Snow Steel, wounded, 5 rank and file, killed. 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file miſſing,

Colonel Charles Lawrence's. 2 rank and file wounded.

Col. Simon Fraſer's. Captains,——Roſs, killed, John M'Donnell, Simon Fraſer, wounded. Lieutenant Rory M'Neil, Alexander M'Donnell, killed, Ronald M'Donnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglaſs, Alexander Fraſer, ſen. wounded. Enſigns, James M'Kenſie, Alexander Gregorſon, Malcomb Frazer, ſenior, wounded. 1 ſerjeant, 14 rank and file, killed. 7 ſerjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded. 2 rank and file miſſing.

Louiſbourg Grenadiers. Captain, —— Coſmon, wounded. Lieutenants,——Jones, killed, —— Pinhorne, —— Nevin, wounded. 3 rank and file, killed. 47 rank and file, wounded.

Total killed. 1 general, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 45 rank and file. Wounded. 1 brigadier general, 4 ſtaff officers, 12 captains, 26 lieutenants, 10 Enſigns, 25 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file. Miſſing. 3 rank and file.

Royal train of artillery. Lieut. Benzell, engineer, wounded. 1 gunner, killed. 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 matroſſes, wounded.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, Brigadier.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Amnunition, and Arms, &c. found in the City of Quebec *upon its ſurrender to his Majeſty's troops the* 18th of September, 1759, *viz.*

Braſs ordnance, ſix pounders 1, four ditto 3, two ditto 2.—Iron ordnance, thirty-ſix pounders 10, twenty-four ditto 45, Eighteen ditto 18, twelve ditto 13, eight ditto 43, ſix ditto 66, four ditto 30, three ditto 7, two ditto 3.—Braſs mortars, thirteen inches 1.—Ditto howitzers eight inches 3.—Iron mortars, thirteen inches 9, ten ditto 1, eight ditto 3, ſeven ditto 2.—Braſs petards 2 —Shells, thirteen inches 770, Ten ditto 150, eight ditto 90, ſix ditto 90, with a conſiderable quantity of powder, ball, ſmall arms, and

and intrenching tools, &c. the number of which cannot at preſent be aſcertained.

W. Saltonſtall, commiſſary artillery.

An Account given on the 18th of September, 1759, *of the Artillery and Stores found between the River St. Charles and Beauport.*

Redoubt on the head of the bridge three guns, Royal battery four ditto, La Rouſette battery three ditto, St. Charles battery three ditto, balls and grape no number taken.—Le Prêtre battery, two guns, ſome tools and four cannon, Bomb battery, one mortar and two ſhells, Parens battery three guns, La Chaiſe battery three guns, balls, and grape. Floating batteries twelve guns, and balls, Beauport battery four guns and grape.—Thirty-ſeven guns one mortar.

George Townſhend, brigadier.

The French Line.

Right, La Colonie 350, La Sarre 340 one 12 pounder iron, Languedoc 320.—Column, Bearne 200, La Guienne 200.—Left, Royal Ruſſillon 230, one 12 pounder intended to be here, but not placed, La Colonie 300.—Militia in the buſhes, and along the face of the bank 1500.

Principal Officers.

Marquis de Montcalm dead, brigadier Senezerques dead, M. Beau Chatel major de la Sarre.

Monſieur Bougainville's Command.

5 companies of grenadiers, 150 Canadian volunteers, 230 cavalry, militia 870, the whole being 1500.

Liſt of French Officers Priſoners

M. de Jourdenau, chev. de St. Louis, captain of De Bearne regiment, M. De Matiſſar, captain of de Languedoc regiment, M. de Vours, captain of La Sarre's regiment, M. de Tozon, lieutenant of Guienne regiment, M. de Caſtes, lieutenant of Languedoc regiment, M. Lambany, lieutenant of La Sarre's regiment, priſoners 144, 204

Marines.

M. de la Combiere, chev. de St. Louis, captain, M. Montaville, lieutenant, M. de Carville, Cadet, M. Darling chev. de St. Louis, captain of Guienne regiment, M. Chambeau, captain of Guienne regiment. M. Dartigue, captain of Guienne regiment. M. de Grave, captain of Guienne regiment, M. St. Blainbair, captain of Rouſillon regiment; one hundred and eighty nine ſoldiers.

N. B. The above are all on board ſhips.

The battery of four pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, was deſtroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Saunders *to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Pitt, Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR,

"I have the greateſt pleaſure in acquainting you, that the town and citadel of Quebec ſurrendered on the 18th inſtant, and I incloſe you a copy of the articles of capitulation. The army took poſſeſſion of the gates on the land ſide the ſame evening, and ſent ſafe guards into the town to preſerve order, and to prevent any thing being deſtroyed; and captain Palliſer, with a body of ſeamen, landed in the lower town, and did the ſame. The next day our army marched in, and near a thouſand French officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, were embarked on board ſome Engliſh catts, who ſhall ſoon proceed for France, agreeable to the capitulation.

I had the honour to write to you the 5th inſt. by the Rodney cutter: The troops, mentioned in that letter, embarked on board the ſhips, and veſſels above the town, in the night of the 6th inſt. and at four in the morning of the 13th began to land on the north ſhore, about a mile and a half above the town. General Montcalm, with his whole army, left their camps at Beauport, and marched to meet him. A little before ten both armies were formed, and the enemy began the attack. Our troops received their fire, and reſerved their own, advancing till they were ſo near as to run in upon them, and puſh them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the French gave way, and fled to the town in the utmoſt diſorder, and with great loſs; for our troops purſued them quite to the walls, and killed many of them upon the glacis, and in the ditch; and if the town had been further off, the whole French army muſt have been deſtroyed. About 250 French priſoners were taken that day, among whom are ten captains, and ſix ſubaltern officers, all of whom will go in the great ſhips to England.

I am ſorry to acquaint you, that general Wolfe was killed in the action; and general Monckton ſhot through the body; but he is now ſuppoſed to be out of danger. General Montcalm, and the three next French officers in command, were killed; but I muſt refer you to general Townſhend (who writes by this opportunity) for the particulars of this action, the ſtate of the garriſon, and the meaſures he is taking for keeping poſſeſſion of it. I am now beginning to ſend on ſhore the ſtores they will want, and proviſions for five thouſand men; of which I can furniſh them with a ſufficient quantity.

The night of their landing, admiral Holmes, with the ſhips and troops, was about three leagues above the intended landing place: General Wolfe, with about half his troops, ſet off in boats, and dropped down with the tide, and were by that means, leſs liable to be diſcovered by the French centinels poſted along the coaſt. The ſhips followed them about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and got to the landing place juſt in the time that had been concerted, to cover their landing; and conſidering the darkneſs of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and very properly and ſucceſsfully

ceſsfully conducted. When general Wolfe, and the troops with him, had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is ſcarce credible: It was very ſteep in its aſcent, and high, and had no path where two could go a-breaſt; but they were obliged to pull themſelves up by the ſtumps and boughs of trees, that covered the declivity.

Immediately after our victory over their troops, I ſent up all the boats in the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the men of war, in a diſpoſition to attack the lower town, as ſoon as general Townſhend ſhould be ready to attack the upper; but in the evening they ſent out to the camp, and offered terms of capitulation.

I have the farther pleaſure of acquainting you, that, during this tedious campaign, there has continued a perfect good underſtanding between the army and navy. I have received great aſſiſtance from admirals Durell and Holmes, and from all the captains; indeed every body has exerted themſelves in the execution of their duty; even the tranſports have willingly aſſiſted me with boats and people on the landing the troops, and many other ſervices. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

[See a plan of Quebeck, and an account of that city, at p. 200, alſo an accurate map of the river St. Laurence, &c. at p. 464.]

[The late brave general Wolfe was about 35 years of age, an ornament to the army, the parent of a ſoldier, and quite the humane and humble man, which fitly qualified him for the great poſt in which he died, doing immortal ſervice and honour to his king and country, and immortaliſing his name. He was born at York, his mother being ſiſter to Mr. Thompſon, late member for that city. He commenced his military life in the year 1740, and was going with his father in the ſame year in the expedition againſt Carthagena, under general Wentworth, but being taken ill, was ſent aſhore at Plymouth.

The following anecdote is related concerning the death of the brave general Wolfe. That he firſt received a ſhot a little above his wriſt, and immediately took out his handkerchief, wrapped it about his arm, and continued the action. He then received another ſhot in his belly; after which he alſo continued the fight; but receiving another ſhot near the breaſt, he fell backwards; and having enquired ſome time after, if the French were repulſed, and being aſſured they were; declared, that he then died ſatisfied.]

On the Death of General WOLFE *at* QUEBECK.

The virtuous *Theban* *, and the mighty *Swede* †, [bled;
For freedom fought, and conquer'd as they
England ſhall claim her WOLFE, and mourn his fate,
In life as virtuous, and in death as great.

* *Epaminondas.*

To the higheſt military merit undoubtedly belongs the higheſt applauſe. But ſetting aſide the froth of panegyrick——Who formed the 20th regiment of foot; exemplary in the field of Minden, only by practiſing what was familiar to them?—Who, at Rochfort, offer'd to make a good landing? Not aſking how many were the French, but, Where are they?—Who, ſecond then in command, was ſecond to none in thoſe laborious dangers which reduced Louiſbourg?—Who wrote, like Cæſar, from before Quebeck?—Who, like Epaminondas, died in victory?—Who never gave his country cauſe of complaint, except by his death?—Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant legacy?—Proclaim——'Twas WOLFE.

Abridgment of the Placart publiſhed by his Excellency General James Wolfe, *Commander in Chief of the Troops of his* Britannick *Majeſty, on his Arrival in the River St. Lawrence,* 1759.

"The king, juſtly exaſperated againſt the French, has ſet on foot a conſiderable armament by land and ſea, to bring down the haughtineſs of that crown. His aim is to deſtroy the moſt conſiderable ſettlements of the French in North America. It is not againſt the induſtrious peaſants, their wives and children, nor againſt the miniſters of religion, that he deſigns making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel expoſes them, and promiſes them his protection, offers to maintain them in their poſſeſſions, and permits them to follow the worſhip of their religion; provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly. The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their ſituation: The Engliſh are maſters of the river, and blocking up the paſſage to all ſuccours from Europe. They have beſides a powerful army on the continent, under the command of general Amherſt. The reſolution the Canadians ought to take, is by no means doubtful: The utmoſt exertion of their valour will be entirely uſeleſs, and will only ſerve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French againſt the ſubjects of Great-Britain in America, would excuſe the moſt ſevere repriſals; but Engliſhmen are too generous to follow ſo barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the ſweets of peace amidſt the horrors of war: It is left to their own ſelves to determine their fate by their conduct. If their preſumption, and a wrong placed, as well as fruitleſs courage, ſhould make them take the moſt dangerous part, they will only have their own ſelves to blame, when they ſhall groan under the weight of that miſery to which they will expoſe themſelves. General Wolfe flatters himſelf, that the whole world will do him juſtice, if the inhabitants of Canada force him, by their refuſal, to have recourſe to violent

† *Guſtavus Adolphus.*

violent methods." He concludes with laying before them, the ſtrength and power of England, which generouſly ſtretches out her hand to them: "A hand ready to aſſiſt them on all occaſions, and even at a time when France, by its weakneſs, is incapable of aſſiſting them, and abandons them in the moſt critical moment."

On the receipt of the foregoing news, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired, in the evening were great illuminations, bonfires, &c. in the city and ſuburbs, and the rejoicings ſoon after were general in all parts of the united kingdoms and Ireland. Amongſt other teſtimonies of joy and loyalty, the following tribute of ſix windows, during the illumination, was much taken notice of.

Praiſe
The only Giver of Victory,
For
The Renewed Luſtre
Of the Britiſh Name.

In
EUROPE,
By the Defeat of
Contades
and
De la Clue.

In
ASIA,
By the Relief of
Madraſs.

In
AFRICA,
By the Conqueſt of
Senegal.

In
AMERICA.
By the Reduction of
Cape Breton,
Guadalupe,
Fort du Queſne,
Niagara,
Ticonderago,
Crown-Point.

And
By General JAMES WOLFE,
Who
Daunt'eſs, but Deliberate,
Under Numerous Difficulties,
September 2, 1759.
Engaged to employ his Little Army
For the Honour and Intereſt
Of his Country;
And
In a few Days after,
Glorioufly fulfilled his Promiſe
By the Conqueſt of
QUEBEC,
At the Expence of his LIFE.
FINIS CORONAT OPUS

October, 1759.

His majeſty was pleaſed to order a gratuity of 500l. to Sir James Douglas, captain of the Alcide man of war; as alſo to colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking of Quebec.

THURSDAY, 18.

Sir Edward Hawke, with his fleet, ſailed again for the bay.

SATURDAY, 20.

Kenſington. This day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. ſecretary Pitt, made their compliments in the following addreſs, which was ſpoken by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

To accept the moſt humble but warmeſt congratulations of your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted ſeries of victories and ſucceſſes, which, under the divine bleſſing, have attended your majeſty's army by ſea and land, within the compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever-memorable year.

The reduction of Fort du Queſne on the Ohio; of the iſland of Goree in Africa; and of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies in the Weſt-Indies; the repulſe and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry in the plains of Minden; — the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; — the naval victory off Cape Lagos; — the advantages gained over the French nation in the Eaſt-Indies; — and, above all, the conqueſt of Quebec, (the capital of the French empire in North America) in a manner ſo glorious to your majeſty's arms, againſt every advantage of ſituation and ſuperior numbers, are ſuch events, as will for ever render your majeſty's auſpicious reign the favourite æra in the hiſtory of Great-Britain.

But whilſt we reflect with ſurpriſe and gratitude upon this laſt and moſt important conqueſt, permit us, gracious ſovereign, to expreſs our great regard for the immenſe (though almoſt only) loſs which has attended it in the death of that gallant general, whoſe abilities formed, whoſe courage attempted, and whoſe conduct happily effected the glorious enterpriſe in which he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic example of military ſkill, diſcipline and fortitude.

Meaſures of ſuch national concern, ſo invariably purſued, and acquiſitions of ſo much conſequence to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the nobleſt proofs of your majeſty's paternal affection, and regard for the true intereſt of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon thoſe, whom your ma-

jesty has been pleased to admit into your council, or to intrust with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

These will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your majesty's sacred person, and royal family, against the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly trust, that almighty god will bless your majesty's salutary intentions with a continuance of success, and thereby, in time, lead us to a safe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I receive, with particular satisfaction, this most dutiful and loyal address, as an additional mark of your affection to my person, and of your signal zeal for the honour of my government, in this just and necessary war. Our successes are, under the blessing of god, the natural and happy fruit of union amongst my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national spirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies and navigation of my faithful subjects."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

TUESDAY, 23.

By proclamation, Thursday the 29th of November is appointed for a general thanksgiving, for the late success of his majesty's arms.

FRIDAY, 26.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when John Ayliffe, Esq; for forgery; James and William Piddington, for horse stealing, received sentence of death. 22 were sentenced to be transported for seven years, 2 to be branded, and 4 to be whipped.

SATURDAY, 27.

Two houses were consumed by fire near Exeter-Exchange, in the strand.

MONDAY, 29.

At the sessions of admiralty at the Old-Bailey, William Laurence, Samuel Dring and Hendrick Muller, were capitally convicted, for robbing a Dutch ship, on the high seas. (Some account of the trials at this sessions, in our next.)

Fifty convicts were shipp'd for transportation to America, at the end of this month.

The encouragement to seamen and able bodied landmen is continued to Nov. 9.

The company of fishmongers have given 500l. and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 100l. to the Guildhall subscription. The number of men that have been inlisted therewith, now amounts to 839, and the committee yesterday enlarged the time, which will expire on the 16th instant, to the 16th of November. (See p. 504.)

The number of French prisoners in this kingdom, is now computed to be 23,500, officers included.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in the Public Advertiser.—"To be sold, a fine grey mare, full 15 hands, gone after the hounds many times, rising six years and no more, moves as well as most creatures upon earth, as good a road mare as any in ten counties and ten to that, trots at a confounded pace, is from the country, and her owner will sell her for nine guineas; if some folks had her she would fetch near three times the money. I have no acquaintance, and money I want; and a service in a shop to carry parcels, or to be in a gentleman's service. My father gave me the mare to get rid of me, and to try my fortune in London, and am just come from Shropshire, and I can be recommended, as I suppose no body takes servants without, and can have a voucher for my mare. Enquire for me at the Talbot inn, near the new church in the Strand."

Four persons belonging to two ships at Bristol, having broke quarantine, and made their escape, whilst the said ships were under quarantine in the port of Bristol; his majesty has been pleased to order, with the advice of his privy-council, that 100l. be paid for discovering and apprehending either of them.

Dublin, Oct. 6. On Tuesday a large sea monster, 30 feet long, and better than 17 feet in circumference, weighing upwards of 20 hundred weight, was taken by a fisherman, off the pier of Dunlary.

Cashell, Sept. 12. Yesterday a dreadful fire broke out here from a smith's forge, which entirely consumed ten houses; and were it not for timely assistance, the greatest part of the town would have been reduced to ashes, as there is no water near us.

St. Christopher's, Aug. 15. His majesty's ship Crescent, Thomas Collingwood, Esq; commander, brought into the road of Basseterre on Sunday last, the Berkley, a French man of war of 20 guns, lately commanded by Jean Galline.

The Crescent attacked the Amethyste, a French frigate of 32 guns, as well as the above-mentioned of 20; but the former being to windward of him, he could not bring her to a close engagement, and the Crescent's standing and running rigging, and some of her masts, being much damaged, captain Collingwood was obliged to repair them, during which time the Amethyste made off; and as he found it fruitless to follow her longer, he stood for the Berkley again, and after a short engagement, took her.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16. By a letter from Niagara, of the 21st ult. we learn, that by the assiduity and influence of Sir William Johnson, there were upwards of 1100 Indians convened there, who, by their good behaviour, have justly gained the esteem of the whole army; that Sir William being informed

informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an iſland, about 20 miles from the fort, ſent a number of Indians to ſearch for them, who found to the value of 8000l. and were in hopes of finding more: And that a French veſſel, entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the lake, when her crew, conſiſting of 41 men, were all loſt.

The French have 90 privateers belonging to Martinico; and the Weſt India trade has ſuffered more ſince the taking of Guadalupe, than it has done during the whole war: They have taken 200 ſail of veſſels, which amount to upwards of 600,000l.

The Noſtra Signora, from Bahia, is arrived at Liſbon in 104 days. She is an advice-boat, and has brought an account of the arrival of the Taviſtock, Jenkins; Prince Henry, Beſt; Oſterly, Vincent; and the Hawke, Drake, all from China, at the Brazils, after having had an engagement with two French frigates off the iſland of St. Helena. [A convoy is appointed to bring them home.]

Accidents by Sea. The Betty late Coward, from Africa, broke to pieces off the Iſle of Man, and 20 ſouls periſhed.—The Francis and Suſanna, Poppleton, for Jamaica, after beating off four French privateer ſloops, was blown up in an engagement with a fifth, and 20 ſouls periſhed. In the late ſtormy weather much damage was done at ſea and on our coaſts.

The Elizabeth, Markham, in her paſſage to Jamaica, engaged a French privateer, called the French Revenge, of 16 ſix pounders, 20 ſwivels and 180 men, for four hours, and bravely beat her off; tho' ſhe had only eight four pounders in the ſteerage and forecaſtle, with two ſmall ſtern chaſe guns, and was mann'd with but 14 men and boys.—The Friendſhip brig, off Pool, Beſt, was taken on the 2d. inſt. by the Vermudion, privateer of Marſeilles, who took all the hands out but the mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board. The mate and boy undauntedly maſtered the Frenchmen, and brought the veſſel ſafe into Pool on the 18th. This brave fellow's name is Richard Wood.

The following are the 22 new cardinals, Lewis Gualteri of Orvietto, nuncio in France.—Philip Acciaiuoli, born at Rome, nuncio in Portugal.—Girolame Spinola, nuncio in Spain.—Ignatius Crivelli, a Milanois, nuncio at Vienna.—Lewis Merlini of Forli, preſident of Urbino.—John Conſtantius Caraccioli of Santo Buono, a Neapolitan, auditor of the chamber.—Nicolas Perelli, a Neapolitan, treaſurer.—Mark-Antony Ebra Odiſcalchi, a Milanois maſter of the chamber.—Santo Veroneſe, a Venetian, biſhop of Padua.—Piet. Girolame Guglielmi of Jeſſy, ſecretary of the regular biſhops.—Joſeph Alexander Furietti of Bergamos, ſecretary of the council.—Nicolas Antonelli of Sinagaglia, ſecretary of the propaganda.—Peter-Paul Conti of Camerino, ſecretary of the good government.—Lewis Valenti of Trevi, aſſiſtant of the holy office.—Francis-Maria of Roſſi, vicegerent.—Joſeph-Maria Caſtellia, a Milanois, commander of the order of the holy ghoſt.—Friar Joſeph Auguſtin Orſi, a Florentin, of the order of St. Dominic, maſter of the ſacred palace.—Francis Buſſi, a Roman, dean of the rota.—Gaetan Fantuci Ferrareſe, born at Ravenna, auditor of the rota.—Andrew Corſini, a Roman, vicar of St. John de Latran.—Frier Laurence Gangarelli of Urbino, a conventual minor, conſulter of the holy office.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 13 RIGHT Hon. the Earl of Northampton, was married to lady Anne Somerſet, ſiſter of the duke of Beaufort.

28. John Batchelor, Eſq; to Miſs Elwin.

30. Mr. Baron Mounteney, of the Exchequer, in Ireland, to the counteſs dowager of Mount-Alexander.

October 3. James Lee, of Highgate, Eſq; to Miſs Bond.

5. Thomas Morgan, of Shrewſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Hare.

6. Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath, to Miſs Delaval.

7. John Martin, of Kidderminſter, Eſq; to Miſs Knot.

William John Andrews, Eſq; to Miſs Roberts.

8. Edward Younge, Eſq; to Mrs. Thomas, of Saliſbury.

9. Alderman Scott, to Miſs Styart.

15. Dr. Warren of Sackville-ſtreet, to Miſs Shaw, daughter of Dr. Shaw.

16. Governor Drake, to Miſs Baker, of Farringdon, Berks.

17. Sir John Read, to Miſs Barker.

19. David Middleton, Eſq; to Miſs Fairfax.

Joſhua Marriott, of Mancheſter, Eſq; to Miſs Lilly.

20. Granadoe Pigotte, Eſq; to Miſs Symes.

John Eyles, Eſq; to Miſs Alexander.

21. James Towers, of Towers-place in Lancaſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Blackwell.

Vincent Biſcoe, Eſq; to lady Mary Seymour, ſiſter of the duke of Somerſet.

Sept. 23. The Dauphineſs of France was delivered of a princeſs.

Oct. 7. Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, of a ſon.

8. Counteſs of Egremont, of a ſon.

24. Hon. Mrs. Grenville of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. THE counteſs dowager of Traquair, aged 88.

28. The Rev. Dr. Iſaac Maddox, biſhop of Worceſter.

Oct. 1. John Baker, Eſq; late a director of the Royal-Exchange aſſurance.

2. Henry Pierce, of Bedale, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

James Knight, of Germain-ſtreet, Eſq;

3. Rubin Adolphus, Eſq; at Bath.

4. Edward Burnaby, Eſq; late one of the chief clerks in the treaſury,

6. Edmund Clarke of Chiſwick, Eſq;

7. Mr. Joſeph Ames, F. R. S. and F. A. S. and ſecretary to the latter, author of the hiſtory of printing, &c. an ingenious, honeſt man.

Sir Thomas Wilſon, Bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Edward Wilſon, Bart.

8. Samuel Kent, Eſq; member for Ipſwich, aged 76.

9. Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; a maſter in chancery, aged 80.

10. Major general Elliot, at the Engliſh head quarters in Germany.

12. John Carter, of Weſton-Cotterell, in Cambridgeſhire, Eſq;

13. Sir Henry Blount, Bart.

15. Juſtice Jarvis of Spital fields.

19. His grace Harry, duke of Bolton, &c. ſucceeded in honours and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon; Charles, marquiſs of Wincheſter, now duke of Bolton.

20. Peregrine Furye, Eſq; of the pay office, Whitehall; ſecretary to Chelſea hoſpital, and agent to many regiments.

21. John Darker ſen. of Clerkenwell, Eſq;

22. Ellis Brand, Eſq; rear admiral of his majeſty's fleet.

Jeremiah Burroughs, Eſq; many years collector of the cuſtoms at Briſtol.

25. Edward Davenhill, of Highgate, Eſq;

26. Thomas Spencer, Eſq; an eminent Ruſſia merchant.

27. Mr. Thomas Cheſſon, an eminent ſilverſmith and a common-council man for the ward of Farringdon without.

Mr. Jacob Robinſon, bookſeller, in Ludgate ſtreet.

Lately. Jonathan Ewer, of Hatton-Garden, Eſq;

Dr. Conyers, phyſician to the Britiſh army in Germany.

Judge Wilſon, and Mr. Doeg, merchant, at Antigua.

George Haldane, Eſq; governor of Jamaica,

The marchioneſs of Lothian.

Hon. John Hope, third ſon of the earl of Hopetoun.

Mary Smith aged 102, in Pancraſs Workhouſe.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Sept. 29. THE king has been pleaſed to promote Robert Johnſon, dean of Tuam, to the biſhoprick of Cloyne, vacant by the death of Dr. James Stopford.

———, Oct. 2. The king has been pleaſed to order a Conge d'Elire to paſs the great ſeal, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Worceſter to to elect a biſhop of that ſee, the ſame being vacant by the death of Dr. Iſaac Maddocks, late biſhop thereof; and a letter naming and recommending to the ſaid dean and chapter the right reverend father in God doctor James Johnſon, lord biſhop of Gloucaſter, to be by them elected biſhop of the ſaid ſee of Worceſter.

———— to grant unto Joſeph Atwell, doctor of divinity, the place and dignity of canon or prebendary in the collegiate church of St. Peter Weſtminſter, void by the death of doctor John Heylyn, late prebendary thereof.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Poulter Forreſter, D. D. was preſented to the rectory of Stoke Goldington, Bucks.—Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Belton on the Moor, in Yorkſhire. —Mr. Harwood, to the rectory of Burſtock, in Devonſhire. — Mr. Douglaſs to a prebend of Durham.—Richard Lewis, M. A. to the rectory of Harpford, &c. in Devonſhire. —Mr. Jeremiah Brewerton, M. A. to the vicarage of Monk-Tarrant, in Wiltſhire — Mr. Burridge, to the rectory of High-Halden, in Kent.—Mr. Powel, to the living of Shudy Camps, in Cambridgeſhire. — Mr. Crew, to the rectory of Eythorpe in Leiceſterſhire.—Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. to the vicarage of Bapchild, in Kent.—Mr. Watſon, to the rectory of Eggidan, in Suſſex — William Thompſon, M. A. to the rectory of Much Alderton, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Capper, to the rectory of Monk Soham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Gunning, to the living of Triplow, in Cambridgeſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 2. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto James Colebrooke, of Gatton, in the county of Surry, Eſq; and his heirs male, and in Default of ſuch iſſue to his brother George Colebrooke, of Southgate in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Thomas Stanhope, Eſq; commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Swiftſhure, and James Douglaſs, Eſq; late captain of the Alcide, were knighted.—Sir Richard Lloyd appointed a Baron of the exchequer, in the room of Baron Legge deceaſed.—Alderman Cockayne elected preſident of St. Bartholemew's hoſpital in the room of alderman Blachford deceaſed.—Peter Davall, and Samuel Bonner, Eſqrs. appointed maſters in chancery, in the room of Mr. Sawyer deceaſed, and Mr. Waple who have reſigned — Mr. Nicol, ſecretary of Chelſea hoſpital. — Mr. Marſh, one of the three clerks in the war-office.— Dr. Reeve was choſen preſident, doctors Thomas Lawrence, William Pitcairn, John Monro, William Cadogan, cenſors; Dr. Thomas Wilbraham, treaſurer; Dr. Thomas Lawrence, regiſter, of the royal college of phyſicians.

The

The king has been pleaſed to appoint major general Hodgſon colonel of the fifth regiment of foot, late lord George Bentinck's —The Hon. major general Barrington, colonel of the 8th (or king's) regiment of foot. late lieutenant general Wolfe's —The Hon. brigadier-general Monckton, colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late brigadier-general Forbes's.—The Hon. brigadier general George Townſhend, colonel of the 28th regiment, late lieutenant-general Bragg's — The Hon. major general John Griffin Griffin, colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, in the room of major general Hopſon, preferred.—The Hon. brigadier general James Murray, to be colonel of a battalion of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment, in the room of brigadier general Monckton, removed.—The Right Hon. lord Frederick Cavendiſh, to be colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, in the room of brigadier Townſhend, removed.—George Gray, Eſq; to be colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of the late major general Wolfe. — John Gore, Eſq; to be firſt major and colonel in the 3d regiment of foot guards, in the room of major general Griffin—James Adolphus Dickenſon Oughton, to be colonel of the 55th regiment of foot, late Prideaux's. — Capt. Vaughan, to be major to the black dragoons.—Frecheville Ramſden, Eſq; to be major to the firſt troop of horſe grenadier guards.

B—KR—TS.

SAMUEL Parkes, of Worceſter, mercer.
Thomas Day, of Briſtol, merchant.
David Richards, of Chancery Lane, peruke-maker.
Charles Wace, of Norwich, grocer.
Robert Maſon, of Northallerton, linen-draper.
John Ayliffe, of Blandford, dealer and chapman.
William Coombe, of Chewſtoke, Somerſetſhire, grazier.
Roger Pinckney, of Great Wild-ſtreet, brewer.
Bartholomew Gray, of Mark-lane, apothecary,
John Redhead, of St. Paul's Covent-garden, mercer.
Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the fields, butcher.
Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, whipmaker.
William Newton, of Manchester, chapman.
Edward Fox, of Holywell Flintſhire, haberdaſher.
Berry Oſgood, of Henley upon Thames, maſter.
Harvey Gibbs, of Bath, woollen-draper.
Thomas Smith, of Covent-garden, mercer.
Samuel Buttler, of Snow-hill, ſadlers ironmonger.
William Brown, of Kettering, wool-merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, Auguſt 25, 1759.

Amſterdam 36 1
Ditto at Sight 35 10.
Rotterdam 36 2.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 36 10.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 29 $\frac{7}{8}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 29 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Cadiz 39.
Madrid 39.
Bilboa 38 $\frac{7}{8}$.
Leghorn 48 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Genoa 47 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Venice 50 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$.
Porto 5s. 5d. $\frac{3}{8}$.
Dublin 9 a $\frac{1}{8}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and Allied armies upon the Lahn, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, have continued pretty much in the ſame poſition ever ſince our laſt, the French in their camp near Gieſen, upon the ſouth ſide of that river, and prince Ferdinand continued in his camp at Neidar Weimar until the 19th ult. when he marched and incamped at Corſdorff, which motion was perhaps occaſioned by an affair which happened on the 17th ult. an account of which we had from his head quarters, dated the 20th. Laſt Monday our hunters had intelligence that the enemy were going to ſeize upon Wetzlar. They repaired thither in haſte, and did actually prevent the French, having paſſed the Lahne on the bridge, whilſt ſome ſquadrons of huſſars forded the river. The enemy were puſhed back at firſt, and loſt ſome men; but having been conſiderably reinforced, major Friderichs retreated to Wetzlar, and repaſſed the Lahne, under a very ſmart fire of cannon and ſmall arms, Mr. Luckner did the ſame. The enemy fired ſome hundreds of cannon ſhot, without killing or wounding any body; but ſeveral houſes have been damaged at Wetzlar by their cannon. After this the French burnt the bridge which the magiſtrates of Wetzlar had built below the city, in hopes that they would not deſire a paſſage over the city bridge.

Mr. Luckner has made an excurſion to Schwalbach, and has brought from thence 20 dragoons, and three officers, whom he made priſoners.

As the two armies are ſo near one another, many little ſkirmiſhes have happened, beſide what is here mentioned, in which the allies have generally had the advantage; and their light troops have often penetrated almoſt to the very walls of Frankfort, with which city the French have, for ſome time, had no communication but by ſtrong eſcorts. But neither of theſe two armies have found an opportunity to attack the other with advantage; and the French ſeem to be preparing for retiring to winter quarters in Frankfort, and behind the Mayn; for they are removing their magazines from every place ſouth of the river, and are undermining the ramparts of Gieſen, in order to blow them up, when they leave the place, being reſolved to make a military deſart of the country between the Mayne and the Lahn, with deſign to deprive the allied army of ſubſiſtence, in caſe it ſhould attempt to follow them, or to diſturb them in their winter quarters.

As to the city of Munſter, the account of general Imhoff's having made himſelf maſter of it was premature; for it has not as yet been beſieged, but only blockaded; and even the blockade he was again obliged to leave, as M. d'Armentieres had received a new reinforcement, and was again advancing to the relief of the place; but the latter contented

tented himself with throwing a large convoy of provisions and ammunition into the city, and then retired, whereupon the former returned to the blockade, having received a reinforcement from the allied army, and his army was posted round the city when the last accounts came from thence.

Berlin, Sept. 25. Letters from general Finck's camp at Corbitz near Meissen, dated the 22d instant, inform us of the following interesting particulars:

"After general Wunsch had retaken Leipsick, and joined us with his corps, we marched from Eulenbourg straight towards Dresden. General Kleefeld, who with a body of troops detached from the army of the empire was encamped near Dobelen, retired on our approach. When we arrived at Nossen, we learnt that general Haddick encamped with all his forces near Roth-Schimberg; but as soon as he saw us advance, he abandoned that advantageous post, and we briskly cannonaded his rear; after which we went and encamped at Teutschen Lohra, and lastly at Corbitz. General Haddick, who, during this interval of time, had caused himself to be joined by the whole army of the empire, besides several Austrian regiments, came here yesterday and attacked us. The cannonade, which was very hot, began at nine in the morning, and lasted till dark in the evening; but notwithstanding the goodness of general Haddick's dispositions, and the great superiority of the enemy's numbers, we forced them to yield us the field of battle, and to retire towards Dresden. Our loss is but small on this occasion: that of the enemy, on the contrary, is very considerable: but the infantry, in this action, again performed prodigies of valour."

To which we shall add what follows from an authentick relation of this battle, published in our Gazette.

The 22d of September, at day-break, several of the enemy's squadrons and battalions appeared on the heights of Stroischen. A thick fog prevented our distinguishing their number and motions; but about seven o'clock we distinctly discovered that it was only the rear guard of M. Haddick's corps, and that the whole were retiring towards Meltitz and Seeligstadt.

The army of the empire remained that day under arms near Neustadt, where they were ranged in several lines, whilst the Pandours and our light troops kept firing at one another all the afternoon.

But the 23d they also retired towards Seeligstadt, and we pursued their rear guard for several hours.

We have taken 461 prisoners, amongst whom are 14 officers, chiefly of the regiments of cuirassiers, Serbelloni, Benedict Daun, Schmertzing and Bretlach. The enemy's infantry having saved themselves as soon as the confusion began, we have been able to take no other trophies than one piece of cannon.

Our loss does not exceed 800 men killed and wounded, notwithstanding the brisk cannonade of the enemy, because their cannon were pointed too high; whereas our fire must have had twenty times greater effect, if we may judge by the number of Austrians killed and wounded, with whom the field of battle is covered. The loss of the enemy must be increased by the great number of deserters, who, during these two days, are come over in crowds.

We cannot speak too highly of the glory of the few Battalions who obtained this victory.

It is sufficient to say, that they have done every thing that could be expected from the bravery of the Prussian infantry, animated by the example of their worthy generals.

Hoyerswerda, Sept. 27. Prince Henry's head quarters. His royal highness left the camp of Hermsdorff near Gorlitz on the 23, at seven in the evening, and after an almost incredible march from thence by Rothenburg, came to this place, (which is at the full distance of eleven German miles) on the 25th, about five o'clock in the afternoon, and had the good fortune to surprise the whole corps of general Vehla, encamped behind this town. The attack was very brisk, and lasted about three quarters of an hour, when the Austrians gave way, and fled into the woods in the neighbourhood; but our hussars pursuing, and partly surrounding them, killed near 600 on the field and in the woods, made near 1500 prisoners, among whom is general Vehla himself, and upwards of twenty officers (according to the list delivered to his royal highness) and took three pieces of cannon. This corps, it is said, consisted of 4000 men, chiefly Croats and Hungarian infantry, with some hussars, who are entirely dispersed; and about 300 of the prisoners are desperately wounded. On our side there was only six squadrons of Gelsdorff's hussars, and one hundred dragoons, actually engaged; and our loss does not amount to one hundred in killed and wounded. The army halted here yesterday and this day, but will march to-morrow morning.

His royal highness compleated his junction with the generals Finck and Wunsch Sept. 29. and marshal Daun having begun his march as soon as he heard of Prince Henry's, he arrived the same day at Dresden with his army; so that a bloody battle is every day expected near the gates of that city, as the the two armies are but half a league asunder.

The king of Prussia having, by his good conduct, disappointed the Russians in their design upon Glogaw, they repassed the Oder at Neusalze, with some loss, about the beginning of this month; and when the last accounts came from thence, they were encamped near Frausladt; general Laudohn, with the Austrians under his command, at Schlichtingsheim, and the king of Prussia at Koben, all on or near to the Oder.

The

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* October, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. A New Office of Baptism, pr. 1s. Henderson.

2. St. Chrysostom of the Priesthood. Translated by Mr. Bunce. Rivington.

3. An Essay on Fundamentals. By H. Moore, pr. 1s. Davey and Law.

4. A Paraphrastical Exposition of 1 Cor. 15. By Dr. Greenwood, pr. 1s. Dod.

5. The Universal Prayer Book, No. I. pr. 6d. Burd.

PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, COOKERY.

6. Observations on the Air and Epidemic Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 4s. 6d. Hinton.

7. A Dissertation on the Scrofula, or King's Evil. By W. Scott, D. D. Cooper.

8. Institutes of Experimental Chemistry. 2 vols. pr. 12s. Nourse.

9. A Complete System of Cookery. By William Verral, pr. 4s. Rivington.

LAW.

10. The Universal Parish Officer, pr. 3s. Coote.

VOYAGE.

11. A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, in 1758. By the Rev. Mr. Lindsay. (See p. 544.) Price 5s. Patterson.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

12. An Ode, occasioned by the Success of Admiral Boscawen, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

13. An Ode to the Marchioness of Granby, pr. 1s. Newberry.

14. Female Banishment, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Lownds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Bee, a new Periodical Paper, No. I. II. III. and IV. 3d. each. Published every Saturday. Wilkie.

16. The Busy Body, a new Paper. To be published Weekly, No. I. II. and III. pr. 2d. each Number.

17. An Answer to a Letter to a noble Commander, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 518.)

18. The Truth, the whole Truth, &c. pr. 1s. Hall.

19. A Letter from an Officer in the Ottoman Army, &c. pr. 1s. Williams.

20. A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; on opening the Theatre, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

21. A Reply to an Answer to a Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 6d. Thrush.——[Whoever thinks this piece written by the letter-writer, will be egregiously mistaken: The letter fold, and a vindication suddenly vamped up, was likely to sell too. However, there are some smart turns in it, and some facts that cannot, at present, be disputed.]

22. The Proceedings of a Court Martial appointed to enquire into the Conduct of a certain Great Man. Price 1s. Hall.——[The letter to a late noble commander, the letters of F——y, &c. furnish the charge, and his lordship's defence, is collected from his short address, &c. The sentence is that of Byng, with the representation annexed; and upon the plan of Voltaire, and Richlieu's letters to that unfortunate admiral, are constructed, almost verbatim, letters from Voltaire, Broglio and Contades, to Lord G. S.———Oh! rare pamphleteers, how ready ye are at your trade! *Ye scribblers poor, who write to eat*, how many of you have dined, at the expence of a late commander!]

23. An Epistle to a noble Lord. By a Countryman, pr. 6d. [The countryman is very angry with Lord G. for having published his short address; for having quitted the army; and for having imply'd a censure upon Prince Ferdinand. But above all, for being affronted with the pamphleteers who voluntarily espoused his cause. Tho' on the whole it is somewhat absurd, it is not one of the worst of the numerous publications on this subject.]

24. A Second Letter to a late noble Commander of the British Forces in Germany, pr. 1s. Griffiths. [Wrote with all the spirit, and in the same stile with the first; and we must only hint, with Sir Roger de Coverley, that *Much may be said on both sides.*]

25. Reasons why David Garrick, Esq; should not appear on the Stage, pr. 1s. [The main reason is, that "When Mr. Garrick appears upon the stage" the *writer* is "so blinded by prejudice or admiration, that *he* can see no body else, *he* can hear no body else, *and* can bear no body else." Mr. Garrick is advised to quit the stage, because he eclipses all who appear with him on it. What a clever fellow this reasoner is! how *very elegantly* he steals a panegyrick upon Mr. Garrick, let his readers judge, if he has any!——But after some scraps of latin, an old tale of a blackamoor boy, from the Duke of Buckingham's conference, so well known, it was a little disingenuous to rob the *Bee* of some of that *Honey*, he so good naturedly and so genteely bestows upon the publick, without acknowledging the theft. His pamphlet is eked out to the price of one shilling by a piracy upon that ingenious periodical pamphlet. *Sic vos non vobis millificates apes.*]

26. Secret Reasons why the intended Invasion of England was projected, but not accomplished, &c. pr. 1s. Simpson. [The reasons now are very public, viz. the defeat of Contades and that of De la Clue, which have rendered it impracticable. The secret history of the cabinet of France may be, or may not be true, for ought we know to the contrary. The following (according to this piece) is the present situation of it, "Richlieu and Bernis, hate Contades and Montcalm.——The former is supported by Belleisle; and the latter by the King.——Pompadour hates d'Etrees, but the good friends of France adore him.——Belleisle hates Lally, Pompadour loves him.——Belleisle

Belleiſle is working the downfall of Conflans by endeavouring to ſupplant him with Bompart.——But Conflans is a courtier, and as ſuch, the friend of Richlieu, who almoſt moves heaven and earth in his favour.—— De la Clue is a friend of Belleiſle's, who covers his diſgrace.——Richlieu and Bernis hate him.——Pompadour is indifferent; and the King is of no import."]

27. Genuine Letters from a Volunteer in the Britiſh Service at Quebec, price 1s. Whitridge. [This ſeems to be what its title declares it to be. We ſhall take an extract or two from it, as they do honour to our commanders, and the nation in general.] "July 4th, A flag of truce to the commandant, from general Wolfe, publiſhed his deſign of attacking the town on the part of his Britannic Majeſty; at the ſame time ſignifying, that it was his Majeſty's expreſs command to have the war conducted without practiſing the inhuman method of ſcalping, and that it was expected the French troops under his command do copy the example, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary. M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil returned a polite anſwer to the admiral, aſſuring him, when the Britiſh fleet and army had done gaſconading in the French territories, he would return him the two gentlemen belonging to admiral Durell, took priſoners in the river; intimating his ſurpriſe, that with ſo few forces he would attempt the conqueſt of ſo extenſive and populous a country as Canada." "Notwithſtanding the check we received in the action (of the 31ſt of July) it muſt be admitted our people behaved with great vivacity. I cannot omit being particular with regard to a ſingular inſtance of perſonal bravery and real courage. Capt. Ochterlong and lieutenant Peyton (both of general Monckton's regiment) were wounded, and fell before the breaſt-work near the falls—The former, mortally, being ſhot through the body; the latter was wounded only in his knee.—Two ſavages puſhed down upon them with the utmoſt precipitation, armed with nothing but their diabolical knives—The firſt ſeized on Capt. Ochterlong, when Mr. Peyton, who lay reclining on his fuſee, diſcharged it, and the ſavage dropt immediately on the body of his intended prey.—The other ſavage advanced with much eagerneſs to Mr. Peyton, who had no more time than to diſengage his bayonet, and conceal its diſpoſition.—With one arm he warded off the purpoſed blow, and with the other ſtung him to the heart: Nevertheleſs, the ſavage, though fallen, renewed his attempts, inſomuch that Mr. Peyton was obliged to repeat his blows, and ſtab him through and through his body.—A ſtraggling grenadier, who had happily eſcaped the ſlaughter of his companions, ſtumbled upon Capt. Ochterlong, and readily offered him his ſervices. The captain, with the ſpirit and bravery of a true Briton, replied, "Friend, I thank you!—but with reſpect to me, the muſquet, or ſcalping knife, will be only a more ſpeedy deliverance from pain. —I have but a few minutes to live.—Go—make haſte—and tender your ſervice, where there is a poſſibility, it may be uſeful."——At the ſame time he pointed to Mr. Peyton, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the ſand. The grenadier took Mr. Peyton on his back, and conveyed him to the boat, but not without each receiving a wound.—Mr. Peyton in his back, and his reſcuer another near his ſhoulder." What nobler picture can be conceived of the brave Wolfe, than the following lines exhibit:—"But alas! our brave general: He likewiſe fell:—crowned with conqueſt, he ſmiled in death:—His principal care was, that he ſhould not be ſeen to fail:—Support me, ſaid he, to ſuch as were near him, let not my brave ſoldiers ſee me drop:—the day is ours:—Oh! keep it—and he died.]

28. An Accurate and Authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec, price 1s. Robinſon. [More methodical than the foregoing; but *perhaps* it was digeſted by *ſomebody* more acquainted with *book-making*. However, every thing relative to our late darling conqueſt will, no doubt, meet with purchaſers.]

29. Conſiderations on the Importance of Canada, and the Bay and River of St. Laurence, pr. 6d. Owen. [Tho' there is nothing in this piece but what is well known; yet it is a neat little ſummary of all that has been ſaid on the heads of the fiſheries, &c. We hope, with the writer, that our rights in America will be ſettled upon ſo ſolid a foundation, as not to be again diſputed; and that even ſome of our North American conqueſts may be confirmed to us on a general peace; which cannot fail of producing the ſalutary effects he has pointed out.]

☞ *We have received* The End of Time, *the Piece from* Anglo-Britannus, *the Criticiſm from* Stalbridgienſis, *and Mr.* George Gauld's *Letter and curious Drawing, which will all be inſerted in our next; with many other curious Pieces, from our Correſpondents, omitted this Month for want of Room.*

[*The* Bill of Mortality *in our next.*]

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS, for the Year 1760, will be publiſhed together, at Stationer's-Hall, on Tueſday the 20th Day of November, 1759 ——N. B. In Goldſmith's Almanack, there are inſerted a new alphabetical Chronology of remarkable Events to the preſent Time.—The proper Days and Hours for transfering Stocks, and receiving Dividends, when due: As alſo a Liſt of the Holidays obſerved at the Publick Offices.

THOSE Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. that honoured The LONDON EVENING-POST by their kind Reception, before the late prohibition, are requeſted to take Notice, That the ſaid Paper may now be had, as formerly, of the Clerks of the General Poſt-Office; and they may be aſſured, that the ſame CONSTITUTIONAL SPIRIT, that rendered it worthy their Favour, ſhall be exerted on all Occaſions.

J. MERES, Printer.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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With a fine PLAN of the River St. LAWRENCE and the Operations of our FLEET and ARMY before QUEBEC, and an elegant PORTRAIT of the brave and much lamented General WOLFE, beautifully engraved on Copper:

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* NOVEMBER, &c.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. (cr. 1759	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
31	111 ½	130 ½			82 ⅝	81	81 ⅝	81 ¾	80 ¼	88 ⅞		90 ¼	82 ⅛		6 2 6	W. N. W.	fair
30	111	130 ½	94 ½		82 ¾	81 ¼	81 ¾	81 ¾	80 ⅛	88 ⅞		90 ¼	82 ⅛		6 2 6	calm	rain
1	111 ⅛	130 ⅜	94	81 ¾	82 ¾	81 ¼	81 ¾	82	80 ¼	88 ¾		90 ¼	82 ⅛		6 2 6	N.	cloudy
2	111 ⅛	130		82	82 ⅞	81	81 ¾	82	80 ¼	89		90 ¼	82 ¼		6 5 0	N.	cloudy
3	112	130		82 ¼	82 ¼	81	82 ⅛	82 ¼	80 ½	89 ¼		90	83 ⅜		6 5 0	N. E.	rain
4	Sunday															S. E.	rain
5	112	130 ¾	109	82 ½	83 ¾	81 ¾	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	80 ½	89 ⅛		90 ⅛	83 ⅜		6 5 0	S.	missing
6	112	130 ¾	109	82 ½	83 ¾	81	82 ⅛	82 ¼	80 ½	89 ⅛		90 ⅜	83 ⅜		6 5 0	S. W.	missing
7	113 ½	132		83 ¼	84 ¼	83	83 ⅛	83 ¼		91		92	83		6 5 0	W. S. W.	rain
8	113	132 ⅜	95	83 ⅜	84 ⅛	83	83 ¾	83	81 ½	90		91 ¼	83		6 5 0	N. W.	fair
9	113	132 ⅛	95	83 ⅜	84 ⅛	83	83 ⅞	83	81 ¼	90 ¼		91	84 ¾		6 5 6	S. W.	rain
10	113	132 ⅛	95	83 ⅜	84 ⅛	83	83 ⅞	83	81 ¼	90 ¼		91	83 ½		6 5 6	S. W.	rain
11	Sunday															N. E.	fine
12	113 ⅛	133	95	83 ⅝	84 ⅛	83 ¼	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	81 ¾	90 ½		91 ¼	85		6 7 6	N. E.	fair
13	113 ⅜	133	95	84	84 ¼	83 ¼	83 ⅞	83 ¼	82	90 ½		92	85	3 0	6 7 0	N. W.	fair
14	113 ¼	133	95	84 ¼	84 ¼	83	83	83 ¼	82	90 ¼		92 ⅛	83 ½	3 0	6 7 6	N.	fair
15	113 ¼	133 ¾	95	84 ¼	85 ⅛	83	83 ⅛	84 ⅛	82 ¼	91		91 ½	84	2 0	6 10 0	W. N. W.	frost, fine
16	113	133 ¾	95	84	84 ⅜	83	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	82	90 ⅛		92	83 ¼	2 0		N. W.	frost
17	113 ¼	133 ¼	95 ¼	84 ¾	85 ¼	83	84	84 ⅛	82	90 ¼		92 ¼	85 ⅛	1 0		N. W. b. W.	frost
18	Sunday															N. W.	frost
19	113 ¾	133 ¼	95 ¼	84 ¾	85 ¼	83	84 ⅛	84 ⅛	82 ¼	90 ½		92 ⅛	85 ¼		10 0	E. S. E.	frost
20	113	133 ¼	95	84 ¾	85	83	84	83 ⅛	82	90 ¼		92	85		10 0	S. S. E.	frost, snow
21	113		95	84	84	83	84	83 ⅛	82	90		91 ½	84 ⅞		5 0	S. E. by E.	thaw
22	112 ¾	134	95 ¼	84	83 ⅝	83	83 ½	83 ⅛	82	90		92	83 ⅛		5 0	S. E.	frost
23	112 ⅜	134	95 ¼	84	83 ⅝	83	83 ½	83 ⅛	82	90		92	84 ½		5 0	N. E.	frost
24	112 ¾	134	95 ¼	84	83 ⅝	83	83 ¼	84	82	90		91	84		5 0	E. by N.	frost
25	Sunday															N. E.	frost
26	113 ¼	134 ½	95 ¼	84 ¼	84 ¾	83 ½	84	84	82 ½	90 ⅛		92	83 ⅝		5 0	calm	rain
27	113	134	95 ¼	84 ¼	85	83 ½	84 ⅛	84 ⅛	82 ½			92 ¼	85 ⅛		5 0	N. E.	fine
28	113 ½	134		84 ⅜	84 ⅞	83	84	84 ⅜		90 ¼		92 ⅛	85 ⅛		5 0	N. E.	rain

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 22s to 28s qu	71 10s to 81 05s	71. 05s load	10l. 00s load	8l. 15s load	08l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	30s to 40 qu	48 06d bush.	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 12s to 17s od	14s to 17 qr	16s to 19 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 18 qr	19s to 23 qr	14s to 16	16s to 18 6d	2s 05d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 11s od to 14s	13s to 14 od	14s to 16 6	18s to 20s	12s 6d to 14	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	14s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 01d	1s 04d to 1s 7d	Coals 37s. per Chald.
	Beans 17s to 21s od	20s to 23 od	21s to 24	36s to 40s	19s to 20 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	23s to 30	2s 4d to 2s 9d	2s 9d to 3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Nov. 8, 12l. 0s. 0d.—12. 12l. 5s. 0d.—14. 14l. 5s.—16. 15l. 5s. 0d.—21. 13l. 15s. 0d.—24 13l. 14s. 0d.—27 13l. 10s. 0d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1759.

CHARACTER, *with ſome* Particulars, *of the late Major-General* JAMES WOLFE; *with his Head curiouſly engraved.*

GENERAL Wolfe ſeemed by nature formed for military greatneſs; his Memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: His conſtitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual ſlvelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion: With the greateſt independence of ſpirit, free from pride. Generous, almoſt to profuſion: He contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, whilſt he ſearched after objects for his charity and beneficence: The deſerving ſoldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently taſted of his bounty. Conſtant and diſtinguiſhing in his attachments: Manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large ſhare of the friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal good-will of mankind; and, to crown all, ſincerity and candour, a true ſenſe of honour, juſtice, and public liberty ſeemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of arms; and, with ſuch talents, joined to the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, no wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a moſt riſing military genius. Even ſo early as the battle of La-feldt, when ſcarce twenty years of age, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly a manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the higheſt encomiums from the great officer then at the head of our army.

During the whole war he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was preſent at every engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed. Even after the peace, whilſt others lolled on pleaſure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) ſuch regularity and exactneſs of diſcipline into his corps, that, as long as the ſix Britiſh battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's ſtand amongſt the foremoſt in the glory of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great miniſter who rouzed the ſleeping genius of his country called him forth into higher ſpheres of action. He was early in the moſt ſecret conſultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he *would* have done there, and what he afterwards *did do* at Louiſbourg, are freſh in every one's memory.

He was ſcarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition againſt Quebec. There his abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt luſtre: In ſpite of many unforeſeen difficulties, from the nature of the ſituation, from great ſuperiority of numbers, the ſtrength of the place itſelf, and his own bad ſtate of health, he perſevered, with unwearied diligence, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect his purpoſe: At laſt, *ſingly and alone in opinion*, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him *The Conqueror of Canada*. But there——tears will flow——there, when within the graſp of victory, he firſt received a ball thro' his wriſt, which immediately wrapping up, he went on, with the ſame alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: But, in a few minutes after, a

second ball, thro' his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where, rouzed from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of *They run*, he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the 14 barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point at Portsmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the Parade there, to the bottom of the point to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garrison. The colours on the fort were struck half flag-staff; the bells were muffled and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed. They conducted the body to the Landport gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Altho' there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praise of the dead hero.——On the 20th, at night, his body was deposited in the burying-place belonging to his family, at Greenwich. (See pages 568, 569, 576.)

From the IDLER.

AS the English army was passing towards Quebec, along a soft savanna, between a mountain and a lake, one of the petty chiefs of the inland regions stood upon a rock, surrounded by his clan, and from behind the shelter of the bushes contemplated the art and regularity of European war. It was Evening; the tents were pitched. He observed the security with which the troops rested in the night, and the order with which the march was renewed in the morning. He continued to pursue them with his eye till they could be seen no longer, and then stood for some time silent and pensive.

Then turning to his followers, "My children, (said he) I have often heard that there was a time when our ancestors were absolute lords of the woods, the meadows, and the lakes, wherever the eye can reach or the foot can pass.

A new race of men entered our country from the great ocean: They inclosed themselves in habitations of stone, which our ancestors could neither enter by violence, nor destroy by fire: They issued from those fastnesses, sometimes covered like the armadillo with shells, from which the lance rebounded on the striker, and sometimes carried by mighty beasts, which had never been seen in our vales or forests, of such strength and swiftness that flight and opposition were vain alike. Those invaders ranged over the continent, slaughtering in their rage those that resisted, and those that submitted in their mirth. Of those that remained, some were buried in caverns, and condemned to dig metals for their masters; some were employed in tilling the ground, of which foreign tyrants devour the produce; and when the sword and the mines have destroyed the natives, they supply their place by human beings of another colour, brought from some distant country to perish here under toil and torture.

Some there are, who boast their humanity, that content themselves to seize our chases and fisheries, who drive us from every tract of ground where fertility and pleasantness invite them to settle, and make no war upon us except when we intrude upon our own lands.

Others pretend to have purchased a right of residence and tyranny; but surely the insolence of such bargains is more offensive than the avowed and open dominion of force.

But the time perhaps is now approaching when the pride of usurpation shall be crushed, and the cruelties of invasion shall be revenged. The sons of rapacity have now drawn their swords upon each other, and referred their claims to the decision of war: Let us look unconcernedly upon the

the ſlaughter, and remember that the death of every European delivers the country from a tyrant and a robber; for what is the claim of either nation but the claim of the vulture to the leveret, and the tyger to the faun? Let them then continue to diſpute their title to regions which they cannot people, to purchaſe by danger and blood the empty dignity of dominion over mountains which they will never climb, and rivers which they will never paſs. Let us endeavour, in the mean time, to learn their diſcipline, and to forge their weapons; and when they ſhall be weakened with mutual ſlaughter, let us ruſh down upon them, force their remains to take ſhelter in their ſhips, and reign once more in our native country."

ON the firſt day of January, 1760, will be ſold by auction, ſeveral effects, and curioſities of different kinds, the property of the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE ENGLAND, Knight of the Garter, his collection being ſo extremely large, that he is obliged to make room for others, hourly expected from abroad.

The good ſhip Victory, now at anchor in the Hope, laden with Laurel, freſh and blooming, from the mountains of Quebec. —An Olive-Tree, from the Gardens of Verſailles.——A Roſe, from Kenſington Gardens, pleaſing to the ſight, grateful to the taſte, and has this peculiar quality, that it immediately removes the dreadful apprehenſions occaſioned by rumours of invaſions, &c. N. B. It bloomed on the 18th of laſt September.——A Triumphal Arch, erected at Paris for the Duke d'Aiguillon's public entry, at his return from the Conqueſt of England.——A curious Metzotinto Print, repreſenting the Genius of England binding Tyranny in Chains, from a capital painting of Don Ferdinando Antigallicani.——A capital picture, repreſenting the Glory of France vaniſhing in a Cloud of Smoke, the Arms of England in perſpective, and underneath the Lillies of France withered and decayed. By an eminent Engliſh hand.——A ditto, repreſenting George of England on the higheſt ſpoke of Fortune's wheel, and Lewis of France lying proſtrate on the ground, ſuppoſed to have been hurled from it. By the ſame.——Religion, Property, and Freedom, ſecured; an hieroglyphic print, purchaſed at a vaſt expence by Sir George. Not to be found in any other collection in Europe.——Sundry materials of a curious invention for invading.——Part of the Plate late belonging to Lewis le Petit; conſigned to Sir George, in part of a debt long ſtanding.——Several pieces of Braſs Cannon, Military Stores, &c. taken by execution, in Weſtphalia, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Canada.——Several pieces in manuſcript, intitled Propoſals of Peace. Wrote in French by Monſieur de Belleiſle. ——Court Lamentations, a work which has had a prodigious run at Paris.——An Ode to Victory, by Mr. W P. ſecretary to Sir George.——Britannia Triumphant, a new ſong, ſet to muſic by G. Townſhend. ——A curious piece in baſſo relievo, repreſenting a Political Engliſh Blackſmith ſtriking off the ſetters which bound the hands of Europe.

For further particulars enquire at the Crown near St. James's, at the Britannia near the Secretary's Office, of Weſt-Country Will at Hayes in Kent, or of (ſee p. 592.) P. L. C. Auctioneer.

THE following is an abſtract of the report made to his Catholic majeſty by the phyſicians appointed to examine the prince royal, his eldeſt ſon, in conſequence of which his royal highneſs has been declared incapable of ſucceeding to the throne of Spain. Faithfully tranſlated from the original publiſhed at Naples, Sept. 27, and republiſhed in the Amſterdam Gazette, Oct. 23, 1759.

1. Tho' his royal highneſs Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is low of ſtature, and yet the king, his father, and the queen, his mother, are both of a very proper height.——2. His royal highneſs has ſome contraction in his joints, tho' he can readily move and make uſe of them on all occaſions.——3. His royal highneſs is apt to ſtoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do.—4. The prince moſt evidently ſquints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; tho' we cannot ſay that he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his royal highneſs can without doubt diſtinguiſh objects both as to their colour and ſituation.——5. In his natural functions, and the moſt common ſenſations, he is ſometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his paſſions are not reſtrained by reaſon.——6. The Prince has an obſtinate averſion to ſome kinds of common food, ſuch as fruit, ſweetmeats, &c.—— 7. All ſort of noiſe or ſound diſturb and diſconcert him; and it has the ſame effect whether it be ſoft and harmonious, or harſh and diſagreeable.——8. The impreſſions that he receives from pain or pleaſure are neither ſtrong nor laſting, and he

he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeneſs and good breeding.——9. As to facts and places, he ſometimes remembers them and ſometimes not; but he ſeems not to have the leaſt idea of the myſteries of our holy religion. ——10. He delights in childiſh amuſements, and thoſe which are moſt boiſterous pleaſe him beſt. He is continually changing them, and ſhifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don *Francis Beniore*, chief phyſician to the king and kingdom; Don *Emanuel della Roſa*, phyſician to the queen; and the phyſicians *Cæſar Cirique*, Don *Thomas Pinto*, Don *Francis Sarrao*, and Don *Dominique San Severino*.

[If ſuch reaſons have been deemed ſufficient for ſetting aſide an heir apparent in a Catholic country, and an abſolute monarchy, where the notions of hereditary right are, that it is divine and indefeaſible, how abundantly more juſtifiable are we of this free Proteſtant kingdom, and how much better ſupported is our Revolution!]

Efficacy of the BARK *in* ULCEROUS SORE-THROATS.

To Mr. T. B. *of Oxfordſhire.*

SIR, *Gloceſter, Oct.* 14, 1759.

THE laſt ſpring and ſummer have been remarkable for ſore-throats of the ulcerated kind, as well here as in other parts of this kingdom.—Its progreſs with many people has been amazing!—Some of my patients have been ſeized with ſhiverings, &c. the common ſymptoms of its approach, about four o'clock in an afternooon; and by the ſame hour the next morning the tonſils have appeared violently inflamed and ulcerated; a dejection of ſpirits, weakneſs and faintneſs, with great heat, renders the poor ſufferer incapable of quitting the bed.——Whole families have been in the ſame condition.——Here the Bark has proved itſelf, if not the only, at leaſt the beſt remedy.——I have been called to people in all the ſtages of this dangerous diſtemper, and will ſpeak candidly of its ſucceſs.

If ſent for at the attack, I give the Bark from the firſt appearance of the ulcers. I gargle the throat with it, and cleanſe the ulcers often with a ſmall bit of ſoft ſponge, dipped in a ſtrong tincture of the Bark, and ſecured at the end of a probe, obſerving to acidulate the whole, but moſt that which is deſigned to cleanſe the ulcers. By this treatment they have caſt off the offenſive matter on the third or fourth day, and been healed by the ſixth or ſeventh.——But where no rational method has been uſed, and I have been ſent for on the ſeventh day after the ſeizure, theſe ulcers have had an alarming appearance, both from their foulneſs and number: Yet this invaluable medicine has ſoon altered their colour, and in a few days completed the cure.——To ſome I have been obliged to apply bliſtering plaiſters to the neck; and I always finiſh by giving ſome gentle purges.

(See p. 548.) I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

JOHN COOKE.

Extracts from An Account of the Expedition to the Weſt-Indies, *againſt* Martinico, Guadalupe, *&c. By* RICHARD GARDNER, *Eſq; Captain of Marines on board his majeſty's ſhip* Rippon, *on that expediton.*

THE author obſerves, that "the Engliſh ſquadron eaſily entered the bay of St. Pierre at Guadalupe, on account of a weſterly wind which ſprung up when the ſquadron came to the height of the bay, and blew right into it till the evening; a circumſtance not common in that latitude.

The enemy were ſo ſtruck at ſeeing the wind thus remarkably favour the Engliſh, and again afterwards at the attack of Guadalupe, when the men of war approached ſo much nearer the citadel and ſhore than could poſſibly have been expected to happen, that in all places they declared, *It was a judgment from heaven, and that the Engliſh were ſent to puniſh them for their ſins.*"

"March 12, Commodore Moore received undoubted intelligence of the arrival of Monſ. Bompart, Lieut. Gen. and Chef d'Eſcadre, (formerly governor of Martinique) with a ſquadron of men of war, conſiſting of eight ſail of the line and three frigates, from Old France, having a battalion of Swiſs and other troops on board, intended for the relief of Martinico, in caſe he found it inveſted by the Engliſh; and that he was lying at anchor between Pidgeon-Iſland and Fort Negro, in the great bay of Port Royal, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for Monſieur Bompart to throw in ſuccours to Grand-Terre, if he attempted it, and at the ſame time Mr. Moore be incapable of putting to ſea to oppoſe him in the ſituation the Engliſh ſquadron then lay, a reſolution was

was taken to call in the cruizing ſhips, and to ſail immediately to Prince Rupert's Bay in Dominica, where he could be early acquainted with any motions made by the enemy, and be ready to follow if occaſion required, as he would then be to windward of Guadalupe, and at the diſtance only of nine leagues."

"The privateers of the enemy took advantage of this movement, and all the time (above eleven weeks, from Friday March 16, to Sunday June 3,) the French and Engliſh ſquadrons were watching each other in the two bays, they went out roving along the coaſts, and took above eighty or ninety ſail of our merchantmen, which they carried in prizes to Martinique.

Theſe frequent captures occaſioned heavy complaints from the Britiſh iſlands; for they ſaid it was equally as practicable for the Engliſh ſquadron to have anchored in Port Royal, as in Prince Rupert's Bay, by which two ends had been anſwered, the French men of war could not have got out, nor the privateer prizes have got in; of courſe the latter muſt have fallen into the hands of our cruizers, and have been retaken, no harbour being then open to them, but St. Pierre's or Granada, either of which was at any time to be blockaded by a ſingle frigate.

Had the Engliſh made their appearance off Port Royal Bay, Monſ. Bompart muſt have been reduced to the alternative, either of fighting a ſuperior force, or of retiring behind the citadel into the careenage to avoid it, leaving to Mr. Moore room to come to an anchor with his ſquadron between Fort Negro and Pidgeon-Iſland, where he lay before.

To this it was replied, that the heavy ſhips, ſuch as the St. George and Cambridge, might be drove to leeward in attempting to get into the bay, or that the enemy, by conſtantly having the advantage of the trade wind, and current, might at any time ſend down fire-ſhips upon the men of war in the night."

Of Lieut. Col. Deſbriſay, who was killed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, placed in a ſtone ſentry-box, in the citadel of Baſſe-Terre, Captain Gardner gives the following account:— (See p. 316.)

"Lieut. Col. Deſbriſay was captain of foot at the battle of Laffeldt, or Val, near Maeſtricht, in 1747, where being wounded, and lying upon the ground amongſt the ſlain, he was run thro' by a French officer, whoſe unmanly example was immediately followed by the platoon he commanded, all, or moſt of them, planting their bayonets in different parts of his body. Of about thirteen wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal. Being afterwards at table with the Mareſchal Count de Saxe, of whoſe politeneſs as an enemy many honourable inſtances were given, in the courſe of the late war, he was ſtrongly ſollicited by the Mareſchal to tell him "who the officer was that had uſed him ſo very unlike a ſoldier, threatening to diſgrace him at the head of the regiment;" but Deſbriſay, tho' well acquainted with his name, the commiſſion he bore, and the corps he ſerved in, moſt generouſly declined it; contenting himſelf with letting his excellency know, that he was no ſtranger to his perſon, and begging his excuſe from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all times alert, ſo was he very indefatigable; had a thorough knowledge of his profeſſion, and was maſter of great application in it. He was quick, and had a happy preſence of mind, which foreſaw a difficulty and the method to conquer it at one and the ſame inſtant; cool in action, and brave without oſtentation; preſuming never upon a ſuperiority of parts, but always diffident of himſelf; thought and read much, and was ever forming ſome new deſign to moleſt and annoy the enemy. The ſervice of the public was the ſpring that wound him up, and put his whole frame in motion. He had the true fire of a ſoldier in him, and with it was as complete a gentleman as any in the ſervice, dying ſincerely regretted by every officer of his acquaintance. *"

"Upon ſigning the capitulation, the inhabitants returned to their plantations and houſes; they began alſo to repair the ruins at Baſſe-Terre, where ſoon after ſhops were opened, and the produce of the country ſold as uſual, unmoleſted by the troops in camp or garriſon, where General Barrington cauſed the ſtricteſt diſcipline to be obſerved, and behaved with ſo much affability, and was ſo eaſy of acceſs to all the natives, that it would be difficult to ſay whether he ſeemed to be moſt reſpected by the army or the iſland."

The author concludes his account of the expedition (which he wrote by way of journal, on his paſſage home) with theſe words: "Thus ended an expedition of great importance to the public, and

* *The like character might have been given, with great juſtice, to a brother of his, a captain in Oglethorpe's regiment, who died in Georgia, in* 1742.

and in which the Engliſh arms acquired reputation even from the enemy. The intrepidity of the officers who commanded, and the reſolution of the men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and ſuch only as a true ſenſe of honour, and a true zeal for their ſovereign and their country, could inſpire: Expoſed to dangers they had never known, to diſorders they had never felt, to a climate more fatal than the enemy, and to a method of fighting they had never ſeen: Harraſſed with perpetual alarms, and fatigued with conſtant duty, they ſtill advanced, alert in all hours of caution, invincible in all hours of attack. Frequently they ſuffered from concealed fires out of the woods, from lurking parties of armed negroes that could not be diſcovered *, and where the officer who commanded was in the ſituation of Virgil's Rutulian captain

Sævit atrox Volſcens, *nec teli conſpicit uſquam*
Auctorem, nec quo ſe ardens immittere poſſit. Æn. 9.

On ſuch occaſions they preſerved their ranks inflexibly, or ruſhed with bayonets fixed among the trees and buſhes, till they had ſcoured them thoroughly. Fortune at laſt declared in their favour, and conqueſt became the recompence of virtue; when, under the directions of an active and enterprizing commander in chief, whoſe orders were executed with the ſame alacrity they were given, the Britiſh troops ſucceeded in reducing to his majeſty's obedience, an iſland, perhaps, of as great conſequence to the crown of England, as any other in ſubjection to it in South America; of infinite prejudice to the trade and commerce of the French, our natural and inveterate foe; and of as much ſecurity to our own colonies and plantations near it.

Nor were the officers and ſeamen of the royal ſquadron at all inferior in their ſeveral departments to the gentlemen of the army; and while we admire the diſtinguiſhed rapidity of Crumpe, the gallant impetuoſity of Deſbriſay and Melville, we are called upon, with equal juſtice, to applaud the ſpirited perſeverance of the intrepid Shuldham (of the Panther), and the youthful ardour of the brave old Leſlie (of the Briſtol), not to omit the memorable and irreſiſtible fire of the St. George, Capt. Gayton, and Cambridge, Capt. Barton, of which a Frenchman, ſpeaking in reply to a queſtion I had aſked him, "How they came to quit the citadel?" anſwered, with ſome warmth, *Eh! comment, Monſieur? Tout autre que le Diable eût quitté lá Citadelle; c'étoit le feu d'enfer même.* "What, Sir! Nobody but the D---l would have ſtaid there; for it was the fire of H—ll itſelf." (See p. 315—324.)

Some STANZAS—*To a Miniſter and a Great Man.* (See p. 520.)

WHILE venom'd *ſatire* and black envy join
To vent their ſpleen 'gainſt thee, and blaſt thy fame,
Allow *one* vot'ry of the tuneful nine
Still to addreſs thy *long* much-*honour*'d name.
Warm'd by a love of freedom's ſacred cauſe,
Thou waſt diſtinguiſh'd in thy *earlieſt youth*,
The champion of fair liberty and laws,
A *foe* to *bigots*, and a friend to truth.
Thy life's unalter'd tenor has been ſpent
To *perfect* or *defend* the glorious plan;
O'er Britain to diffuſe wealth, peace, content,
And freedom, nobleſt gift of heav'n to man.
If, by *thoſe councils* which *thou* long haſt *ſhar'd*,
Britannia's pow'r or commerce had been loſt,
Say, would her *fleets*, victorious *now*, have dar'd
To inſult *Lewis* on the *Gallic* coaſt?
Or, from the riſing to the ſetting ſun,
The *Britiſh* lion's *conq'ring voice* been heard;
In *Africk*'s ſultry climes ſuch deeds been done,
And England's arms o'er all the world rever'd?
Long, long *ere now*, diſpirited and poor,
Beneath the genius of inſulting *Gaul*,
Britannia muſt have bended, and no more,
Rich and *triumphant*, ſeen her rivals fall.
But, *great* by commerce, and by freedom *great*,
You ſaw the queen of iſles unrivall'd ſtand,
You ſaw the plan of ages *now* complete,
And view'd with heart-felt joy the *happy* land!
'Midſt all the various changes of the ſtate
You ſtill one *ſteady* virtuous courſe preſerv'd,
Nor ſunk by clamour, nor by praiſe elate:
Your *king* with *love and duteous zeal you* ſerv'd.
When late we ſaw a mighty genius form
Deſigns to gain Britannia's arms renown,
To humble France, her boaſted pow'r diſarm,
And add new luſtre to the Britiſh crown;
True to thy prince, and to thy country true,
Sullen, didſt *thou refuſe* thy aid to lend,
Or with an eye of jealous envy view
Succeſs, on ſchemes not *plann'd* by *thee*, attend?
The *ſelfiſh* paſſions ne'er poſſeſt thy mind,
Public, not *private* good, its gen'rous aim;
Yet hence malignant ſatire ſtrives to find,
Ev'n in thy *ſocial virtues*, cauſe of blame.
But can detraction, with her ſland'rous tongue,
Dare to advance, that on thy country's ſpoil
Thou haſt *grown rich?* The lye would be too ſtrong:
Thy *wealth* is not *increas'd* by all thy toil.
Happy the patriot who, with heart at eaſe,
Knows all his actions *aim'd* at what was beſt;
By virtuous deeds alone *would wiſh* to pleaſe,
And leaves to heav'n and fortune all the reſt!

The

* *A body of armed negroes concealing themſelves one day in the canes, and firing out of them, the Engliſh ſet fire to the ſeveral corners of the field, and burnt them and the canes together.—Madame Ducharmey armed her negroes, and led them to the attack in perſon.*

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 525.

FROM the history of this bill we may perceive, that it was passed in a hurry, which was indeed necessary, because of the relief chiefly intended by it; for though damaged corn may be made into malt, or even into a coarse sort of bread, yet it must be presently converted to one of these uses, for it will not keep, not even in the best sort of granary; and this hurry was probably the cause of the bill's being so much altered from what was at first intended; for from the resolution, pursuant to which it was brought in *, we may see that some new regulations were intended, both with respect to the time of exportation, and with respect to the allowance of the bounty; and in both these respects some new regulations seem to be absolutely necessary. It has been often observed, that generally speaking, corn of every sort bears a better price in the western counties of this kingdom, than in the eastern, probably because the lands in the former are generally most fit for pasture, and those in the latter most fit for arable. And this was evidently the case when this bill was ordered to be brought in, if the facts set forth in the Norfolk petition were true. In that petition we are told, that in the markets of Norfolk, the best wheat then sold at 3*s. per* bushel, and the best barley at 1*s.* 4*d.* ½ *per* bushel †; yet from the printed prices of grain we may see, that about the same time the best wheat sold in the London market at 31*s. per* quarter, which is near 4*s. per* bushel, and the best barley at 15*s. per* quarter, which is near 2*s. per* bushel; and what is very remarkable, the best wheat sold at the same time, in the markets of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, from 5 to 6*s. per* bushel, and the best barley from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.* ½.

This shews, that the London market is not the proper market for fixing the price at which corn ought to be allowed to be exported, or at which the bounty upon exportation ought to be made payable. At London corn will generally be much cheaper than it is in our western markets; because all our eastern counties may so easily bring their corn by sea to London; whereas they will rather carry their corn to Holland, even without a bounty, than carry it to any of our western ports, because to Holland the navigation is much shorter and less dangerous, and consequently the freight and insurance must be much cheaper. Ought we to permit an exportation, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are starving? Ought we to encourage exportation by a bounty, when our labouring people, in any one county in England, are paying more for bread than the usual price of their labour will enable them to afford? Ought we not, for the encouragement of our manufactures, and the increase of our people, to endeavour to lessen the usual price of labour in every county of England? And can we take any more effectual method for doing this, than by keeping the price of bread as low and as equal throughout England, as it is possible for us to do?

For this reason, if a general standing law is to be made for fixing the price above which no bounty is to be allowed upon exportation, or a higher price, above which no exportation is to be allowed, it ought to be enacted, that those prices shall always be determined by the medium price at which corn shall have been sold for three market days, at the chief weekly markets in two or three of our midland western counties, where all sorts of corn have, for some years, borne the highest price. This would compel the corn merchants, in our eastern counties, to send their corn to our western ports, rather than to Holland, notwithstanding the transportation's being more expensive than the exportation; and this they would do, in order to prevent the price of corn rising to such a height in those midland counties, as to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or perhaps to the liberty of exporting. This regulation might be easily carried into execution, by enjoining the magistrates of such market towns, in each of these midland western counties, to send weekly a certificate of the prices the last market day, to our board of trade, or some other publick office, to be published in the London Gazette; and by impowering the king to put a stop to the payment of the bounty, or the liberty of exporting, by proclamation,

* *See before, p.* 525.

† *See before, p. ditto.*

tion, when corn began, and was like to continue, to ſell above the prices preſcribed by the act.

Thus it muſt appear, that even the port of London would not be the proper port to be choſen, for determining the price at which an exportation is to be allowed, or at which a bounty upon exportation is to be made payable; but it is ſtill more improper to allow this price to be determined by the collectors of the cuſtoms at every port in the kingdom, not excepting even the ports of thoſe eaſtern counties where all ſorts of grain uſually ſell at the loweſt prices current in this kingdom. We find that about the time when this bill was ordered to be brought in, the beſt wheat ſold, at the ports in the county of Norfolk, at 2s. *per* buſhel, and yet, at the ſame time, the beſt ſort of wheat ſold, in ſome parts of Wiltſhire, at 6s. *per* buſhel; therefore, it may be ſuppoſed that, a time may happen, when the beſt ſort of wheat ſhall ſell, in ſome of our midland weſtern counties, at 12s. *per* buſhel, and all other ſorts of grain proportionably dear, and yet, at the ſame time, the beſt ſort of wheat ſhall ſell in Norfolk at 4s. *per* buſhel, and all other ſorts of grain proportionably cheap; in ſuch a caſe, would it not be ridiculous to permit an exportation from any port in the kingdom? Would it not be much more ridiculous to encourage an exportation, by a bounty, from the ports in Norfolk? And yet this would be the caſe by the law, as it ſtands at preſent.

From hence it is evident, that a new law was neceſſary for fixing the price at which an exportation ought to be permitted, and another lower price at which a bounty ought to be allowed; and from what was ſaid upon the reſolutions of the committee in the preceeding ſeſſion, for taking into conſideration the then high price of grain, &c*. every one muſt ſee, that ſome new regulations were neceſſary for leſſening the price at which a bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, and likewiſe, in all probability, for leſſening the quantum of the bounty to be allowed, eſpecially upon exportation to any part of the Netherlands, or any of the northern ports of France, becauſe the navigation from our eaſtern ports is cheaper, and leſs dangerous, than to our own weſtern ports. That the price at which a bounty upon exportation is to be allowed, ought to be lowered, may from experience, I believe, be demonſtrated; for if, from our cuſtom-houſe books, it ſhould appear, that at a time when there was no extraordinary ſcarcity any where abroad, and when the beſt wheat ſold here at 32s. *per* quarter, our merchants did, by means of the bounty, export large quantities of that ſort of wheat, ſurely there is no neceſſity for allowing them any bounty, when the beſt wheat may be purchaſed here at 24s. *per* quarter, becauſe they may then, without any bounty, ſell it abroad at the ſame price they did before, (I ſhall ſay, for example, at 30s. *per* quarter) and have at leaſt double the profit. The ſame way of reaſoning will hold equally ſtrong, if not ſtronger, with regard to every other ſort of grain upon which a bounty is allowed upon exportation; and from hence theſe two rules may be deduced. 1ſt, That when corn ſells very dear in any part of this kingdom, that is to ſay, dearer than it uſually ſells in any other corn country, for the ſake of our poor and our manufactures, we ought not to give any bounty upon exportation, or rather we ought not to admit of any exportation. And, 2dly, That when corn ſells cheaper in any part of this kingdom, than it uſually ſells in any other corn country, for the ſake of ſaving our publick revenue, and for preventing our foreign rivals in manufacture from having corn much cheaper from this than they can have it from any other country, we ought not to allow any bounty upon exportation, eſpecially to the ports of the Netherlands, or the north of France; becauſe in this laſt caſe our merchants will, for their own profit, and without any bounty, export as much as they can purchaſe at that low price, and this exportation will continue until the price here riſes to a level with the price in the other corn countries of Europe or of Africa.

Every one of theſe regulations was ſuch as highly deſerved the conſideration of parliament; but the relief intended by the bill then before them, required ſuch quick diſpatch, that there was not ſufficient time for duly conſidering any of theſe regulations; though it was thought by many, that as they had not ſufficient time for conſidering theſe regulations, they might have contented themſelves with ſhortening the prohibition, only as to the exportation, without ſhortening it ſo far as related to the payment of any bounty upon exportation; or if a bounty appeared to be neceſſary for encouraging the exportation of malt, made of damaged corn, they might have ſhortened the prohibition ſo far as related to the payment of the bounty upon the exportation of malt

* *See Lond. Maz. for* 1758, *p.* 554.

malt only. This would have been shewing a deserved and necessary compassion to farmers, who had large quantities of damaged corn upon their hands; but to extend the payment of the bounty, without any alteration, to corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, when the best wheat was selling, in some parts of this kingdom, at 48s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain proportionably dear, whatever it might be to the landholders and farmers of some particular counties, it was certainly no compassion to the poor, to the trade, or to the manufactures of the kingdom in general, especially if it be true, as some people think, that no bounty upon exportation ought to be allowed, when the best wheat sells in any part of the kingdom above 32s. *per* quarter, and all other sorts of grain in proportion.

It may, perhaps, by some people, be imagined, that a vast exportation of corn is a certain national advantage, because it brings a great deal of money into the kingdom, and consequently that the more it increases, the more flourishing our condition must be. But I must observe, that our exportation of corn may be increased by a very fatal change in our circumstances; it may at first, and for some time, be increased, by a decay in our trade and manufactures: The more these decay, the more our agriculture will, for some years, increase; because our landholders and farmers will have the more servants, and at the cheaper wages, as many of our poor, who formerly subsisted by trade and manufacture, must then, for a scanty subsistence, betake themselves to agriculture; but many of them will, by degrees, go abroad, or starve for want at home, and the fewer consumers of corn we have at home, the more we may certainly export abroad; the consequence of which will be, that all the money we receive for our corn exported, and a great deal more, must be sent abroad again, for the necessaries and luxuries we must have from foreign countries, so that in a few years we shall have no gold or silver left amongst us, and then our agriculture, as well as every other branch of trade must decay. It were therefore to be wished, that we had in this kingdom, as they have in Holland, such a number of cities and towns, and those cities and towns so populous, that all the corn our country could, by the most extensive and best improved agriculture, produce, could not suffice to answer our home consumption of that necessary commodity. So far then is the increase of our exportation of corn from being a certain sign of our being in a flourishing condition, that it may be a sign of the direct contrary; and this it will be, if, for the present interest of our landholders, we should encourage the exportation of our corn, to the prejudice of our trade and manufactures.

Immediately after the abovementioned resolution for taking into consideration the act for continuing the laws relating to corn was agreed to * *nem. con.* an order was made, likewise *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill, to continue, for a time to be limited, an act made in the then last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef*, &c. † and Mr. Thomas Coventry, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, to whom Mr. Rigby was added the next day. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house, on the 27th of November, by Mr. Thomas Coventry, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it was necessary to pass the bill as soon as possible, it was the next day read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, with an instruction, to receive a clause, or clauses, to provide that the said act be construed to extend to all kinds of salted pork, and hog meat, imported, or to be imported, into Great-Britain, from Ireland; which instruction was occasioned by our custom house officers having refused to admit hams from Ireland to an entry. And upon the 4th of December, when the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the said bill was read, another instruction was ordered to the committee, to receive a clause, or clauses, for amending the said act, with respect to the provision for saving to the revenue the duty laid upon salt; and a third to receive a clause, or clauses, for the better execution of the provisions of the said act; all which instructions having been complied with in the committee, the bill afterwards passed both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 14th; by which the time for this importation was prolonged to the 24th of December, 1759.

The most material alteration made in the former act by this new law, is by that clause which was received and added in the committee, in pursuance of the aforesaid second instruction, the words of which clause are very remarkable, being as follow: "Instead of the duty of 1s. 3d. charged by the former act on every hundred weight of salted beef or pork that

* *See before, p.* 468.

† *See before, p.* 9.

ſhould be imported from Ireland, which is found not adequate to the duty payable for ſuch quantity of ſalt as is requiſite to be uſed in curing and ſalting thereof; and to prevent, as well the expence to the revenue, as the detriment and loſs which would accrue to the owner and importer, from opening the caſks in which the ſalted beef and pork is generally packed up, with the pickle or brine proper for preſerving the ſame, in order to aſcertain the net weight of the beef and pork liable to the ſaid duties, it is enacted, That from and after the 24th of December, 1758, and during the continuance of this act, there ſhall be paid, upon importation, a duty of 3s. 4d. for every barrel or caſk of ſalted beef or pork, containing 32 gallons; and 1s. 3d. for every hundred weight of ſalted beef, called dried beef, or dried neats tongues, or dried hog meat; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity."

This clauſe I have taken particular notice of, becauſe, upon the former act it was computed, that by our duty upon ſalt alone, beſide the many other duties we are ſubjected to, a load of 13l. *per cent.* was brought upon our navigation, above what the navigation of moſt other countries is liable to *; but by this clauſe we find, that the duty upon the ſalt neceſſary for curing an hundred weight of beef or pork, amounts to more than 1s. 3d. conſequently we muſt reckon that the load brought upon our navigation by our ſalt duty alone, amounts to more than 13l. *per cent.* therefore no one can be ſurprized to find, that our trade to Hamburgh, and ſome other foreign ports, is carried on by foreign ſhips, as far as our navigation act will allow; for by this load the freight of all ſhips victualled in England, muſt be rendered higher than the freight which a ſhip victualled in other ports will chearfully accept of.

As a great number of accounts, relating to ſeamen and ſea affairs, had been, on the 27th of November, 1758, ordered to be laid before the houſe, it of courſe occaſioned the bringing in of ſome bills, the moſt remarkable of which was, that occaſioned by the many complaints that had been made by ſome of the neutral powers of Europe, eſpecially the Dutch, of their ſhips having been plundered, and the crews ill uſed, by ſome of our privateers; and as ſome of theſe complaints appeared to be well grounded, it was reſolved to provide as effectually againſt ſuch practices, as it was in the power of our legiſlature to do; therefore, on the 15th of March, the ſecond ſection of an act made in the 29th of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his Majeſty's Navy*, was upon motion read; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the ſaid act; and that Mr. Clevland and Mr. Amyand, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

On the 27th, Mr. Clevland preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and after the ſaid ſecond ſection was again read, it was ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it accordingly was, the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. And on the 2d of April it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers ſhould forthwith lay before the houſe a copy of the commiſſion iſſued to the commanders of private ſhips of war, in obedience to the ſaid act; and alſo copies of the bail and ſecurity bonds uſually taken from the owner or owners of ſuch ſhips, on granting ſuch commiſſions; together with copies of all ſuch inſtructions, regulations, and orders, as, by authority of the admiralty, and by the judge of the court of admiralty, are delivered to the commanders of ſuch private ſhips of war, for their government, in making war againſt the enemy, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act.

All theſe papers having been accordingly laid before the houſe on the 4th, the houſe, on the 6th, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, which being then reported, it was ordered that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on the 24th, and that the bill, with the amendments, ſhould be printed, which it was accordingly, and on that day it was recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe, for the Monday following, when there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the underſigned perſons belonging to his majeſty's iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, for, and on behalf of many of his majeſty's ſubjects of thoſe iſlands, owners of, and intereſted in privateers fitted out from the ſame; alleging, that thoſe iſlands lie in the midſt of the Britiſh channel, and within ſight of the French coaſt, and that thoſe iſlanders had then, and in former French wars, imbarked their fortunes in fitting out ſmall privateers, which ran in cloſe to the French ſhores, and, by making their veſſels reſemble French fiſhing boats, and not to appear like privateers, or like ſhips of

* *See before, p.* 13, *and Lond. Mag. for* 1732, *p.* 431.

of force, or giving any alarm to the coaſt, they had taken many prizes from the French, to their own private advantage, to the annoyance of the French coaſting trade, and to the great benefit of this nation, not only in the value of the prizes ſo taken, and in diſtreſſing the enemy, but alſo far more conſiderably in gaining material intelligence of the enemy's deſigns on ſeveral important occaſions; and that theſe ſervices cannot be performed by large veſſels, which dare not approach ſo near to the coaſt, and the very appearance of which alone would be a ſufficient notice and alarm to the French, who would inſtantly, by ſignals, communicate ſuch alarm all along their coaſts; and that the petitioners were informed, that a bill was then depending in the houſe, to prohibit privateers of ſmall burthen and force, which the petitioners humbly conceived, if extended to privateers belonging to thoſe iſlands, would ruin the perſons who had inveſted their fortunes in ſmall privateers, and would not only deprive this kingdom of the before-mentioned advantages, but would alſo produce many and great diſadvantages to Great-Britain, by the numbers of like ſmall privateers, which, in ſuch caſe, the enemy would then ſpread over the channel, to the great annoyance of the navigation and commerce of this kingdom, and which they had, of late, been pretty generally prevented from ſending out; and therefore praying, that ſuch privateers as did or ſhould, really and truly, and without any deceit, belong to the inhabitants of the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, might be wholly excepted out of the ſaid bill, or that the petitioners might be heard by their counſel againſt ſuch bill, and might have ſuch other relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was referred to the conſideration of the committee, to whom the bill was recommitted; and the ſame day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did alſo on the 4th, 6th, and 8th of May, on which laſt day Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had conſidered the ſaid petition, had gone through the bill, and had made ſeveral amendments; which report being taken into conſideration on the 11th, the amendments, with amendments to ſeveral of them, were agreed to by the houſe, and ſeveral amendments being made by the houſe to the bill, it was, with the amendments, ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 15th it was read a third time, and a clauſe being added by way of Ryder, the bill was paſſed and ſent to the lords, where it was paſſed without amendment, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

This act was intitled, *An act to explain and amend* the ſaid act of the 29th of his majeſty's reign; *and for the better prevention of piracies and robberies by the crews of private ſhips of war.* And the chief new regulations eſtabliſhed by this act are, Firſt, That after June 1, 1759, no privateer commiſſion ſhall be granted, unleſs the ſhip, if in Europe, ſhall be of the burthen of 100 tons, and carry ten carriage guns, being three pounders, and 40 men at the leaſt; *or unleſs the lords* of the admiralty, or perſons authoriſed by them, *ſhall think fit to grant the ſame, to any ſhip of inferior force or burthen, the owner or owners thereof giving ſuch bail or ſecurity as therein after mentioned.* 2d. That the lords of the admiralty may at any time revoke, by an order in writing under their hands, any commiſſion iſſued forth; but this revocation to be ſubject to an appeal to his majeſty in council, whoſe determination ſhall be final. 3d. That previous to the granting any commiſſion, the perſons who propoſe to be bound and give ſecurity, ſhall ſeverally make oath, that at the time of their being ſworn, they are reſpectively worth more money than the ſum for which they are then to be bound, over and above all their juſt debts; and the perſons granting the commiſſion are directed to make diligent enquiry into the ſufficiency of ſuch bail. 4th. That perſons applying for ſuch commiſſions ſhall make application in writing, and therein ſet forth a particular and exact deſcription of the ſhip or veſſel, ſpecifying the burthen, and the number and nature of the guns on board, to what place belonging, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners, and the number of men (all which particulars ſhall be inſerted in the commiſſion) and every commander ſhall produce ſuch commiſſion to the cuſtom-houſe officer, who ſhall examine ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and if the ſame be according to the deſcription in the commiſſion, or of a greater burthen or force, he ſhall give a certificate thereof gratis, to be deemed a neceſſary clearance, without which the commander is not to depart. 5th. If after June 1, 1759, any privateer commander ſhall agree for the ranſom of any neutral or other ſhip or veſſel, (except thoſe of his majeſty's declared enemies) or the cargo, or any part thereof, after the ſame ſhall have been taken as prize, and ſhall, in purſuance of ſuch agreement, actually diſcharge

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such prize, he shall be deemed guilty of piracy. But as to contraband goods, he may take them on board his own ship; with the consent of the commander of the neutral ship, and then set her at liberty; and no person to purloin or embezzle such contraband goods before condemnation. 6th. No judge, register or deputy register, marshal, or deputy marshal, belonging to any court of admiralty or vice admiralty, nor any person practising as advocate, proctor, or otherwise, in any such court, shall be concerned in any privateer. 7th. No register, or deputy register, nor any marshal or deputy marshal, belonging to any such court, shall act or be concerned as advocate or proctor, in any matter depending in any such court to which he then belongs. 8th. All commissions granted to ships or vessels of less burthen or force than before described, declared void; *except such ships or vessels of an inferior burthen or force, whose commissions shall be confirmed by the Admiralty.* 9th. Owners of ships or vessels, not being under 50 or above 100 tons, whose commissions are declared void, to have their loss made good by the publick. 10th. A court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery, for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the admiralty, shall be held twice a year, in March and October, in the Old-Bailey, London, or in such other place within England as the admiralty shall appoint. 11th. The judge of any court of admiralty, after an appeal interposed as well as before, shall, at the request of the captor or claimant, make an order to have such capture appraised, (when the parties do not agree upon the value) and an inventory taken, and then take security for the full value, and thereupon cause such capture to be delivered to the party giving such security. But if objection made to the taking security, the judge shall, at the request of either of the parties, order such goods and effects to be entered, landed, and sold by public auction, and the monies arising therefrom, to be deposited in the Bank, or in some publick securities. And if security be given by the claimants, the judge shall give such capture a pass. 12th. This act to continue in force during the present war with France, and no longer.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have not met with an account of the time, from whence our ancestors began their year, treated of, either accidentally or professedly, in any late author, an historical deduction of passages in our old historians, tending to illustrate the subject, may not be unacceptable to many of your readers, since the knowledge of it is very necessary to clear up several passages in English history.

From Bede's time quite down to the Norman conquest, the constant way of computation seems to be from Christmas-day. For Bede (Hist. V. 23.) plainly makes January to be in the beginning of the year. He places the death of Beretwald, archbishop of Canterbury, to the ides of January, A. D. 731, and further informs us, under the same year, that Tatwin was consecrated in his room, on the 10th day of June following, a manifest proof, that January was at that time one of the first months, as June comes after it in the same year. The Saxon chronicle begins the year from the nativity of our Lord. See A. D. 763, 827, 963, 1066, &c. quite down to the end.

After the conquest, Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, in the preface to his chronicle, (Gerv. Doroborn, int. X. Script. Col. 1336, &c.) takes notice of many different ways of computation in his time, that is, at the end of the XIIth, or beginning of the XIIIth century. He says, that some computed from the annunciation, some from the nativity, some from the circumcision, and others from the passion of our Lord. The solar year, continues he, according to the custom of the Romans, and of the church of God, begins from the calends of January, but he rather chuses to fix the commencement of it to Christmas-day, "because (ibid. 1418, 50.) we compute the age of men from the day of their birth.".

This shews there was no standing fixed rule of computation in Gervase's time, and the following observation confirms it, not only in his age, but also for several centuries after him. Matt. Paris (edit. Watts, p. 5.) Matt. Westm. (p. 255.) Ralph de Diceto (int. X. Script. Col. 480.) and Polydor Virgil (p. 150.) place the coronation of William the Conqueror upon Christmas-day, A. D. 1067, that is, these authors begin their new year with that day, at least in this instance; whereas, on the contrary, T. Walsingham (Ypodigma Neustriæ, p. 436.) R. Hoveden (p. 258.) and Bromton (int. X. Script. Col. 961.) all refer it to Christmas-day, A. D. 1066, which proves, that they do not in this place begin the year till after that day. Matt. Westm. (p. 268, ad ann. 1209.) takes notice of this difference

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in authors, for he obſerves, that "becauſe king John's ſon was born in the Chriſtmas holidays, which authors generally put, *as it were, between the old and the new year, in confinio anni præteriti & futuri*, ſome place his birth to the year 1209, others to the foregoing one." But it is no wonder, that different authors ſhould diſagree in this point, when T. Walſingham, one of the moſt accurate of our Monkiſh hiſtorians, does not always count from the ſame day. In this inſtance he does not begin the year ſooner than the circumciſion, we ſhall ſee below that he ſometimes dates it from the nativity.

According to this laſt mentioned author, who lived in the XVth century, Edward III. was made king on the 20th day of January (Hiſt. Ang. p. 126.) and proclaimed his peace to the people, that is, as I apprehend it, publiſhed a general, pardon on Sunday February the firſt, 1327. Now the particular obſervation of the firſt of February being on a Sunday, fixes it to what we ſhould have called before the late alteration of the ſtyle 1326-7, and not 1327 8; conſequently it is a demonſtration, that he counted January and February in the beginning of the year. Any perſon, that will be at the trouble to compute the dominical letter, will find it to be D in that year, which letter is fixed in the calendar to the firſt of February, and conſequently proves it to have then fallen on a Sunday.

The ſame author (ibid. p. 382.) informs us, that Henry IV. kept his Chriſtmas in 1413, at Eltham, that he died the 20th of March following, and that his ſon was crowned on Paſſion Sunday, the 5th of April in the ſame year, which agrees only with the year 1413, when Eaſter-day actually fell on April the 23d. Here our author dates the beginning of the year from Chriſtmas, though, as was abovementioned, when he ſpeaks of William the Conqueror's coronation, he does not begin it till the feaſt of the circumciſion. Shall we ſay, that in his Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, he writes as a Norman, and that they computed the year only from the circumciſion, whereas in his hiſtory of England he writes as an Engliſhman, who in his time generally reckoned from the nativity?

Hitherto nothing of our late cuſtom of computing from the annunciation has appeared in any of our old hiſtorians, except the bare mention of it in Gervaſe. There is good reaſon to think it began about the beginning of the reign of king Edward IV. for the continuator of the hiſtory of Croyland Abbey does not ſeem at all exact in his commencement of the year, which he ſometimes begins from the circumciſion, and at others from the annunciation. He mentions the death of A Richard duke of York, as happening in Chriſtmas week, at the very end of the year 1460, (ejuſdem anni jam ad terminum vergente curriculo, p. 530, l. 52, edit. Oxon, 1684.) which ſhews he there ends the year with the month of December, and yet two pages after (p. 532, l. 27.) B he places the following month of March to the ſame year, a proof he does not begin it, in this laſt-mentioned inſtance, till the annunciation, and this inaccuracy ſeems to indicate the beginning of the cuſtom, for he uſes both computations indifferently in many places; he begins the C year 1467 with the month of January, (p. 541.) and does not end 1469 till after the ſame month (p. 544.)

Thomas Chandler, who was chancellor of Oxon from 1458 to 1462, (Wood Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. II. 410.) in his ſhort account of William of Wickham, printed D by Wharton, (Angl. Sacra. 2. 355.) begins his year with the annunciation.

About 15 or 16 years after, this cuſtom ſeems to have been fully ſettled; for another continuator of the hiſtory of Croyland Abbey, who wrote about that time, conſtantly computes from the annuncia- E tion, and (in p. 552.) under the year 1469, gives the reaſon of the difference of the computation between the two churches of Rome and England, and mentions this laſt as the only one then uſed here.

Indeed biſhop Godwin in his annals, wrote 150 years after the time now ſpoken F of, dates his year from the 1ſt of January, (Anni hujus, 1511, primo Die, ipſis videlicet calendis Januarii) but it is to be remembered, he wrote them for the uſe of foreigners, who were not uſed to any other way of computation.

At the reformation both the civil and G eccleſiaſtical authority interpoſed, to fix the commencement of the year to the feaſt of the annunciation, by adding the following rubrick to the calendar, immediately after the table of moveable feaſts for 40 years, viz. "Note, That the ſupputation of the year of our Lord, in the church H of England, beginneth the 25th day of March, the ſame day ſuppoſed to be the 1ſt day upon which the world was created, and the day when Chriſt was conceived in the womb of the Virgin Mary," which ſtood thus down to the Savoy conference, ſoon after the reſtoration, when it was thought

thought proper to retain the order, and drop the reason given for it, and in this shape it was continued down to the late parliamentary correction of the calendar, which brings it back to the first of January, and is indeed the only legal settlement, A of it for civil affairs that I have met with, for the rubrick above-mentioned settles only the supputation of the church of England, and says nothing of the civil government, which seems to have never used any other date than that of the king's reign, till after the restoration, not even in B common deeds. During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, the years of our lord seem to have been introduced, because they did not chuse to date by the years of the kings reigns, and continued for convenience afterwards without the interposition of any legal authority. I have seen some deeds before that time C with the date of the year inserted, not in the body of the deed, but in the middle of the initial letter, after this manner,

(1584 *This Indenture*

Our neighbours the Scots, from time immemorial, have invariably observed the 25th day of March as the 1st day of the year, till November 27, 1599, when the following entry was made in the books of the privy council. *On Monday proclamation made be the king's warrand, ordaining the first of January, in tyme coming, to be the beginning of the new year*, which they have as constantly followed ever since.

October 18, 1759. I am, &c. N.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN p. 294 of your Magazine for September last, I find a letter signed Cantabrigiensis, wherein he attempts to prove, that *(i)* in the penultima of *fortuito* and *fortuitous* is common. That it is indeed long, appears sufficiently from the Alcaic, which he quotes from Horace. And with this opinion coincides that of P. Labbe, the learned jesuit of Bourges, in his *Indices Eruditae Pronunciationis*, as published by Leeds, where he places the words *fortuito* and *fortuitus* amongst those that produce the penultima. He says, "*fortuito & fortuitus apud Doctos saltem variant penultimam, quæ vulgo corripi solet.*"

But that the *(i)* is ever short, is not so clear from the hexameter he quotes from Juvenal. For there is a figure in grammar, called *Synæresis*, whereby two letters or syllables are contracted into one: As in this verse of Virgil, G. iv. 34.

"*Seū lēn|tō fŭĕ|rīnt āl|vēa rĭă|vīmĭnĕ|tēxtă.*"

As if it were writ *alvaria.*

The same may be said of *cūi* for *cŭi*, *hūīc* for *hŭic*, &c.

So that the verse quoted from Juvenal may, and I think ought to be read thus,

Non quasi fortuīta, &c.

As a confirmation of this conjecture, the following quotations may be sufficient.

Somnia pītuītæ qui purgatissima mittunt.
PERS.

In this line it is very plain that the first *(i)* is long in *pituitæ*. And therefore the following line in Horace must be scanned thus,

Prāecĭpŭ|ē sā|nūs nĭsĭ|cūm pī|tuītă mŏ|lēstă est.

That the first *(i)* is long, appears also from this of Catullus,

Mūcūs|quē et mălă|pītŭ|ītă|năsi.

Here *ūi* is made *ŭī*, by the figure *Diæresis*; as you find in Tibullus, *dissolūīsse* for *dissolvisse*; and in Ovid, *evolūīsse* for *evolvisse*. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Oct. 17, 1759. STALBRIGIENSIS.

To be sold by Auction, some Time next Month, at the King's Arms, *in* la Place de Victoire, *Part of the Effects of* Louis le Petit, *late a Bankrupt; for the Benefit of his Creditors. By* P. L. C. Auctioneer.

ONE hundred thousand soldiers, now in Germany, in excellent condition; having plenty of every thing but cloaths, victuals, money, and spirits.—The general who commands them; having every requisite that forms the soldier, except military skill, bravery, and conduct.—14 men of war, prime sailors; now locked up in Brest harbour. Enquire for the key of Edward Hawke, upon the premises, who attends to shew the same.—325 flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction; have never been at sea. Excellent for forming a temporary bridge at Black-Friars.—The good ship Dis grace, laden with rue, from Canada; now lying in the river Seine.—000,000,000 ounces of gold dust, from Africa.—1000 hogsheads of sugar, from Guadaloupe, now lying at the Custom house key in London.—A large quantity of alimentary powder.—A very accurate map of all the ports in Great-Britain, with the soundings of the different rivers and harbours. A very curious work, which is said to have cost Mr. Petit 100,000 livres.—The lillies of France, of a beautiful purple; dyed from the

the original white, by P. Ferdinando, the dyer of Minden. —A miniſtry without heads; a capital picture, hanging in the council-chamber at Verſailles. By the famous Pittiani.—A large collection of laurels from Quebec, a little withered. —The reverſion of ſome towns in Flanders, held, by leaſe, under lady Mary Hapſburgh. — Right Weſtphalia wormwood, freſh from the plains of Minden. —All his honour, now lying in the bank of Amſterdam; forfeited for want of redemption.—Several lots of timber, cordage, &c. now ſtanding in his wharfs, at Breſt, Antibes, Havre, Marſeilles, Rochfort, and Toulon.——For further particulars enquire of G. R. or W. P. near the Cockpit, Whitehall, London, aſſignees to the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 535.

NOW as to the other expedition againſt the French fort at Niagara, the preparations for it were as ſlow and as deficient as for the other. But before I begin the account of this expedition, I muſt give ſome account of the fort we had at Oſwego, upon the ſouth eaſt corner of the lake Ontario, as it was the only way by which we could proceed to the execution of our deſign againſt Niagara. Although we had been ſo many years in poſſeſſion of this place*, and although it lay ſo much expoſed to the French, upon any rupture between the two nations †, yet we had never taken care to render the fort we had there tolerably defenſible, nor had we ever been at the pains to build ſo much as one veſſel, fit for navigating the lake. This neglect was never effectually taken notice of, till after the beginning of the year 1755, when, at a meeting which general Braddock had, in April, with the governors and chief gentlemen of ſeveral of our colonies, at Alexandria in Virginia, it was reſolved to ſtrengthen both the fort and garriſon at Oſwego, and to build ſome large veſſels at that place. Accordingly a number of ſhip-carpenters and workmen were ſent thither in May and June; and with the firſt of them captain Bradſtreet arrived with two companies of 100 men each, as a reinforcement to the 100 men that were before in garriſon there, under captain King, to which number the garriſon had, from 25, been increaſed, ſince our conteſts with France began to grow ſerious; but this reinforcement was far from being ſufficient for a place of ſuch importance, and at ſuch a time, and where there was ſo much neceſſary work to be done, which was the caſe with reſpect to moſt of our other preparations; for, at the beginning of this war, we thought of nothing ſo much as œconomy, and this has made the war laſt ſo long.

This fort at Oſwego is reckoned near 300 miles almoſt due weſt from Albany, in New York, but the way to it is the more convenient, as the far greateſt part of it admits of water carriage, by what they call battoes, which is a light flat-bottomed boat, wideſt in the middle, and at each end ſharp pointed, of about 1500 weight burden, and is managed by two men, called battoemen, with paddles and ſetting poles, as the rivers are in many places too narrow to admit of oars. From Albany the travellers ſet out firſt by land, for the village of Schenectady, which is a land carriage of 16 miles, in a good waggon road. From thence to the little falls in the Mohock river, at 65 miles diſtance, the paſſage is by water carriage up that river, conſequently againſt the ſtream, which in many places is a little rapid, and in ſome ſo ſhallow, that the men are, when the river is low, obliged to turn out, and draw their battoes over the rifts, with hard labour. At the little falls there is a portage, or land carriage, for about a mile, where the ground being marſhy, will admit of no wheel carriage, and therefore a colony of Germans, ſettled there, keep ſledges, on which they draw the loaded battoes to the next place of embarkation upon the ſame river. From thence they proceed, by water, up that river for 60 miles, to the carrying place near the head of it, where there is another portage, which is longer or ſhorter, according to the drineſs or wetneſs of the ſeaſon, being uſually, in the ſummer months, ſix or eight miles over. Here the battoes are conveyed in the ſame manner as at the little falls, and at the further end of this portage, they launch into a narrow river, called Wood Creek, which runs into the Oneyada lake. Down this river they proceed with a gentle ſtream to the lake, diſtant about 40 miles: but though the current be in their favour, the paſſage is troubleſome, as the river is ſhallow, and its banks covered by thick woods of large trees, which by falling into it often obſtruct

November, 1759.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 17. † *See map of New York, ditto for* 1756, *p.* 416.

ſtruct the paſſage of the battoes, until they are removed, or their branches lopped off, by the battoemen. The Oneyada lake ſtretches from eaſt to weſt, about 30 miles, and in calm weather is paſſed with great pleaſure as well as facility. From the weſtern end iſſues the river Onondaga, which, after a courſe of between 20 and 30 miles, unites with the Cayuga, or Seneca river, and their united ſtream runs into Ontario lake, at the place where Oſwego fort is ſituated. From Oneyada lake, therefore, the battoes have the current in their favour, and it is pretty rapid, but this renders the paſſage the more difficult and hazardous, as the river through the whole of its courſe abounds with rifts and rocks; and about 12 miles on this ſide of Oſwego, there is a fall of 11 feet perpendicular. Here, therefore, there is another portage, which does not exceed 40 yards, when the battoes launch for the laſt time, and proceed with an eaſy courſe to Oſwego.

From the deſcription of this amphibious ſort of paſſage, the reader will ſee how neceſſary it was for the troops deſigned for this expedition, to have ſet out early in the ſpring from Albany; but the very firſt of them, colonel Schuyler's New Jerſey regiment, did not ſet out from thence till after the beginning of July; and juſt as general Shirley's and general Pepperell's regiments were preparing to follow, the melancholy account of general Braddock's diſaſter arrived at Albany, which ſo damped the ſpirits of the people, and ſpread ſuch a terror, that ſome of the troops deſerted, and moſt of the battoemen ran home, or diſperſed themſelves into the country, nor was it poſſible to prevail with many of them to return, which made it impoſſible to carry all the neceſſary ſtores along with the troops. Notwithſtanding this diſappointment, general Shirley, then commander in chief of all his majeſty's forces in North America, ſet out from Albany before the end of July, with as many of the troops and ſtores as he could procure a conveyance for, hoping to be joined in his route by great numbers of the Indians of the Six Nations, for which purpoſe he ſent as he paſſed to many of their caſtles to invite them; but they were ſo far from joining him, that they declared againſt any hoſtilities on that ſide of the country, inſiſting that Oſwego was a place of traffick and peace, and that therefore neither the Engliſh nor French ought to commit any hoſtilities near that place: Nay, they ſeemed to have taken it into their heads, that they could perſuade both the French and us to agree to ſuch a local truce, and conſequently the general was obliged to proceed without being joined by any great number of Indians. On the 17th or 18th of Auguſt, he arrived at Oſwego; but the laſt of the troops and artillery did not arrive until the laſt day of that month; and even then there was no ſufficient ſtore of proviſions for enabling them to proceed againſt Niagara, though by this time ſome tolerable good veſſels had been built and got ready for that purpoſe.

In the mean time the general made every thing ready for embarking, as ſoon as a ſupply of proviſions ſhould arrive, being reſolved to take but 600 men with him for the attack of Niagara, and to leave the reſt of his army, about 1400, for the defence of Oſwego, in caſe the French ſhould, in his abſence, attempt the attacking of that place, which there was ſome reaſon to apprehend, as they had then a conſiderable force, and more expected, at fort Frontignac, from whence they had an eaſy paſſage, by the lake Ontario, to Oſwego. At laſt, on the 26th of September, a ſmall ſupply of proviſions arrived, juſt ſufficient for him to take along with him, and to leave 12 days ſhort ſubſiſtence for thoſe he left behind. But by this time the rainy boiſterous ſeaſon had begun, and the few Indians he had along with him, had declared, that there was no attempting to croſs Ontario lake to Niagara in battoes at that ſeaſon, or any time before the next enſuing ſummer, on which account moſt of them had left him, and were returned home. In this perplexed ſituation he called a council of war for next day, before whom he laid a full account of their circumſtances, and all the advices he had received, all which being duly conſidered, it was their unanimous opinion, that it was impracticable to attempt the reducing of Niagara fort before the next ſummer, whereupon the deſign was, for that time, entirely laid aſide.

Upon this it was reſolved to employ the troops, while they remained there, in building barracks, and in erecting, or at leaſt beginning to erect two new forts, one on the eaſt ſide of the river Onondaga, at 450 yards diſtance from the old fort, and commanding the ſame, as well as the ground round about, and the entrance of the harbour, which was to be called Ontario fort; and another at 450 yards weſt of the old fort, to be called Oſwego new fort; but I do not find that it was ſo much as propoſed to provide any ſafe commu-

nication between these three forts; and therefore I must think, that it would have been better to have demolished the old fort, without building any new one to the west of it; and to have made Ontario fort large enough for containing conveniently a garrison of 2 or 3000 men, the smallest A number we could have thought of, for defending a place of such consequence, which lay at such a distance from any of our other settlements, and against which the enemy, by means of the river St. Laurence, and the lake Ontario, might so easily bring an army, provided with ar- B tillery and every thing proper for a siege. But we had not got out of that œconomy-whim with which we began the war; for on the 24th of October, general Shirley, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, departed from Oswego on their return to Albany, leaving colonel C Mercer, with a garrison of only about 700 men at Oswego, though they had repeated advice of there being then at least 1000 men at the French fort of Frontignac, upon the same lake; and what was still worse, the new forts were not near completed, but left to be finished by the D hard labour of colonel Mercer and his little garrison, with this melancholy consideration, that, if besieged by the enemy in the winter, it was not possible for his friends to come to his relief.

Thus ended the unfortunate campaign of 1755, on our side at least; but the E French, with the assistance of their Indian allies, continued their murders, scalping, captivating, and laying waste the western frontiers of Virginia and Pensilvania, during the whole winter, as they had done during the summer, ever since general Braddock's defeat. Of these ravages we F had many dismal accounts published in our news papers, but as a detail of them would be tedious, I shall pass over the melancholy tale, as for the most part it contains nothing but shocking barbarities on one side, without any opposition on the other; and, therefore, I shall now return G to an account of what was done at home. I have before given an account of some of the warlike preparations made here, at home, soon after the beginning of the year 1755 *, which, as I have before observed, were made with the utmost œconomy, so far as related either to our own H defence, or to offensive measures in America, especially the latter, though the parliament granted every thing that was asked, and the people every where appeared to be willing to contribute whatever was in their power, towards a vigorous prosecution, and speedy decision of the war; and every one seemed to be confident, that the latter would be the certain consequence of the former, considering the superiority of our naval force, and of our plantations upon the continent of North America; but we had a difficulty to struggle with, which will always be despised by the populace, and at the same time chiefly regarded by our ministers of state.

The difficulty I mean, may be easily guessed at: It was, How to defend our king's dominions upon the continent of Europe: These we could not but foresee would be invaded by France: These we were both in honour and justice obliged to defend to the utmost of our power; and this we could not do without a very powerful confederacy upon the continent of Europe, which, as circumstances then stood, we could not easily ob ain at any rate, much less at such a rate as might be in the power of this nation to contribute towards its support, without neglecting the prosecution of the war at sea, and in America. Notwithstanding the apparent difficulty of obtaining such a confederacy, and at such an expence as this nation might be able to support, yet it was resolved to attempt it, and for this purpose his majesty set out for Hanover, on the 28th of April, 1755, having, on the 25th preceding, put an end to the session of parliament, with a most gracious speech from the throne, wherein he declared, that he never could entertain a thought of purchasing *the name of peace*, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to Great-Britain, either by ancient possession, or solemn treaties; but that, if reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be satisfied.

In pursuance of this resolution, a treaty was, on the 18th of June, concluded with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by which his serene highness engaged to hold in readiness, during four years, for his majesty's service, a body of 8000 or 12000 men, to be employed, if required, upon the continent, or in Britain or Ireland, but not on board the fleet, or beyond the seas; and on the other hand, his majesty engaged to pay, remount, and recruit these troops, whilst in his service, and besides to pay the landgrave, during the term of four years, an annual subsidy of 150,000 crowns banco, valued at 4s. 9d. ¾ sterling each, together with a large sum for levy money, to be paid at the exchange of the ratifications; which subsidy was to be at

* *See before, p. 461.*

the rate of 300,000 crowns yearly, from the time of requiring the troops to the time of their entering into British pay, and in case they should be again dismissed, the said subsidy of 300,000 crowns was to revive, and to continue at that rate during the residue of the term.

This was the only treaty concluded during his majesty's residence at Hanover, which was the more surprising, as our subsidy treaty with Saxony had then expired, and that with Bavaria was near expiring; and as the securing of these two princes in our interest, was at least as necessary towards forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent for the defence of Hanover, as that of securing the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Therefore I must suppose that both of them refused to enter into a new treaty with us upon any terms, which was a most glaring instance of ingratitude, as they had both received a subsidy from us for so many years in time of peace, when they neither were, nor could be of any service to us.

Notwithstanding this bad success in forming a sufficient confederacy upon the continent, our ministers, in compliance with the universal cry of the people, continued, it seems, resolved upon hostilities, if no reasonable terms of peace could be obtained by negociation, which the French ministers, on their side, continued to refuse, encouraged, perhaps, by the bad success they saw we met with in forming such a confederacy, and imagining that, however much we might bluster, our ministers would not, without such a confederacy, venture to come to an open rupture; for even Frenchmen could not surely be so vain as to suppose, that they could contend with this nation in a maritime war, if our naval power and strength in America should be properly exerted, and no way diverted by any continental connection.

In the mean time, that is to say on the 15th of July, an express arrived from admiral Boscawen, with an account of the taking the two French men of war before mentioned. This was certainly contrary to the expectation of the court of France; for if they had expected any such attack, they would not have ordered Mr. M'Namara to return to Brest with the chief part of their squadron; and perhaps it was contrary to the expectation of some, if not all of our own ministers. But as matters had been carried so far, it was now past time to draw back; and therefore all our men of war and frigates were soon after furnished with orders for making reprisals, by taking and bringing into port all the French ships they met with at sea; and on the 13th of August, commodore Frankland sailed from Spithead for the West-Indies with four men of war furnished with the like orders, as well as for protecting our trade and sugar islands from any insult that might be offered by the French.

A war being thus in some measure begun, it occasioned perhaps his majesty's return to his British dominions, sooner than usual; for he arrived at Kensington the 15th of September, and on the 30th of the same month was concluded a new treaty of alliance between him and the empress of Russia. By this treaty, her Russian majesty engaged to hold in readiness in Livonia, upon the Frontiers of Lithuania, a body of troops consisting of 40000 infantry and 15000 cavalry; and also on the coasts of the said province 40 or 50 galleys with the necessary crews, in a condition to act on the first order; but neither these troops nor gallies to be put in activity, unless his Britannick majesty, or his allies, should be somewhere attacked; in which case the Russian general should march as soon as possible after requisition, to make a diversion with 30,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry; and should embark on board the gallies, the other 10000 infantry, to make a descent according to the exigence of the case. On the other side, his Britannick majesty engaged to pay to her Russian Majesty an annual subsidy of 100,000l. sterling, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, to the day that these troops should upon requisition leave the Russian dominions, and from that day an annual subsidy of 500,000l. sterling, until the troops should return into the Russian dominions, and for three months after their return. His Britannic majesty further engaged, that in case her Russian majesty should be disturbed in this diversion, or attacked herself, he would furnish immediately the succour stipulated in the treaty of 1742, and that in case a war should break out, he would send into the Baltick, a squadron of his ships of force suitable to the circumstances. And both parties agreed that this convention should subsist for four years from the exchange of the ratifications.

This was the chief substance of the treaty; but in the seventh article, these words were unluckily inserted, viz. considering also the proximity of the countries wherein the diversion in question will probably be made, and the facility her troops will probably have of subsisting immediately in an enemy's country; she takes upon

on herſelf alone, during ſuch a diverſion, the ſubſiſtence and treatment of the ſaid troops by ſea and land. And in the 11th article it was ſtipulated, that all the plunder the Ruſſian troops ſhould take from the enemy ſhould belong to them.

These words and this ſtipulation could not but be looked on as a threatening the king of Pruſſia, and conſequently provoking him to join in a confederacy with France againſt us; whereas we ought by all means to have endeavoured to have courted him, and to have procured a thorough reconciliation between him and the court of Vienna, in order to have brought both, together with the whole German empire, into a confederacy with Ruſſia and us, which might perhaps have been brought about, by making it a condition in the confederacy to diſpoſe properly of whatever might be conquered from France; for without ſuch a condition we could not expect the concurrence of all theſe powers, and without ſuch a concurrence we could not expect that the houſe of Auſtria would join in a confederacy with us, whilſt it remained liable to the danger of being attacked in the Netherlands by the French, in Italy by the Spaniards and Sardinians, and in Germany by the Pruſſians, Saxons, and Bavarians, which the laſt two had perhaps in their eye, when they refuſed renewing their ſubſidy treaties with us.

This danger, which was ſo apparent, was probably the reaſon why the houſe of Auſtria would not join in the alliance between Ruſſia and us, as our united force could not have defended that houſe againſt this danger.

This, I believe, was the true reaſon why the court of Vienna refuſed to accede to that treaty, or to to engage to protect Hanover againſt any invaſion from France; for I cannot believe, that it was becauſe we refuſed to accede to the defenſive alliance between that court and Ruſſia, in which there was an article, that if the king of Pruſſia ſhould attack either of the allies, neither of them ſhould make peace with him, unleſs he agreed to reſtore Sileſia. If the court of Vienna demanded any ſuch reciprocal acceſſion, the demand was ſo reaſonable that I cannot think it poſſible we could refuſe it; therefore I muſt think that the danger I have mentioned was the true cauſe of that court's refuſing to accede to our treaty with Ruſſia; and the king of Pruſſia knew too well the diſadvantage of joining in a confederacy with France, to allow himſelf to be provoked to it by theſe threatning expreſſions in that treaty, which were the more unlucky as they were quite unneceſſary, unleſs we had ſomething more in our view than merely the defence of Hanover: for it is not impoſſible but that ſome people might then have had ſecretly in their mind, a deſign to have revived the abortive project of 1741 *, which it was ridiculous to think of, unleſs we could have got all or moſt of the powers of Europe, except France and Pruſſia, to have joined in it, and this could not ſo much as have been hoped for, unleſs both the courts of Vienna and London could be prevailed with to ſacrifice all their poſſeſſions in Italy and the Mediterranean to the completion of ſuch a project.

Whether the king of Pruſſia was afraid of this, or more probably from a truly patriotal deſign, to preſerve the tranquillity of his native country, as ſoon as he got a copy of this our treaty with Ruſſia, he, by his miniſters, declared at all the courts of Europe, that he would oppoſe with his utmoſt force the entrance of any foreign troops into the empire, under any pretence whatſoever. By this bold declaration, if it was ſincere, he certainly diſobliged the court of Verſailles, therefore it was now a proper time to endeavour to detach him entirely from his alliance with France, and to procure a thorough reconciliation between him and the houſe of Auſtria, in order to bring about ſuch a confederacy as I have before-mentioned: At leaſt it was ſuch a declaration, if we could have truſted to it, as rendered it quite unneceſſary for us to enter into a new treaty with him or any one elſe. But it ſeems we could not find any encouragement to hope for being able to form any ſuch confederacy, and we thought we could not truſt to this declaration alone, eſpecially as the French had already marched large bodies of troops towards the frontiers of the empire, and had obtained leave from the elector of Cologn to form large magazines within his territories, for which our miniſter at his court was, in Auguſt, ordered to withdraw from thence without taking leave. And beſides, as ſoon as this declaration of the king of Pruſſia was notified to the court of Verſailles, they ſent an ambaſſador extraordinary, the duke de Nivernois to Berlin, with a deſign no doubt to perſuade him to retract his declaration, and to enter into ſome new engagement or alliance with them. This ambaſſador was received at Berlin, and treated by the king of Pruſſia and his whole court, not only with great reſpect, but with an outward ſhew of great kindneſs, as if his majeſty intended to

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* *See annals of Europe for* 1742, *p.* 81, *and* 98.

to agree to every thing he had to propose; and this increased our suspicion, that his majesty's declaration was not alone to be trusted to, but that it was necessary to bring him under some more solemn engagements; for as the French had by this time a numerous army near the Lower-Rhine, and magazines provided for their march the whole way to Hanover, if the king of Prussia, instead of opposing them, had given them a passage thro' his dominions, that electorate might have been swallowed up, before the Russian auxiliaries could have been brought thither, or any army formed for protecting it.

For this reason a negotiation was set a foot by us at Berlin, for bringing the king of Prussia into a new treaty with this nation, and thereby obliging him to do what he had before declared he would do; but as this treaty was not concluded until after the end of the year 1755, I shall proceed in my account of what was done at home and in France, during that year and the beginning of the next, so far as relates to the war now begun, tho' not yet on either side declared. During the whole remaining part of the year 1755, our men of war and frigates continued to make reprisals, not only in the seas of America, but also in the seas of Europe; and the French were so far from returning the hostility, that having, on the 13th of August, taken one of our men of war, the Blandford, with governor Lyttelton on board going to his government of Carolina, they set the governor at liberty, as soon as the court had an account of the ship's being brought into Nantes on the 5th of September, and soon after they set both the ship and crew at liberty, tho' at the same time we were taking every ship of theirs we could meet with at sea, and not only detaining the ship and cargo, but also detaining and imprisoning the crew. This extraordinary pacific conduct did not proceed from any real love of peace, but from a consciousness of their being no match for us at sea; and therefore they were making use of all their art, and all their eloquence, to persuade the Spaniards, the Dutch, &c. to join with them in a war against us; for which purpose they every where represented us, not only as the aggressors in the war, but as pirates and enemies to mankind; and it must be confessed, that our conduct in commencing the war had given them some foundation.

If in the year 1750 we had furnished major Lawrence, not only with a sufficient force, but with proper orders, to attack Mr. la Corne *, after premonishing him to retire, and if upon his resisting and killing some of our people, we had openly and without ceremony declared war against France, and attacked them in Cape Breton and every other part of America, every neutral nation in Europe would have looked upon the French as the aggressors, because Nova-Scotia belonged to us not only by antient possession, but by solemn treaty, and none but Frenchmen would have supposed, that every part of the Isthmus of Nova-Scotia, particularly Chignecto bay, was not within the antient boundaries of that province, especially as the French people settled upon it had acknowledged themselves subjects of, and had sworn allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, without any contradiction from the court of France; therefore the French building a fort upon that bay, and defending that fort by force of arms, would have been by all Europe, except themselves, deemed such an aggression as intitled us to declare war against them.

Our declaring war, or commencing hostilities upon this head, could not therefore have furnished the French with any shadow of a pretence for representing us as the aggressors; but with respect to the Ohio, the country upon that river belonged, it is true, to us by ancient possession, but that possession had never been expressly and by name confirmed to us by treaty, consequently our commencing hostilities on account of any disputes with France about the country upon that river, could not so easily be determined by neutral powers in our favour; and our conduct with regard to those disputes gave the French a plausible pretence for calling us the aggressors. But as the country upon the southern shore of the lake Erie, and all down the Ohio beyond the mouth of the Monongahela, notoriously belonged to our allies the Iroquois or six nations, the two forts just built by the French in that country, one on the southern shore of that lake and another on Beef river, were expressly contrary both to the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, and to the late convention for appointing commissaries; and their seizing and plundering some of our Indian traders in that country, and pretending to exclude us from trading in any part of it, was equally contrary to the said 15th article; therefore we should have peremptorily demanded an immediate demolition of those two forts, and satisfaction for the damage and injury done to our Indian traders: Upon refusal, or any unreasonable delay, we should have sent a

* *See before p.* 303.

a military force to demoliſh their forts; and if they had attempted to defend ſuch a manifeſt breach of treaties by force of arms, we then ſhould have put an end to negotiation and declared war; becauſe our demand was ſo plainly founded upon treaty, that no impartial man could have blamed us, or ſuppoſed that we were the aggreſſors, eſpecially as we had been called upon by our friends the Indians ſettled upon the Ohio, to defend them againſt the French encroachments upon their territories *. But inſtead of this, we continued negotiating, until every manifeſt right we had vaniſhed in the eyes, or became doubtful in the minds of moſt foreigners, and at laſt, by attacking Mr. Jamonville and his party, without any premonition to retire †, we brought upon ourſelves the blame of the firſt bloodſhed at land as well as at ſea.

This gave the French a great advantage over us in the eyes of all the weak and ſhort-ſighted people in Europe, and our exerciſing ſuch an extraordinary ſort of repriſals increaſed that advantage, ſo that the vulgar in moſt countries began to think, that we were really what the French repreſented us to be; but luckily for us, all the neutral courts of Europe judged otherwiſe. They knew the many provocations we had met with: They knew the neceſſity our miniſters were under to obtain redreſs by negotiation if poſſible; and they knew the reaſon why we began by making repriſals rather than by declaring war, which was to prevent the French from having a pretence to call for the aſſiſtance of their allies; and very probably our meaſures were in this reſpect directed by the advice of ſome of thoſe allies, who perhaps would have joined with France againſt us, if we had not followed their advice. Whether or no we were right in doing ſo, I ſhall not pretend to determine, becauſe it depends upon the intelligence our miniſters had from their friends at the ſeveral neutral courts of Europe; but it is certain, that by beginning much ſooner, and by beginning with a declaration of war, and following that declaration with the moſt immediate and moſt vigorous proſecution, we might more eaſily and more ſpeedily have put an end to the war, at leaſt in America. Whereas by beginning with what we called repriſals, we gave the French notice to prepare for their defence in America, a country where the defenſive has many peculiar advantages in their favour; and if they had been ſo wiſe as to employ neutral ſhips to carry naval and warlike ſtores from France and America, and even regular troops to the latter, I do not ſee what right we could have pretended for intercepting them, nor do I think that our ſucceſs in that part of the world could have been ſo great as it has been of late.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

EXTRACTS *from the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. L. Part II. *Continued from p.* 540.

An Account of the Caſe of the firſt joint of the Thumb torn off, with the Flexor Tendon, in its whole Extent, torn out. By *Mr.* Robert Home, *Surgeon at* Kingſton upon Hull.

JAnuary 2, 1758, William Taylor, ſeventeen years of age, an apprentice to a white-ſmith in this place, in endeavouring to make his eſcape from one who was going to correct him, opened the door of a cellar, and threw himſelf into it; but in his hurry ſo entangled his right thumb with the latch, that the whole weight of his body was ſuſpended by it, until it gave way, and was torn off at the firſt articulation; the flexor tendon being at the ſame time pulled out in its whole length, having broke when it became muſcular. I was immediately ſent for, found little or no hæmorrhage, and the bone of the ſecond phalanx ſafe, and covered with its cartilage, but protruding conſiderably, occaſioned by part of the ſkin belonging to it being irregularly torn off with the firſt joint.

I was doubtful, whether or not I ſhould be obliged at laſt, to make a circular inciſion, and ſaw the bone even with the ſkin; but thought it proper to give him a chance for the uſe of the whole phalanx.

He complained only, for the firſt day, of a pretty ſharp pain in the courſe of the tendon; to which compreſſes, wrung out of warm brandy, were applied: But his arm was never ſwelled; there was no *ecchymoſis*; nor had he ſo much fever, as to require bleeding even once. The cure proceeded happily, no ſymptoms ariſing from the extracted tendon. At the third dreſſing, the bone was covered; and no other application but dry lint was neceſſary during the whole time. No exfoliation happened: Yet it was twelve weeks before it was entirely cicatriſed, owing to the loſs of ſkin: And he ſeems to enjoy the uſe of the ſtump as completely, as if that tendon was not loſt.

* *See before p.* 460, 461.

† *See before, p.* 403.

An Account of some extraordinary Effects arising from Convulsions; being Part of a Letter to John Huxham, *M. D. and F. R. S. from* William Watson, *M. D. F. R. S.*

IN the month of January, 1757, I was concerned for a young gentlewoman, who, if the number, continuance, and frequency of their returns be considered, suffered the most violent and severe convulsions I ever knew. At some times the muscular spasms were general; at other times single muscles only, or a number of them, subservient to some particular purpose in the animal œconomy, were effected: And such was the peculiarity of this case, that after, and in proportion as any single muscle, or any determined number of muscles, had been in a state of spasm, a paralytick inability succeeded to those muscles, which very much disordered and impaired, and several times, even for no small continuance, prevented the patient from performing several of her necessary functions. When the muscles, for instance, subservient to deglutition, had been convulsed, for many hours after the fits had left her she has not been able to swallow a single drop of liquid: So that when attempts have been made to cause her to drink, unless the liquor was immediately thrown back, there was imminent danger of her being strangled. When her eyes have been affected several times, a compleat *gutta serena*, and total blindness has ensued; the patient being able to bear the strong day-light with open eyes, without being sensible of its influence, or in the least contracting her widely dilated pupils. After one of these fits the blindness continued full five days; and I began to be in fear for the return of her sight.

You Sir, who are so excellently well versed in the animal œconomy, are not to be informed, that vocification is performed in the *aspera arteria*, but that the articulation of sounds into syllables and words is modulated principally by the tongue, and muscles about the larynx. In the case before you, very early in the disease, the spasms seized the muscles about the larynx: The consequence of which was, that after they were over, the patient was unable to utter a word. This faculty however she, once again, recovered; but it continued a very short time, as the fits returned, which again left her deprived of the power of speech. After having lost her voice a second time, her power of speech did not return, even after she was freed from her convulsions, and her general health restored. Fourteen months passed, whilst this patient continued absolutely speechless; when, after having violently heated herself by four hours dancing, on a sudden her power of speech returned, and it has continued perfectly free ever since.

What is still further remarkable in this case is, that during the whole time of this patient's continuing speechless, her life was rendered yet more uncomfortable by her having, from the injury to her brain by the spasms, forgot how to write, so as to express her meaning that way: But upon the recovery of her speech, this faculty likewise returned, which she has retained ever since. During the severity of this disease, which continued several weeks, almost every day of which, from the number and violence of the convulsions, I feared would be the patient's last, nothing was left unattempted, which I imagined could tend to prevent the return of the spasms, or lessen their effects. My endeavours so far happily succeeded, that her fits did not return; but the consequences of them continued, more particularly her inability to speak. After some months, however, when she was recruited in her strength, I was desirous of trying the effects of electricity more particularly applied about her throat. This was accordingly attempted; but such was the state of her nerves, and their sensibility to its effects, that electrizing brought back the fits, which again affected her sight: So that I was compelled to desist, lest, in endeavouring to restore her speech, I might not only fail in this attempt, but might bring on, possibly, a permanent blindness. I determined therefore to trust the whole to time, which has happily removed all her complaints.

Our Readers must well remember the remarkable Case of the Cure of Convulsions by an extraordinary Discharge of Worms, p. 420, and the following Observations thereon are very important and useful.

Some Observations on the History of the Norfolk Boy, *By* J. Wall, *M. D. In a Letter to the Rev.* Charles Lyttelton, *LL. D. Dean of* Exeter.

SIR,

THE history of the Norfolk boy, which, you inform me, has been communicated to the Royal Society, seems to deserve a place in the memoirs of that illustrious body, as well on account of its utility, as its singularity.

The

The ſymptoms in this caſe moſt evidently aroſe from worms in the inteſtines; which often occaſion unaccountable complaints, and frequently elude the moſt powerful medicines, as they did in the inſtance before us, till at laſt they were diſlodged by the enormous quantity of oil-paint, which the poor boy devoured; and the cauſe being thus removed, all the effects ceaſed.

At firſt ſight it appears wonderful, that this immenſe quantity of white lead did not prove fatal; and that it was not ſo, could be owing to nothing but the oil, by which it was inveloped, and its contact and immediate action on the coats of the inteſtines thereby prevented. But the oil did not only obviate the dangerous effects of this mixture, but appears, to me at leaſt, to have been the chief cauſe of the ſucceſs, with which it was happily attended. I ſpeak this with ſome reſtriction, becauſe the lead, as its ſtypticity was thus covered, might, by its weight, aſſiſt in removing the verminous filth, eſpecially as the bowels were made ſlippery by the oil.

Oil has long been obſerved to be noxious to inſects of all kinds, ſo that not only thoſe which ſurvive after being cut into ſeveral pieces, but thoſe, alſo, which live long with very little air, and thoſe, which revive by warmth after ſubmerſion in water, die irrecoverably, if they are immerged in, or covered with oil. Redi and Malpighi have made many experiments to this purpoſe; and account for the event very rationally, from the oil ſtopping up all the air veſſels, which in theſe animalcula are very numerous, and diſtributed almoſt over their whole bodies.

On this account oil has been recommended as a vermifuge both by Andry and Hoffman, tho' I believe it has been ſeldom uſed in practice in that intention; or at leaſt has not been given in quantities ſufficient to anſwer it. Indeed Hoffman himſelf ſeems not to lay much ſtreſs on it as an anthelmintic, recommending it only as ſerving to line the inſide of the inteſtines, and to relax ſpaſms in them; and therefore as a proper preparative to be given before any acrid purgatives are ventured on.

The medicines commonly preſcribed, and moſtly depended on, are either of a virulent and draſtick nature, or ſuch as are ſuppoſed to be able to deſtroy thoſe animals by ſome mechanical qualities, e. g. to cut, tear, or otherwiſe affect their tender bodies, and yet not have force enough to lacerate or injure the ſtomach or inteſtines. Of the former kind are the leaves and juice of heleboraſter, the bark of the Indian cabbage tree, coloquintida, reſin of jalap, glaſs of antimony, and the like, the effects of which are commonly violent and dangerous, and ſometimes fatal. Of the latter claſs are crude mercury, and the milder preparations of that mineral, aloes and other bitters, tin filings, neutral ſalts, and vitriolic acids. Every one converſant in practice too well knows how often theſe medicines are adminiſtred ineffectually. When I had therefore attentively conſidered the hiſtory of the Norfolk boy, I determined to try the efficacy of oil in ſuch caſes, as it ſeemed capable of producing great effects, and yet could not be attended with any hazard or danger.

The firſt perſon to whom it was given, with this view, was —— ——, a patient of our infirmary, who was judged to have worms, but had taken ſeveral approved medicines for a conſiderable time without ſucceſs. In a conſultation with the other phyſicians, the following form was preſcribed.

℞. *Ol. Oliv. lb. ſs. Sp. vol. aromat,* ʒij
M. cap. Cochl. iii. *mane et H. S.*

The volatile ſpirit was added here to make the oil ſaponaceous, and by that means more eaſily miſcible with the juices in the ſtomach and *primæ viæ*. This medicine anſwered our expectations, and in a few days brought away ſeveral worms.

—— Lacy, a poor boy of the pariſh of Feckenham in this county, aged thirteen years, was, as I was informed, about three or four years ago ſeized with convulſion fits, which gradually deprived him of his ſenſes, and reduced him to a ſtate of idiocy. He had taken ſeveral anthelminticks and purgatives, particularly the *Pulv. Cornachin.* but never had voided any worms, tho' all the ſymptoms ſeemed plainly to ſhew, that they were the cauſe of his diſorder. As he greedily ſwallowed any thing, which was offered him, without diſtinction, I at firſt ordered him a mixture of linſeed oil ʒvij *Tinct. ſacr.* ʒj; of which he took four large ſpoonfuls night and morning. He perſiſted in the uſe of this one whole week without at all nauſeating it, towards the latter end of which time he voided one round worm of a great length. He now began to ſhew much averſion to the medicine; on which account the *Tinctur. ſacr.* was omitted, and he was ordered to take the oil alone in the ſame quantities. This he continued to do a fortnight longer, during which

time he voided 60 more worms, and in a great measure recovered the use of his reason *. This account I had from the apothecary, who, by my directions, supplied him with the medicines.

Soon after this, I ordered the same medicine to be given to Elizabeth Abell, A a poor girl in the same neighbourhood, reduced by epileptick fits to such a state of idiocy, as to eat her own excrements. It caused her to void several worms, but she did not recover her senses.

Since this time I have given the oil to several persons with good success, and B therefore I cannot but recommend a further trial of it; since it is a remedy, which may be used with safety in almost any quantity; a character, which very few of the anthelmintick medicines deserve.

It is probable that some oils are more destructive to worms than others. Andry C (*Traité de la generation des verms Cap.* 8.) prefers nut oil, and tells us, that a human worm voided alive, being put into that oil died instantly; whereas another worm, voided at the same time, lived several hours in oil of sweet almonds, tho' in a languishing state. This difference he af- D terwards (cap. 9.) endeavours to account for, by supposing, that the oil of almonds is more porous, and consequently less able to preclude the entrance of air into the the worms. And indeed there is some reason to conclude, that oils which dry in the open air, such as nut and linseed E oils, are of a closer texture, less mixed with water, and consequently more anthelmintic, than those oils, which freeze by cold, and will not dry in the open air; † such as those from olives or almonds. Andry tells us, that at Milan the mothers have a custom to give their children, once F or twice a week, toasts dipt in nut oil, with a little wine, to kill the worms: And I know a lady in the country, who gives the poor children in her neighbourhood the same oil with great success.

I would recommend this remedy to be used in as large doses as the stomach G will well bear: To which purpose it may be adviseable to join it either with aromaticks, bitters or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being then most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course it will be necessary at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloetic medicines.

I cannot close this paper without observing, that, from the history of the Norfolk boy, we may learn, in similar cases, where the head is not idiopathic, never to despair absolutely of a cure, notwithstanding the disease has been of very long standing. For in this boy, tho' the oppression in the brain and nerves had continued many years, and had been so violent, as to deprive him not only of his intellectual faculties, but almost all his sensations; yet were not the organs much impaired thereby, but he recovered all his senses again, as soon as the irritation and spasms in the intestines, which first caused all these terrible symptoms, were removed. The same thing, in a less degree, was observable in the Feckenham boy, mentioned before; and we have had two remarkable instances of the same kind at the Worcester infirmary; where a boy and his sister, of the name of Moyses, received a perfect cure, and recovered the entire use of their senses, after having been rendered idiots (tho' not in so high a degree as the Norfolk boy) for more than two years, by epileptic fits proceeding from worms.

Worcester, Dec. 7, 1748. J. WALL.

P. S. As the following history has some analogy with the subject we are now upon, I beg leave to subjoin it by way of postscript.

A young girl of the name of Lowbridge, at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, nine years old, had been long troubled with a gnawing pain at the stomach, which growing gradually more violent, I was at last called to her. About a quarter of an hour before I reached the house, she was seized with a violent vomiting, whereby she brought up an amazing number of living animals supposed, to be upwards of a thousand, together with a vast quantity of clear viscid phlegm. In shape they exactly resembled millepedes, except that some of them, being examined by a magnifying glass, appeared to have a small filament, which arose from the middle of the belly, and might probably have served to fix them to their nidus. They were of different sizes, from that of the largest millepede, to some that were scarce perceptible; so

* *I have since been informed, that the boy's parents being extremely poor, the medicines were left off as soon as he began to recover; and that, upon their disuse for some time, he was again attacked with the same fits as before.*

† *All oils dry more readily after they have been boiled; by which the superfluous aqueous parts are carried off. Drying oils are also made by the addition of such substances, as absorb humidities.*

ſo that they appeared to have been generated at different times, and grown in the ſtomach. As the child was ſuddenly ſeized with this effort to vomit, ſhe diſcharged her ſtomach on the floor of the parlour where ſhe was ſitting. The millepedes, they told me, were at firſt very lively, and crept briſkly different ways; but they did not live long in the open air. They were lying in the ſlime when I came to her, ſo that I could not be impoſed on as to the verity of the fact. After this evacuation, the child's ſtomach grew perfectly eaſy, and continued ſo.

An Account of an extraordinary Storm of Hail, in Virginia. *By* Francis Fauquier, *Eſq; lieutenant Governor of* Virginia, *and F. R. S. Communicated by* William Fauquier, *Eſq; F. R. S. to the Rev.* Tho. Birch, *D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.*

SIR,

IN a letter I received from my brother, the lieutenant governor of Virginia, he gives an account of a very remarkable ſtorm of hail; which, if you think it worth communicating to the ſociety, is very much at their ſervice.

It happened on Sunday the 9th of July, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was preceded by ſome thunder and lightning. It was a ſmall cloud, that did not ſeem to threaten much before its breaking, and did not extend a full mile in breadth. It paſſed over the middle of the town of Williamſburgh, and the ſkirts of the town had but little of it. Its courſe was from N. by W. to S. by E. The hail-ſtones, or rather pieces of ice, were moſt of them of an oblong ſquare form; many of them an inch and half long, and about three fourths of an inch wide and deep; and from one ſide of moſt of them there proceeded ſharp ſpikes, protuberant at leaſt half an inch. He ſays he cooled his wine, and froze cream with ſome of them, the next day; and they were not totally diſſolved when he went to bed on Monday night. This ſtorm broke every pane of glaſs on the north ſide of his houſe, and deſtroyed all his garden things entirely.

He mentions likewiſe the heats to have been rather more than uſual in that country this ſummer; and, particularly, on the 9th of Auguſt, his thermometer (which hung on the outſide of his houſe on the north aſpect) was at 97, by Fahrenheit's graduation, and ſome other days as high as 94 or 95. I am SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Jermyn-ſtreet, Oct. 18, 1758. W. FAUQUIER.

Concluſion of the Account of BOMBAY *and* SURAT, *in the* Eaſt-Indies. *(See p. 516.)*

WITH regard to the city of Surat, it is ſituated on the continen, about 160 miles to the north of Bombay, and about 25 miles up the river Tappee, or Tapti, on the right hand ſide going up. The river has nothing remarkable, but this city, on the banks of it, which is, perhaps, one of the greateſt inſtances in the known world, of the power of trade to bring, in ſo little a time, wealth, arts, and population, to any ſpot where it can be brought to ſettle.

It is not later than the middle of the laſt century, that this place was the repair of a few merchants, who, under the ſhelter of an old inſignificant caſtle, formed a town, which, in a few years, became one of the moſt conſiderable in the world, not only for trade but ſize; being at leaſt as large, and to the full as populous, as London, within the walls, and contains a number of very good houſes, according to the Indian architecture. A wall was, ſoon after its taking the form of a town, built round it, to defend it from the inſults of the Marattas or Ghenims, who had twice pillaged it. The caſtle, which is by the river ſide, and which you paſs in your way up to the city, appears a ſtrange huddle of building, fortified with cannon, mounted here and there without order and meaning, and without an attempt at any thing like military architecture.

In this city, before the Eaſt India company became inveſted with the poſſeſſion of Bombay, was the preſidency of their affairs on that coaſt. For which purpoſe they had a factory eſtabliſhed there, with ſeveral great privileges allowed them by the Mogul government, and even after the ſeat of the preſidency was transferred to Bombay, they continued a factory here, which yet not being ſpacious enough to contain their effects, they hired another nearer the water ſide, which was called the new factory.

In the mean time this city flouriſhed, and grew the center, and indeed the only ſtaple of India, it being much more frequented for the ſake of the vent goods of all ſorts met with there, from whence they were diſtributed particularly to the inland provinces, than for either the natural productions or manufactures of the country, though they alſo made a conſiderable part of its commerce. In ſhort, there was hardly an article of merchandize that can be named, but what was to be found at

all times here, almoſt as readily as in London itſelf. The company carried on annually a large inveſtment of piece-goods, eſpecially of the coarſe ones, for the Guinea market; but the Engliſh intereſt and influence ſeem of late years to have greatly declined, amidſt the confuſion and embroils of the country, a circumſtance every where fatal to trade, and to that ſecurity and credit which are the life of it.

Whilſt the Mogul government was in vigour, there was ſuch a ſhew of juſtice, as induced the merchants of all religions and denominations to take ſhelter under it. The Gentoos eſpecially reſorted to it, and took up their abode there, not only on the account of trade, but for their preferring a Mooriſh form of government to the living under Gentoos, who had none at all.

The year 1732, (on occaſion of ſome diſputes among the chiefs) was the epoch of the declenſion of the Surat trade, and the beginning of all the diſorders, broils, and confuſion that followed, in which the Engliſh were not exempt from their ſhare of ſuffering.

The governor of Surat keeps his ſeat of adminiſtration at what is called the Durbar, where he is generally preſent himſelf, and gives his orders. It is here that all actions, criminal and civil, are brought before him, and ſummarily diſpatched in the eaſtern manner.

At Surat they excel in the art of ſhip-building. If their models were as fine as thoſe of the Engliſh, of whom eſpecially they prefer the imitation, there would be no exaggeration in averring, that they build incomparably the beſt ſhips in the world for duration, and that of any ſize, even to a thouſand tons and upwards. But their naval, like their other architecture, has always ſomething clumſy, unfiniſhed, and unartiſt-like in it, otherwiſe the reign of their ſhips is much longer than that of the European-built ones: It is not uncommon for one of them to laſt a century, and that too not ſo much owing to the commonly ſummer ſeas in thoſe parts, as to the ſolidity of their workmanſhip, and the nature of the wood they employ.

As to the firſt, their bottoms and ſides are compoſed of planks let into one another, in the nature of what is called rabbit work; ſo that the ſeams are impenetrable; and the knees, or crooked timbers, are generally of the natural growth into that form, without being forced or warped by fire, eſpecially where particular care is taken of their conſtruction, and their expence not ſpared.

The wood is a ſort called Teak, to the full as durable as oak, and has, beſides this property, that it is not ſo apt, in an engagement, to fly in ſplinters, which uſually do more miſchief to the men than the balls themſelves. They have alſo a peculiar way of preſerving their ſhips bottoms, by occaſionally rubbing into them an oil they call wood oil, which the planks imbibe, and ſerves greatly to nouriſh and keep them from decay.

They do not either launch their ſhips as we do from ſlips, but by digging canals from the water to where the ſtocks, or what they call cradles, are, from which they are, as it were, dropped into the ſtream that is brought up to them.

The maſting generally uſed in the country ſhips are pohoon-maſts, chiefly from the Malabar coaſt; but for the cordage, what is worth any thing, muſt come from Europe: Their coyr-ropes, made of the fibres of cocoa-nut huſks, being for either running or ſtanding rigging, more harſh and untractable than what is produced from hemp. I have, however, ſeen very ſerviceable and large coyr-cables, which, in oppoſition to the European ones, laſt much the longeſt in ſalt-water, freſh being apt to rot them.

Their anchors are moſtly European, our iron being much better, and better worked. As to ſails, they are very well ſupplied by the country manufacture of cotton into a ſail-cloth called Dungaree, which, though not ſo ſtrong or laſting as canvas, Holland's duck, or vitry, is, whilſt in uſe, more pliant, and leſs apt to ſplit than they are. And for pitch, they have the gum of a tree, which is called Damar, that is not at all inferior to the other.

Their navigators are very indifferent artiſts; formerly they uſed to get Europeans to command their ſhips, but lately they make a ſhift to do without them, having trained up to it ſome of the natives, who may juſt ſerve in thoſe parts, where they ſeldom put to ſea but in the fair ſeaſon, and where, conſequently, they rarely meet with ſtorms to try their ſkill.

In Surat, there are ſome very good houſes in their ſtyle of building, which is partly gentoo, and partly moreſk. Thoſe of the greateſt note are ſo contrived, that the gateway is defenſible againſt any ſudden irruption of a few armed men, a circumſtance of not a ſmall import, in a city, where often the withſtanding the firſt brunt of any perſons ſent by the government,

ment to oppreſs, or deſtroy the owner, is attended with future ſecurity, by the alarm raiſing a party to relieve, or oppoſe his proceedings. The private apartments lye backwards, for the greater ſecurity of the women, of whom the Moors, eſpecially, are remarkably jealous. They are very fond of having one room, at leaſt, in particular, where a fountain is kept playing in the midſt of it, by the noiſe of which they are lulled to ſleep, and refreſhed by the coolneſs it diffuſes through the apartment, but which is attended with a damp, of which I would not adviſe an European to make the experiment. Beſides too the common convenience of eaſtern ſophas, which are ſo commodious for their manner of ſitting croſs-legged, they all like European looking glaſſes, which are what they chiefly hang their rooms with. Another ornament too they have, which has not an ill effect upon the eye, and that is, the beams of the chamber cieling curiouſly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, like the hand-ſcrutores that come from thence, in flouriſhes and ſcroll-work, agreeable to the Moreſk taſte. They have generally a kind of ſaloon, which they call a diwan, entirely open on one ſide to the garden, where they have fountains playing, which, joined to the variegated flower beds in front of it, of which they are very curious, add to the pleaſantneſs and airineſs of the proſpect. In ſummer too, when the heats are the intenſeſt, tho' never ſo intolerable as in many other places, nor unwholſome that I could ever learn, they have country receſſes a little way out of town, where they reſide, or go in parties to enjoy themſelves in their gardens and freſcades, by the ſide of the waters with which they are furniſhed. The Engliſh company had eſpecially a very pleaſant garden, kept for the uſe and recreation of the gentlemen of the factory, though lately indeed the incurſions of the Marattas, to the very gates of the city, and the conſtant alarms of the country round, have made thoſe rural receſſes too unſafe to conſiſt with a ſatisfactory enjoyment of them.

The ſtreets of Surat are irregularly laid out, but have one property which renders them agreeable to the walkers in the heat of the day; and that is, a competent width of them being left at bottom, the ſtories of the houſes are carried up ſo projecting over one another, that the uppermoſt apartments on each ſide of the ſtreet are ſo cloſe to one another, that one may with eaſe converſe from them; a way of building, that, whilſt it overſhades the ſtreet, does not exclude a free ventilation, which is rather attracted by it. The ſhops, however, though in this great trading city, where every thing almoſt that can be aſked for is to be found, have a very mean appearance, the dealers keeping their goods chiefly in warehouſes, and ſelling by ſamples.

As to the living in Surat, there is not in the world a better place, whilſt the communication with the country is open. For to ſay nothing of the abundance of every article, which an unbounded importation throws into the market there, the natural productions of the ſoil are excellent in their kind, and thereby atone for their perhaps being leſs cheap, as to the quantity, than at ſome other places of India, as at Bengal eſpecially, where the cattle and poultry are bought at a very low rate, and yet turn out dear by the time they are properly fed for the table. Here then all manner of eatables are at a reaſonable price, ready for immediate uſe, and as good as can any where be found. The wheat of Surat is famous all over India, for its ſingular whiteneſs, ſubſtance, and taſte; and nothing can exceed their ſallads and roots. There are alſo many kinds of wild fowl and game to be had at an eaſy rate.

As to wines and ſpirituous liquors, the Europeans depend chiefly on importation for them, few reliſhing the diſtillery of the country, which, however, produces various ſtrong ſpirits, to which they give names that would ſeem odd; ſuch as ſpirit of mutton, ſpirit of deer, ſpirit of goat, but for the reaſon they annex to it, which is their throwing into the ſtill, according to the liquor they propoſe, a joint of mutton, a haunch of veniſon, or a quarter of a goat, which give reſpectively their names to the diſtillation. This they imagine, how juſtly I do not pretend to know, ſuperadds to the liquor a certain mellowneſs, and ſoftneſs, that corrects the fierceneſs of the ſpirit.

Surat is the only ſea port of very conſiderable note, and unpoſſeſſed by the Europeans, in the whole immenſe dominions of the mogul: It is eaſily imaginable, that the inland trade, eſpecially to Delly and Agra, the capital reſidences of that court, which are about a month's journey from Surat, muſt employ a number of caravans, or caffilahs, for the diſtribution of the imports. But unfortunately the roads (never perfectly ſafe, on account of the independent Rajahs) are lately grown much leſs ſo, from the troubles and convulſions of the whole country.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN all the hiſtories which I have peruſed, I could not diſcover that any age or nation has ever produced a counſellor more wiſe and faithful to a king, or a patriot more affectionate and public-ſpirited to a country, than the eminent miniſter now at the helm: Not a ſtateſman has ever ſerved a prince, or a people "with an abler head, a purer heart, and cleaner hands." Undeviating and unwearied he conſtantly purſues the paths where clear wiſdom, ſteady integrity, and genuine patriotiſm lead the way. It is not in the power of the richeſt and brighteſt temptations to attract him from the duties of a prudent, a virtuous, and a vigilant adminiſtration. He will not, as *Atalanta* of old, loſe the *important race*, in which he is engaged, by ſtopping to admire and gather up any *golden apples*. No: He has no deſire to abound in wealth, to ſhine in grandeur, and regale in luxury. His fortune, as a very temperate antient owned for himſelf, has raiſed him above wanting the neceſſaries of life, and his philoſophy above wiſhing for the ſuperfluities of it. In publick and in private he recommends virtuous manners and upright principles, and what is moſt laudable, he confirms his ſalutary doctrine by his ſignal example. Indeed this entirely generous-hearted miniſter has no ambition, but to promote the true honour of his royal maſter; no avarice, but to encreaſe the real wealth of the nation; no pleaſure, but the labour to do public good: Nor will he think himſelf happy, until he has eſtabliſhed the happineſs of his king and country upon a ſolid and laſting foundation.

This is the *great miniſter*, of whom an ingenious and reverend author foretold, "that when he appeared, he would beſt be ſeen by his own luſtre, and that he would not only have honeſt intentions of mind, but wiſdom to plan and courage to execute." Theſe predictions may now be rightly underſtood, ſince they are truly fulfilled in the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT Eſq; one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. This is he, who greatly ſhines in his adminiſtration, and greatly outſhines his predeceſſors in virtue, and judgment, foreſight, fortitude and public-ſpirit. This is he, who aſſiduouſly and attentively ſtudies to preſerve the *conſtitution* of this kingdom in *purity* and *vigour*, and the *government* of it in *dignity* and *honour*. This is he, who, under the favour of that god whom he devoutly worſhips, and the approbation of that ſovereign, whom he dutifully loves, concerted the plan, and directed the execution, of thoſe wiſe and valiant meaſures, which have produced a ſeries of happy events and celebrated ſucceſſes. Theſe ſucceſſes have not only maintained the ſafety but augmented the proſperity of this realm. They have added various valuable jewels to the crown, ſeveral ſignal honours to the flag, and many enriching advantages to the commerce, of the Britiſh nation. Upon theſe juſt and due conſiderations, the *true Britons* look on this conſummate ſtateſman, as an illuſtrious benefactor to the whole community of the land. They regard him with gratitude, think of him with affection, ſpeak of him with applauſe, and always remember him with veneration: Nay, I am confident, the more any ſincere lover of his country conſults his reaſon, the ſtronger will his paſſion be to acknowledge the ſuperior benefits which have ariſen and ſtill ariſe, to the public, from Mr. PITT's extenſive genius, his moral virtues, and political abilities. Thus I think, and as I think deſcribe, fully aſſured that it is but juſt to praiſe thoſe perfections in a miniſter which will be for ever praiſe-worthy.

As I have been ſpeaking of Mr. PITT's perfections, I cannot omit this opportunity of commending the plan of vigorouſly puſhing the war on the ſea, our natural element. This is a moſt judicious and auſpicious ſcheme, and will prove the moſt effectual meaſure to reduce to reaſon the *enormous diſturber* of mankind. Not only the rectitude of this plan has appeared, but the pre-eminence of it has glared, in ſeveral late naval expeditions. Did not thoſe prudent and brave expeditions deeply depreſs the eſſential intereſts of the *French*, and highly advance our own? Did they not carry thunder and lightning, conſternation and conqueſt into divers of the enemy's important ſettlements? Did they not in a ſhort courſe of time, make his majeſty's cauſe and his name triumphant in diſtant and different regions? Have not thoſe naval expeditions made the all-graſping *Lewis* ſenſible, that the rights of the *Britiſh* empire are not to be treacherouſly uſurped, nor its ſtrength inſolently provoked, without juſt and ſevere avengement? Have they not manifeſted to him, that ſucceſs and victory are not inſeparably annexed to his crown, his ambition, his power, policy or perfidy? Have they not convinced him

that

that neither his coasts are inaccessible, nor his forts impregnable, nor his fortitude invincible? All the said particulars, tho' expressed in a questionary way, are certain, well-known, conspicuous facts, avouched by *truth*, and applauded by *justice*.

But to proceed; in my last essay (see p. 526.) I spoke with high esteem and just praise of the seasonable and signal victory, which the undaunted admiral *Boscawen*, with the gallant officers and animated seamen under his command, obtained over the boasted *Toulon* squadron of capital French men of war. I shall here only add, that this recent and renowned atchievement still makes the whole kingdom rejoice: Where is a true *Briton* who can think of it without a transport of delight in his heart, or speak of it without a triumph of joy upon his tongue? In short, there is not a true *Briton*, but who hears, sees, feels, and understands, that the wisdom in concerting the plan of a maritime war, and the courage in executing it, have been, and still are, most eminently beneficial to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of GREAT BRITAIN, and have rendered her, more than ever she was, awful to her enemies, amiable to her allies, and admirable to the world.

Still farther; the judicious and vigorous prosecution of a sea-war has greatly disconcerted the pompous plans of the *French* councils, and grievously disappointed their magnificent hopes. It has alarmed, overawed, and forced them to detain at home many thousands of their forces to guard their own coasts, and has strongly restrained them from sending forth such very numerous succours, as they boastfully threaten'd, to counteract and annoy our magnanimous and glorious allies. It has hitherto deterred the haughty, the hereditary foe of this nation from making any actual attempt to disturb our interiour peace, and destroy our domestick welfare. Thus, if I may avail myself of a common allusion, it is clearly evident that the maritime war has been a fatal *rub* in the way of the *French* ministers, and has often distorted their aim, thrown them off the bias, and made them fail, fall short, or lie wide of the intended mark. Indeed the plan of a naval war, formed, as at present, with clear wisdom, and executed with firm bravery, is at once the glory and the defence of this kingdom, the terror of the *French*, the ruin of their navigation, and the destruction of their commerce. Hence we may very reasonably presage that it will finally have the greatest efficacy to humble their *grand monarque*, to confound his policy, overset his power, and make him feel that his arrogance is *folly*, his ambition *vanity*, and his perfidiousness *vexation of spirit*.

Yet, tho' we often can justly glory in repelling the efforts of his power, we never can repress the emotions of his malevolence. He will always remain, in the natural disposition of his mind, our malignant, rancorous, and envious enemy. But we must not suffer the inborn animosity of his heart to raise any uneasy apprehensions in our heads. We ought to be glad our condition is not *below* his envy, and still more glad that it is *above* his malice.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

Account of the Duke de Belleisle's *Letters to Marshal* de Contades, *found among the Papers of Monsr.* de Contades, *after the Battle of* Minden. *Translated from the Originals.*

THESE letters, said to be translated from the originals, were written between the 8th of July and the 10th of December, 1758, inclusive, among which is the letter printed by authority in the London Gazette (see before p. 449.) wherein mention is made, "That before the end of September, M. Contades was to make a *downright desert* before the line of their quarters."

This was not the only letter among them, wherein directions were given for making a downright desert of the countries, for it appears by a letter dated in September following, (1758) as follows: "You must, at any rate, consume all sort of subsistence on the higher Lippe, in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, and in the country which lies betwixt the Lippe, Paderborn, and Warsbourg; this will be so much subsistence taken from the enemy from this day to the end of October. That you must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desert of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster, as far as the Rhine, on one hand, and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn as far as Cassel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or to the lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under Monsr. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marpourg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lohn, or to

to thoſe which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left ſide of the Roer, and on the right ſide of the Rhine as far as Duſſeldorp, and at Cologne."

In another, dated October 5, is the following paſſage: "What makes it the more neceſſary *to reduce all Weſtphalia to a deſert*, is, that we have certain advice, that the king of Pruſſia has formed a project, which has been approved of by the king of England, for carrying on the war during a great part of the winter, believing that this will be the ſureſt means of diſtreſſing us; and people are now actually employed at Hamburgh, and in all the great towns, in making great coats, light boots, gloves, caps, and calots for their troops. But if, after all theſe precautions, they ſhall be obliged to carry their forage from the lower Weſer by land, in order to attack our quarters on the lower part of the Roer and on the Rhine, they will never be able to ſucceed in it, becauſe of the impracticability of the roads at that ſeaſon of the year, and of the length of the way: They will therefore have no reſource left but the lower Rhine, and even there they muſt go upon the canals and territories of Holland. I make no doubt of your being able to raiſe ſufficient obſtacles againſt any ſuch attempt, and that you will take all the neceſſary precautions for that purpoſe."

And in a third there is the following: "You know the neceſſity of conſuming, or deſtroying, as far as poſſible, all the ſubſiſtence, eſpecially the forage, betwixt the Weſer and the Rhine on the one hand; and on the other, betwixt the Lippe, the biſhopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and ſo to make a deſert of Weſtphalia and Heſſe."

A paragraph in another letter is worded ſtill ſtronger, as follows: "The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the moſt fertile, and the moſt plentiful; they muſt, therefore, be eat up to the very roots: And as Monſ. de Soubiſe, for the reaſons above-mentioned, neither muſt, nor ought, to follow the enemy into the country of Hanover, he will probably only keep with him what troops are neceſſary for the ſecurity of Caſſel."

And in another part of the ſame letter he ſays, "I ſee prince Ferdinand is at Munſter: I am told, that he has ordered the magazines at Oſnabruck to be brought there. It will be very vexatious if he ſhould be able to maintain ſo great a quarter ſo near you. This is one reaſon more for depriving him of all other means, by waſting the country, eſpecially what lies betwixt the Lippe and the Roer, and all that is in the country of La Marck and Waldeck."

Theſe few extracts (we think) may ſerve to ſhew the intent and meaning of M. de Belleiſle was totally to deſtroy the country, notwithſtanding all the pains taken by M. Maubert, author of the Bruſſels Gazette, to explain away the meaning of the letter printed in the London Gazette. Maubert ſays, "That to make a deſert of a country could mean no more, than to leave in it no tenable poſt, nor any ſubſiſtence which might draw them thither."

This is the way they intended to have dealt with their enemies.—The method they intended to follow with their friends may be ſeen by the following letters, dated Verſailles, Dec. 7, and 10, 1758.

"You did mighty well, to talk in the moſt abſolute tone, with regard to the neceſſaries they muſt furniſh our troops; it is neceſſary to ſpeak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in uſing the ſame to the regencies of the elector of Cologne, and ſtill more to that of the palatine."

"It is no ſmall matter that M. Gayot is ſatisfied with the ſecond converſation he has had with M. Grete. This proves the poſſibility of having ſubſiſtence, and that there is certainly forage in the country. I ſee, but too plainly, that the Palatine court is not very well diſpoſed; but let things be as they will, the king's army muſt live; and after uſing all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we muſt make uſe of it, and draw from the country of Bergue what ſhall be neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the garriſon of Duſſeldorp, and of the light troops, and reſerve what may be brought thither from Alſace and the Biſhopricks for a caſe of neceſſity; or if we ſhall be obliged to draw together a body of troops, more or leſs conſiderable, which may very poſſibly happen before ſix weeks or two months are paſt."

In this collection of letters the famous one publiſhed in the London Gazette, and dated July 23, 1759, is here dated July 23, 1758; which will appear to be the proper date, to any one who conſiders the circumſtances of the two armies at that time, and compares it with the other letters in this collection.

TO illuſtrate our accounts of the late glorious expedition againſt, and conqueſt of QUEBECK, we have given our readers the following fine PLAN of the River St. Lawrence, and of the operations of our forces by ſea and land, referring them to the foregoing pages, 558—569.

Extract


A PLAN of the
RIVER S.t LAWRENCE,
from the
Falls of Montmorenci to Sillery;
with the Operations of the
SIEGE of QUEBEC.
A PLAN OF THE
ATION gained by the ENGLISH
ar QUEBEC, Sep.r 13. 1759.
ritish
rmy.
a. Struthers.
b. Scelle's.
Quisburg
annad.
French
Army.
M. de
Senezergue
Royal
Roussillon
Hospital
General
R.r St Charles
Indians
Light Inf.
Highlanders
Light Inf.
BRITISH
ARMY
FRENCH
ARMY
La Colonie
Languedoc
Guienne
Bearn
Royal Americans
Sillery
Falls of Montmorenci
300 F.t High
GEN.L WOLFE'S
CAMP
ST LAWRENCE RIVER
Charlebourg
FRENCH INCAMPMENT
Beauport INCAMPMENT
Larrey R.
N.D. des Anges
les Islets
Place of Arms to Defend the Head of the Bridge
New Batt.s of 3 Guns each
The Place where a Feint was made by the Boats of S.t Fleet in the night whilst S.t Troops landed at Sillery
Floating Batt.e of 12 Guns
3 Guns
3 Gun Batt.y
a Mortar
Rafts
A Shoal Dry at Low Water
P.t al Essay
Hospital
General
Bridge of Boats
Batt.s of 4 Guns to defend the Boom
Boom
Stone Jetty
UPPER
TOWN
LOWER
TOWN
7 Guns
a French Wreck
136
Sillery
N. Battery
a Mortar
Lawlors Farm
THE BASON
Adm.l Saunders's Division
Frigates
Rafts of Fire
Rafts of Fire Stages
Admiral
Holmes's
Division
C. Diamond
RIVER S.t LAWRENCE
P.t LEVI
Orleans P.t
Redoubt
St Joseph
Road from St Nicholas
Brig.r Gen.l
Monckton's
Camp
Cove of Beauport
Ontario's Station for Covering the Troops at the Attack
North Channel
Major Hardy's
Post
Transports laid ashore to clean
SOUTH CHANNEL
Part of the Transport at Anchor
Road to St Pierre
ISLE OF
ORLEANS
to St Lawrence
References
1. Small Vessels with Artillery Stores.
2. Sea Horse
3. Leostoff.
4. Squirrel
5. Transports with Troops ready for Landing, after the First Batallion had gained the Heights.
6. Buoys that deceived the Enemy, and to which the Boats moor'd that protected the Fleet from y.e Rafts of Fire.
British Miles


Charlebo
Floating Batt.
of 12 Guns
3 Guns

Extract from Brigadier General Townshend's *excellent and spirited Dedication, (to the Earl of* Shaftesbury, &c.) *of the* Plan of Discipline composed for the Militia of the County of Norfolk, *by Lieut. Col.* Windham.

"YOUR lordship, and the other illustrious personages to whom this little volume is addressed, will, I flatter myself, find no impropriety in its claiming your confideration, and aspiring to your patronage. The work (such as it is) springs from the zeal of some friends to a national militia, in the county of Norfolk, who, confiding in the irresistible principle of the measure, and the general sentiments of that independent county, have been greatly instrumental in carrying it into execution, in spite of every obstacle which the pride and envy of particular men could suggest, or the violence and artifice of their agents could practice against it. As nothing could more effectually promote the success of this measure in general than a communication between the several counties, whereby each will see what has been done in the other, and judge what is worth adopting, my worthy friend, the author of this little work, has charged me with the manner of introducing it to your lordships, knowing that I have the honour of being acquainted with many of you; and I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity which it affords me, of thus publickly acknowledging my just and grateful veneration, as an Englishman, for the truly noble and patriot part which your lordships have acted on this occasion; recalling so fully to our minds, he antient spirit, independence, and splendour of our British nobility.

However shamefully backward a part of this kingdom still appears, in resolving whether it will owe its preservation to itself, or delegate a circumstance of so much happiness and honour to fortuitous and inadequate resources; yet, my lords, the progress which the militia has made in these counties, where your lordships personal dignity and family-influence attended it, no longer leaves the most prejudiced caviller an opportunity of denying its practicability as to the civil part of the bill; the common people having seen their error, in the views of their last year's instructors, and the meetings for the ballot being now attended with volunteers instead of rioters. Our military sceptics now direct their whole artillery against the military part of the act: To obviate, therefore, the objections on this side, a worthy gentleman of Norfolk, tho' no regular bred soldier, nor the offspring of the parade, has endeavoured to prove how easily an healthy, robust countryman, or a resolute mechanic, may be taught the use of arms; and how very attainable that degree of military knowledge is, which will enable a country gentleman to command a platoon; consequently, that under proper encouragement, it is very possible for this kingdom (the constant rival of the most powerful nation in the world, and engaged often for its own sake to defend the liberties of others) to establish so numerous and permanent a force as may enable it at all times to act with superiority abroad, without endangering its own safety or liberties at home.

——How astonishing is it then, my lords, that there should be men, whose rank and knowledge should put them above such prejudices, who maintain, that in a nation circumstanced like this, a militia is dangerous, sometimes that it is impracticable. Even of your lordships order, some who once raised a body of men, not totally unlike a militia, are now become so very military, as to affect to despise it; imagining, perhaps, that the safety of Britain would again, under such dreadful circumstances, be better trusted to troops of their dependents, raised on a sudden, than to that general effort, which it is but reasonable to expect from the whole nation, when armed in its defence: A resource which has been ever found to answer, even in nations far inferior to the British in natural courage. But, my lords, if those who remember the disgrace and distraction of the year 1745, have not yet learned to wish for some farther security at home, at a time when we must send forth the greatest part of our armies, for the protection of our colonies, or the support of our allies; I will not flatter myself that I shall be able to prevail with them; nor can I expect better success from addressing those who have drawn no instructions of this kind from the events of the year 1756; little inferior to the terror and disgrace, tho' arising from a different cause. For then our whole force being detained at home, through real or imagined danger, our enemies had nearly over ran all our colonies; Minorca fell; Great Britain imported a foreign army for her protection, and her flag and character sunk into the lowest contempt. What was the justification made use of in those days? Was it not our defenceless state at home? Let

me aſk, has care been taken to provide for that defect, ſhould the events of war (which no man can command) bring back that ſcene? Or is our preſent ſecurity, in the midſt of our ſucceſs, owing to any thing but the vigorous meaſures (unknown in thoſe days I have mentioned) reſulting from the ſingular intrepidity of an eminent individual?——It will be proper, my lords, to aſſure you, that I have ſeen this ſhort and eaſy exerciſe taught and executed with the greateſt ſucceſs. I have myſelf made a gentleman perfectly maſter of it in two or three mornings, ſo as to perform it with grace and ſpirit. Our militia-men learn it in ſeven or eight days; ſome of them in leſs time. Were I to enter into any deſcription of it, I ſhould anticipate the following ſheets; but it is incumbent upon me to declare, that I have a very ſmall ſhare in the compoſition, the chief part of it being the reſult of a very active mind and military turn in my worthy friend; which ſhews how deep a man of parts may penetrate any into ſcience, without having firſt gone thro' the regular degrees, ſo often eſteemed by pedants the eſſential parts of a man's education. My friend is much leſs indebted to me than to our adjutant Mr. Mowat, who being eſteemed a very good one in the army, is an authority which I beg leave to avail myſelf of, with ſcrupulous men of his profeſſion, in favour of the work. It is impoſſible for me to conclude this dedication to your lordſhips (the firſt indeed I ever wrote) without acknowledging that aſſiſtance which the militia has received from the harmony and good will with which the military gentleman have co-operated with it in ſeveral counties. I wiſh their example had been more generally imitated.—However, my lords, under all the diſcouragements which this national act has met with, thro' ſlights, delays, and evaſions, on the parts of thoſe, whoſe duty it was to execute this law, with that zeal which becomes every good and faithful magiſtrate; it muſt nevertheleſs derive too much ſtrength from your lordſhips countenance and authority to fail at laſt: On the contrary, as we ſee it walks alone, having from the goodneſs of its frame ſurvived much unnatural treatment, to the joy of every good Engliſhman, and not a little, I believe, to the aſtoniſhment of ſome of its good nurſes and guardians, we may now venture to flatter ourſelves it will live to full maturity, and become a moſt uſeful part of the conſtitution, &c."

[*The ſhort hiſtory of the Origin &c. of the military exerciſe, from the foregoing work in our next.*]

PROPOSALS *for the Improvement of* INFIRMARIES *in the Country.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS matters of public utility are moſt conveniently propoſed to publick conſideration through the channel of your Magazine, give me leave, to make uſe of it for the conveyance of ſuch thoughts as occur to me on a ſubject of no little importance to the moſt valuable members of ſociety, both rich and poor. Our public charities are (and not altogether without reaſon) become the glory and boaſt of our country, and of the preſent age: Amongſt theſe, the ample and comfortable proviſion made for the induſtrious poor, when labouring under ſickneſs, or other maladies, by the public infirmaries, are not the leaſt extenſive or uſeful. It is unqueſtionably demonſtrable that no private or ſingle perſon can do ſo much good, and give ſuch effectual relief to the indigent by the application of the ſame ſum in any other way, as by a contribution to theſe truly chriſtian eſtabliſhments, wherein it is ſcarce poſſible to be deceived in the objects, as they are all to paſs the examination of phyſicians and ſurgeons. But if theſe infirmaries appear to be any ways cramp'd, and capable of being more uſefully and beneficially extended, charity and humanity will ſurely require us at leaſt to attempt every manifeſt and practicable improvement of them.

Several foundations of this kind have been by way of county, inſtead of public hoſpitals; and tho' ſubſcriptions are gladly received from perſons out of the county, yet few of thoſe can be expected, where the admiſſion of patients is confined to the natives or inhabitants of that particular county.

There would be little objection to this ſcheme, could we ſuppoſe a county to be exactly circular, and the infirmary built in the centre of it; but *even then*, were there any other charitable foundation or eſtabliſhment of the ſame nature at a leſs diſtance from the extremities of that county, it were ſurely to be wiſh'd (eſpecially in fevers, and caſes of great emergency) that the patient could procure admittance there. But ſuppoſing, what is no uncommon caſe, that the county is of

an

an irregular oblong form, and the county-town where the infirmary is to be built, is situated near one of the extremities: For inſtance, was a county-infirmary to be erected at Buckingham, and no patient could be admitted from Brackley, juſt in the neighbourhood, becauſe it is in Northamptonſhire, tho' they might from Eaton or Colnbrooke, about 30 miles diſtant: Again, was a county-infirmary for Oxfordſhire, or Berkſhire, to be placed at Oxford or at Reading, and no admiſſion, for patients from Botley, the next adjoining pariſh to Oxford, becauſe 'twas in Berkſhire; or no admiſſion for patients from Caverſham, the next adjoining pariſh to Reading, becauſe it was in Oxfordſhire; whilſt all the county about Banbury in Oxfordſhire, and about Farringdon in Berkſhire, at a very great diſtance from the county towns, might enjoy the free benefit of the infirmary (tho' not to be enjoy'd but at a very great expence,) would not the cruelty and abſurdity of this be evident? *Yet this is more or leſs the caſe n all infirmaries confined to a particular county.*

I would now aſk if there be not an obvious remedy, by drawing a circle, either real upon a map, or if you pleaſe imaginary, whereof the ſituation of the infirmary ſhall be the center; or, in other words, admitting all patients within ſuch a diſtance; would not the revenues be greatly increaſed by the number of ſubſcribers upon ſuch a rational foundation? And if a fondneſs or preference to a particular county ſhould, *without any reaſon*, be found to prevail, there may ſtill, howſoever, be admiſſion for every inhabitant of that county. The managers of the Shrewſbury hoſpital have very prudently made theirs a *public*, and not a *county* infirmary, to the great benefit of the charity, and increaſe of their revenue. I mention *increaſe of revenue*, upon a ſuppoſition that it is always for the benefit of ſuch charities to have as large a number of ſubſcribers as may be. If it ſhould be urged that every ſubſcriber having a right to recommend one or more patients annually, according to the value of his ſubſcription, and the rules of the hoſpital, it might fill the houſe too full; I anſwer, an enlargement of ſubſcriptions might enable the governors to enlarge their buildings. But if not, then they are the proper judges what their fund will enable them to do, and how many patients can be admitted at any one time. Theſe may, at their pleaſure, limit the number of patients, and provided there be no partiality, but every ſubſcriber has his turn to recommend in a regular courſe, according to the rules of the infirmary, and value of the ſubſcription, there can be no juſt cauſe of complaint.——If it be ſaid that interfering with other counties may be an injury to them, and prevent the like kind of charitable foundation amongſt them; I apprehend juſt the contrary, viz. that it may give them a benefit which they could not otherwiſe have: For it is evident that infirmation can no where be eſtabliſhed, but in places where there are reſident phyſicians and ſurgeons to perform their charitable and neceſſary offices to the ſick: And that is not in every county-town; for there are no phyſicians now reſident in Buckingham, Bedford, Okeham, and ſome other county-towns: Then how few patients are ſent from very diſtant places, tho' in the ſame county, the regiſters of every hoſpital will teſtify.

As I have nothing in view but the public benefit, if there can be any reaſonable objections to ſuch a propoſal, I ſhall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents who will be pleaſed to communicate them: If not, then it is to be hoped this may become matter of conſideration to many worthy and charitable perſons, who are concerned in affairs of this nature.

Tranſlation of a Letter from a Gentleman at Hanover *to his Friend at* London, *dated* Oct. 12.

"IF ever the French troops, in contempt of the laws of war, gave the lye to their nation's boaſt of ſurpaſſing all Europe in humanity, it was on occaſion of the retreat, or flight, which they were forced to make after the memorable battle of Minden or Tonhauſen. The greateſt part of the principalities of Calenberg, Gottengen and Grubenhagen, will bear for many years the melancholy marks of the violences committed by the French troops; which ſhew too plainly what the king's other German dominions would have ſuffered, had not providence employed the unparalleled valour and mighty arm of the worthy prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, and the troops under his command, to hinder the execution of inſtructions given by a miniſter, reſpectable for his rank and for his years; but highly to be blamed for his ſentiments of inhumanity; proofs of which have fallen into the hands of thoſe, whoſe country, according to him, was to be made a deſart.—But let us come to the fact, or rather to the facts, the recital of which makes my hair ſtand

an end; I should be inclined to question the truth of them, if I had not made the strictest inquiry into it. To constrain the inhabitants on their route to furnish all the provisions they had in their houses, without leaving any for the subsistence of themselves and their cattle, would have been, in some measure, excusable in an army, which, after losing a battle and a great part of its baggage, was retiring precipitately, having at its heels the brave hereditary prince of Brunswic, the guardian angel of the poor people whose lives and effects were heavily threaten'd. To burn what was not used, and to search, for that end, the vaults, grainaries and fields, is but little in comparison of the cruelty of those runaways, in forcing the inhabitants, without regard to age, by beating them with sticks, by blows with swords, bayonets and muskets, and even by such tortures * as are employed only to condemned malefactors put to the question, to declare whether they had any money, and where it was hid. To pillage and take away all they could carry; to destroy the rest, to set fire to towns † as well as villages ‡, and to drive away, wound, and even kill, those who came to extinguish the flames; to ravish women and maids, who were unfortunate enough to be in their way, and to drive away, with blows of swords or muskets, fathers, mothers, husbands, or relations, who ran to save them by their tears and intreaties, from the brutality of a fugitive enemy without discipline. These Sir, are exploits of which I could give you a melancholy detail, mentioning the places and persons who have been thus treated: But the length of my letter would fatigue you, and the subject would be too much for your humanity. We must do the justice to some officers in whose presence the like violences were attempted, to acknowledge that they were at great pains to curb the licentiousness of the men under their command; but those gentlemen were very few in number: Many others discovered great indifference at the sight of these abominable scenes, or shewed by their looks and behaviour that they did not disapprove them. Don't imagine, Sir, that this mal-treatment was confined to the common people; no, persons of distinction were not spared. At Hastenbeck §, a lady of quality received many blows with a stick after she had opened herself all her buroes, which they pillaged, as well as her whole house; and she would certainly have been left dead on the spot, with all her family, had not an officer interposed. The magistrates of some towns being unable to procure the enormous quantity of provisions and forage which was demanded, were bound with ropes, and carried to the market-place, and there thrown on straw and beat so unmercifully that some of them will be lame as long as they live. The first magistrate of Gottingen (in which an advocate, a burgher, and a woman with child, were killed out of mere wantonness, in the public street, without having given any offence) suffered the grossest abuse, even in the apartments where their magistrates hold their assemblies. What they made colonel Landsberg and major general Hugo suffer, would put even the most brutal troops to the blush. Both are veterans, who have liv'd many years retired in the country, with a pension from the king. But this did not hinder the first from being treated in a most shocking manner; to personal insults they added the barbarity of robbing him of all his money, furniture, linen and cloaths; insomuch, that had it not been for a peasant's old coat, which he had the good luck to procure, he would have been for some days without enough to cover his nakedness. Major general Hugo met with no better treatment at Wickershausen, the place of his retirement, where, notwithstanding the pitiable condition he was in, by a painful illness, they took every thing from him, not excepting the shirt on his back, and the bed on which he lay. They even carried their brutality so far as to want to cut off one of his fingers that had a ring on it: Which they would actually have done, had he not had the good fortune, by the extraordinary efforts he made, to get the finger from them which they wanted to cut off. Could you imagine, Sir, that, with all this, the troops who had rendered themselves odious by so many acts of cruelty, should carry their gallantry so far as to employ the protection of the fair sex. What

* *This was done at Esperode in Grohnde Bailiwick.* † *Eimbeck, Nordheim, Saltzderhelden, &c.* ‡ *For example, at Lafferte in the Bailiwick of Grohnde, at Luethorst in the Bailiwick of Ehrichsbourg, and many other villages.* § *At this place the fugitives carried their rage to the greatest height, saying, "Prince Ferdinand who had just beat and belaboured them, and had taken their baggage, warlike stores, provisions, and artillery, forced them to cross the field of Hastenbeck, looking as silly as fools, and as bare as beggars.*

What happened at Hachmuler, in the Bailiwic of Springe, will prove and explain what I mean. A body of the king's hunters having come up with a body of French troops near that village, and being on the point of charging them, the latter A carried off from the village a reinforcement of women and maids, whom they placed in the first rank; whether it was to excite the humanity and complaisance of the hunters, or to give a turn to the action of which they feared the issue. The ready money extorted by the runaways, and the value of the other things which they carried off and destroyed, amount to immense sums.—But I will not enlarge on this head; and shall end this faithful narrative, supported by incontestible proofs, without adding any of those reflections which your good sense and probity will easily suggest."

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1759.

ODE *for his Majesty's Birth Day*, 1759, *by* William Whitehead, *Esq*; Poet Laureat.

STROPHE.

BEGIN the song.—Ye subject choirs,
The bard whom liberty inspires
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays.—
Say, shall we trace the heroes flame
From the first soft'ring gale of fame,
Which bade th' expanding bosom pant for praise?
Or hail the star whose orient beam
Shed influence on his natal hour:
What time the nymphs of Leyna's stream,
Emerging from their wat'ry bow'r,
Sung their soft carols thro' each osier shade,
And for the pregnant fair invok'd Lucina's aid?

ANTISTROPHE.

No. Haste to Scheld's admiring wave,
Distinguish'd amidst thousands brave,
Where the young warrior flush'd his eager sword;
While Albion's troops with rapture view'd
The ranks confus'd, the Gaul subdu'd,
And hail'd, prophetick hail'd their future lord.
Waiting the chief's maturer nod
On his plum'd helmet vict'ry sate,
While suppliant nations round him bow'd,
And Austria trembled for her fate,
Till, at his bidding, slaughter swell'd the Mayne,
And half her blooming sons, proud Gallia wept in vain.

EPODE.

But what are wreaths in battle won,
And what the tribute of amaze,
Which man too oft, mistaking, pays
To the vain idol shrine of false renown?
The noblest wreaths the monarch wears
Are those his virtuous rule demands,
Unstain'd by widows or by orphans tears,
And woven by his subjects hands.
Comets may rise, and wonder mark their way
Above the bonds of nature's sober laws;
But tis th' all chearing lamp of day,
The permanent, th' unerring cause,
By whom th' enliven'd world its course maintains,
By whom all nature smiles, and beauteous order reigns.

2

An ODE *to Miss* L——. *On the Death of General* Wolfe.

BRITONS, the work of war is done!
Conquest is yours, the battle's won,
Loud triumphs rend the air:
Yet, tho' with martial pride elate,
Each heart bewails WOLFE's hapless fate,
Nor tastes its joy sincere.
Too well they knew his dauntless mind;
They knew it open, unconfin'd,
Awake to glory's call:
The soldier heard his bold command;
They saw him lead their foremost band;
They saw their leader fall.
One common grief their hearts possest—
You, gentle maid, above the rest,
His fate untimely mourn;
Who vow'd, if heav'n should spare his youth,
With love, with constancy, and truth,
To crown his wish'd return.
Yet weep no more, but nobly claim
A proud alliance with his fame,
And all his glory share:
His country's cause requir'd his aid;
For victory to heav'n he pray'd,
And heaven hath heard his pray'r.
His wound was honest, on his breast—
Lay me in peace, and let me rest,
Th' expiring hero cry'd:
The pitying fates his death delay,
Till heaven for him declares the day—
He heard, rejoic'd, and dy'd.

HORACE, *Book* i. *Ode* 22.

Innocence is every where safe.

Integer vitæ, scelerisq; purus, &c.

1.

WOULD you but keep, for your defence,
Integrity and innocence,
You'd little need, dear friend, to know,
The use of poison'd darts or bow.

2.

Whether o'er burning sands you go,
Or mountains top'd with trackless snow;
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes strays,
And all its fabled wealth displays.

3.

As heedless, in the sabine grove,
One day I tun'd my lyre to love,

A

A wolf saw me unarmed stray,
And harmless shun'd his easy prey.

4.

A native such, so huge a beast,
Ne'er did th' Apulian woods infest:
None e'er did parch'd Numidia feed
So fierce among her tawny breed.

5.

Place me where endless winter reigns,
And genial gales ne'er bless the plains;
Beneath those cold inclement skies,
Where sickly vapours ever rise.

6.

Place me beneath the burning zone,
Where nothing human e'er was known;
Still Lalage's enchanting tongue,
Her looks and smiles, shall be my song.

G. S.

ANACREON *Ode* XXX. *imitated.*
Αἱ μοῦσαι τὸν Ἔρωτα, &c.

THE muses, frolicksome, one day
Caught Cupid as he chanc'd to stray;
With Jasmin twigs, the little slave
They bound, and to Belinda gave.
Ill news does ever swiftly run,
And this to Venus soon was known,
Who from her store a ransom drew,
With which, as lightning, swift she flew;
And thus bespoke the lovely maid;
"Is it to you my son's betray'd;
Ah! pity, fair one, my distress,
My gift accept, my child release."
She loos'd his hands, bid him go;
He hugg'd his chains, and answer'd no.
If this be my captivity,
A captive still I chuse to be:
'Tis freedom to be slave to thee.

G. S.

The End of TIME, *a Vision.*

And the Angel which I saw stand upon the Sea and upon the Earth, lifted up his Hand to Heaven, and swore by him that liveth for ever and ever, that there should be time no longer. Rev. *Part of Chap.* X.

WHEN the great blaze of day withdrew his light,
And wrapt creation in the veil of night;
Fast in the down of placid sleep I lay,
And dreamt the wonders of the last great day.
I saw, descending from etherial height,
A mighty angel urge his rapid flight;
Cloath'd with a cloud that all around him spread,
The purple rainbow crown'd his sacred head;
His face the glory of the sun surpass'd,
His burnish'd feet celestial lightning flash'd;
On earth and sea, in high majestick state,
He stood, and held th' eternal book of fate:
Then rais'd his hand aloft in air, and swore,
By heaven's great king, that time should be no more.
All nature sicken'd as the angel spoke,
And her mysterious chain asunder broke;
The sun grew dark, the moon to blood was turn'd,
The stars went out, and all creation mourn'd.
Drear darkness swiftly spreads from pole to pole,
And fear prevail'd o'er ev'ry living soul.
The brutes, unconscious of a future state,
Were struck with wonder, and a dread of fate;
But chiefly man, the fav'rite of the skies,
Was seiz'd with ghastly horror and surprize.
Th' appointed day was come, and now in sight
The blessed Jesus from the realms of light:
Myriads of angels knelt before his throne,
And thro' th' expanse his radiant glory shone.
The quick and dead were summon'd to attend,
And all, with trembling steps his court ascend;
No murm'ring voice the silent horror broke,
While the great judge the final sentence spoke.
Ye wicked go—for you a hell's prepar'd!
Ye righteous come—a heaven is your reward!
A new scene open'd, and, as quick as thought,
Up from th' affrighted earth the bless'd were caught;
And, swift as rays of light, by heaven's kind aid,
Unhurt, to happy regions were convey'd.
Not so the curs'd; for they, in deep despair,
Were left behind, the fruits of sin to share.
Now rumbling earthquakes rock'd the pond'rous frame,
To ruin all her num'rous structures came:
Hills roll'd o'er hills; earth from her center pour'd
A flood of fire, which every thing devour'd;
Celestial lightning, with dread fury hurl'd,
Off from its orbit struck the crackling world;
The ruin'd globe, to every power a prey,
Like a red comet, blazing roll'd away;
Loud thunder follow'd, every system quak'd,
I heard the wild uproar, and, frighted, wak'd.
Thus, while we sleep, the soul her pow'r displays,
And in her dreams awak'ning scenes surveys;
Awake or sleeping, still eternal love
Bids thee, O man! the present time improve:
Soon out of reach the fleeting moments haste,
And this, for ought thou know'st, may be thy last.
Th'immediate now is thine; when that is o'er,
'Tis past, 'tis gone, and will return no more.

Sleighford in Staffordshire, Oct. 1759. J. INGELDEW.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM sorry to find that some gentlemen are not satisfied with the answer I gave in your last, relating to the last subscription, and surprised to find gentlemen arguing against the express words of an act of parliament. Their mistake, I believe, was occasioned by the word *capital*, mentioned in the resolution of the house of commons, which they supposed to mean a redemption or repayment capital; whereas it means only an annuity capital; a capital, according to which the subscribers were to be intitled to the annuity therein mentioned, not

not according to which they were to be intitled to repayment; for the reſolution does not ſay that the capital ſhall be redeemable by parliament, but only that the annuities ſhall be redeemable by parliament, without declaring what or how much was to be paid for redeeming them. This was reſerved for the future conſideration of parliament, and in the committee upon the bill, it was determined, that the publick ſhould pay no more for redeeming this fund of annuities, than it had actually received for eſtabliſhing it.

Thus the redemption capital comes to be different from the annuity capital, the former being only 6,600,000l. whereas the latter at preſent amounts to 6,930,000l. and when all the blanks and prizes of the lottery are converted into ſtock, it will amount to 7,590,000l. for which the proprietors will have credit upon the books of the bank, every man according to the ſhare he has in this capital, and before that time no payment will or can well be made by the publick; but when a partial payment comes to be made by the publick, every proprietor, for every 100l. he receives in money, muſt have 115l. of his annuity capital annihilated, and ſo in proportion for a larger or ſmaller ſum of money received from the publick by way of redemption; and a correſponding part of his annuity, that is to ſay, 3l. 9s. will ceaſe and be underſtood to be redeemed.

Suppoſe I ſhould for 2000l. ſell an annuity of 69l. per ann. payable out of my eſtate until redemption; and that the purchaſer ſhould, for the conveniency of ſale, divide this annuity into 23 ſhares, or equal parts, of 3l. per ann. each, and ſell each ſhare for 100l. thereby increaſing the annuity capital to 2300l. could this oblige me, when I came to redeem, to pay to each purchaſer from him 100l. or to all of them together more than the 2000l. I received?

Juſt ſo, in the preſent caſe, our government has, for 6,600,000l. ſold an annuity of 227,700l. per, ann. payable out of the publick revenue until redemption; and when the blanks and prizes of the lottery are all converted into ſtock, the proprietors, as well as the bank, certainly will, for the conveniency of ſale, and to avoid fractions, endeavour, as ſoon and as much as they can, to divide this annuity into 75,900 ſhares or equal parts of 3l. per ann. each, thereby conſtituting an annuity capital of 7,590,000l. and ſuppoſe that the firſt purchaſers, viz. the ſubſcribers, or the purchaſers from them, ſhould ſell theſe ſhares, as I hope they may ſoon do, at 100l. each, could this oblige the publick, when it comes to redeem, to pay to each purchaſer 100l. or to all of them together more than the 6,600,000l. it received.

As to the epithet, weak, which I happened to make uſe of, no gentleman needs take it amiſs; for the lawyers know, and daily feel the advantage of it, that moſt men, even the wiſeſt, judge weakly as to any matter in which their own intereſt is deeply concerned; and often pay ſeverely, not for being convinced, for that is ſeldom poſſible but for its being decreed that they did ſo; therefore the applying of that epithet to any man's judgment, in any ſuch affair, is far from ſuppoſing him a weak man, much leſs an ideot, in any other reſpect. And as to one gentleman's ſeeming to be poſitive, that the houſe of commons and the ſubſcribers are of his opinion; I ſhall only ſay, that as to the ſubſcribers, I can eaſily believe that many of them are of an opinion which ſo much flatters their intereſt; but as to the houſe of commons, I ſhall deſire no more of him, but that he will allow me to hold my opinion, until that honourable houſe declares itſelf in favour of his.

But as there was no ſum mentioned in the reſolution of the houſe of commons, to be paid for the redemption of theſe annuities, and as no diſtinction had ever been before made between the annuity capital and the redemption capital, it left room for the ſubſcribers to ſuppoſe that, when the publick came to redeem theſe annuities, the additional capital of 5l. per cent and the 10l. per cent for the lottery tickets, would be paid to them, as well as the principal money they had advanced; and conſequently, that thoſe who might then be the proprietors of this annuity fund, would, upon redemption, receive in money 7,590,000l. to be proportionably divided among them.

This they had from former precedents reaſon to ſuppoſe, particularly from what was done in the 20th and 21ſt of his preſent majeſty's reign; and therefore many of them ſtill think, that they have, in equity, a right to claim the payment of that ſum upon the redemption of their annuities.

Now as to what the ſubſcribers, or the purchaſers from them, may in equity have a right to claim, I ſhall not pretend to determine. It is a queſtion which no man, nor any court in the kingdom, but the high court of parliament, has a right to determine. If that auguſt aſſembly ſhould think that they have in equity any ſuch right, it will certainly, at a proper time, be provided for by a new act, or a clauſe in ſome new act of parliament. Therefore all I ſhall ſay is, that, as the law ſtands at preſent, the caſe is as I have ſtated it, which without going to any broker, or clerk of the bank, every man may be convinced of, by reading the two redemption clauſes in the act of parliament.

Read the act of parliament, ſhall, therefore, hereafter, be the only anſwer given by,

Nov. 5. SIR, Yours,
1759. *The* COMPILER.

A Magnificent monument, erected by the Right Hon. the counteſs of Middleſex, to the memory of that great man her father, has been lately ſet up in the church of Walton upon Thames.

The deſign of this monument is new, and in a taſte equally great and pleaſing. As heroes of old were buried upon the ſcene of action

action, the statue of lord Shannon is supposed erected in the field; and surrounded with the emblems of war. In the back ground, instead of that unmeaning load of marble usual on these occasions, there is raised here a tent; and on a distant tree are hung the trophies of honour. The hero stands surrounded with the weapons of destruction, whose full force he had so often employed in the defence of his country; and these are expressed, according to their nature and distance, in perspective, and with a mixture of the alto and basso relievo which we have not seen before; but the effect of which is perfectly charming: Below is placed his lady, a figure of consummate elegance; and in an attitude the most graceful that can be conceived. The character of the hero is dignity, and that of the lady sweetness; a composition in which each part sets off the other. This structure shews the arts of sculpture and design are at a considerable height among us: One does not know whether to admire in it, the genius of the statuary, or the execution. The name is Roubellac: The following is the inscription.

To the memory
Of Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon;
Volunteer, when a youth,
At the glorious battle of the Boyne:
By his personal bravery
Distinguish'd at the battle of Landen:
In the first year of Queen Ann,
Colonel of Prince George of Denmark's regiment of Marines.
Being appointed to command on shore,
The memorable attack at Vigo in 1702,
Rendered conspicuous,
By repulsing a superior body of the enemy's troops,
And forcing their out-works at the head of the grenadiers.
By emulation excited to be a soldier;
By enterprize innobled as an officer;
By experience matured into a commander;
His Birth adding lustre to his pretensions;
His pretensions authorized by his Merit:
Promoted swiftly, not undeservedly,
To the command of various corps
Of foot, horse, and horse guards,
And to the successive ranks of general officer.
During a long and continual peace
He could only attain,
By royal regard and just favour,
All that he was ambitious to atchieve by service:
And having discharged a variety of commands as a soldier,
His duty as a British senator,
And as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,
With equal zeal for the honour of the crown,
And the welfare of his country,
Died, universally belov'd and esteem'd,
Captain and commander in chief
Of his Majesty's horse and grenadier guards,
Generalissimo of his Majesty's forces in Ireland,
And Field-Marshal of all his Majesty's forces,
20th December, 1740. Etat. 65.
This monument
Was erected by his only daughter
Grace, Countess of Middlesex,
(Justly sensible of the inexpressible loss
Of her respectable parents)
In obedience to the will of her mother,
Grace, daughter and co-heiress
Of John Senhouse of Netherhall,
In the county of Cumberland, Esq;
Whose ashes, together with those of her beloved Lord,
Are here deposited.

Short State of the Case between the Parish of St. Dunstan's, *and the Rev. Mr.* Romaine.

DR. White, in 1625. left 18l. per ann. for a private lecture to be read from the first Thursday or Sunday in Michaelmas term to the end of Trinity term, at any hour on those days most convenient to the parishioners; and he named twenty four trustees, who were to elect the lecturer; and the trust to be kept up for ever. Mr. Romaine was appointed, and continued to preach the whole year; till the frequent insults from his audience deterred the parishioners from attempting to get to their own seats. The trustees thereupon appointed the lecture to be read at three o'clock on Thursdays, being the usual hour; but put it off till seven on Sundays, that the parish might not be debarred going with their wives and families to do their duty.

BILLS of Mortality, from Sept. 18, to Oct. 23.

Christened	Males 726	Females 732	1458
Buried	Males 987	Females 969	1956

Died under 2 Years old	797
Between 2 and 5 —	248
5 and 10 —	86
10 and 20 —	75
20 and 30 —	140
30 and 40 —	141
40 and 50 —	154
50 and 60 —	131
60 and 70 —	92
70 and 80 —	72
80 and 90 —	50
90 and 100 —	10
	1956

Buried	Within the Walls — —	149
	Without the Walls —	414
	In Mid. and Surry — —	1009
	City and Sub. Westminster	384
		1956

Weekly, Sept.	25 —	414
Oct.	2 —	382
	9 —	396
	16 —	381
	23 —	383
		1956

Decreased in the Burials the last 5 weeks. 113

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 18. 9d ¾.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

BY a letter from an officer who was present at the taking of Surat, dated at Surat, 15th March, 1759, we are favoured with the following particulars:

"Last month an expedition was concerted at Bombay against Surat. In this expedition 800 Europeans and 3000 seapoys were employed. With this armament we arrived safe on the coast, but the large ships were of no use, the Bombay grab, of 20 guns, and four bomb-ketches, being the only ships that had water enough to go into the river; and it was with the utmost difficulty that these got up to the town. The place was first attempted by the land forces, but they were twice repulsed with considerable loss, which, with the desertion among the troops, greatly reduced them. As the last game we had to play, it was determined to break the chain, and attack the place with our shipping. Accordingly, upon the 1st of March, the Bombay grab, and the Success ketch, of 12 six pounders and an eight-inch mortar, commanded by captains John Cleugh and James Lindsay, run against the chain together, and broke it. The town was defended by four batteries and 5000 men, who made a gallant defence. The dispute lasted four hours, in which time we fired 500 shot and 42 shells, the distance from the batteries being only 40 yards. Next day the castle surrendered.—Our ships lost a fourth part of their compliment in killed and wounded, among which was not any officer of note."

When the above letter came away, they were very busily employed in taking an inventory of the Surat fleet. A gratuity of 200,000 rupees was to be divided among the captors. (See p. 556.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Camp at Corsdorf, Oct. 17. The King of Great-Britain having constituted the Right Hon. the marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; garter principal king of arms, plenipotentiaries for investing his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the most noble order of the garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and ensigns, on Monday the 15th. The next day the plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his serene highness, at the head quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes; and his serene highness having agreed to accept the election, with the usual reservations, the plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the garter, ribband, and george, garter pronouncing the usual admonitions in Latin. The next day was appointed for the publick investiture, and, for that purpose, a large tent was prepared on a hill, in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his highness to receive the first part of the investiture: To this tent the prince came, about twelve o'clock, escorted by a large detachment of the horse-guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side upon the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His serene highness was received by the plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table, and he was immediately invested with the surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent, in the following order:

Gentlemen and officers of his serene highness.

Garter's secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The marquis of Granby's secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to his serene highness, carrying the collar.

Chester herald, in his coat of arms and collar, carrying the king's commission.

Garter king of arms, in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The marquis of Granby, as first plenipotentiary.

His serene highness the prince, supported by the lieutenant-generals Waldegrave and Mostyn.

In this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed, one for the sovereign, having an escutcheon of his royal arms and titles over his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid, by the persons who bore them, upon a table before the sovereign's stall. The prince sat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs, on each side of him; the musick playing. After a little pause, the marquis of Granby standing up, made a short speech in French, which was answered by the prince. Garter then presented the king's commission, which was read by the prince's secretary. The plenipotentiaries then invested his highness with the habit and ensigns, viz. 1st the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the prince's head, and seated him in his stall; the musick playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the sovereign's

ſtile in French, and then the prince's; the drums beating and trumpets ſounding. This being done, a proceſſion was made back to the leſſer tent, in the ſame manner as before, his ſerene highneſs having the train of his mantle borne by a page. His highneſs continued in this tent about an hour, till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the marquis of Granby, his ſerene highneſs ſetting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the hereditary prince of Brunſwick on his left. The ſecond courſe being ſerved up, his ſerene highneſs ſtood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1ſt. The ſovereign's health; 2d. The reſt of the royal family; 3d. The knights companions of the order: In return whereof, the marquis of Granby drank, 1ſt. The health of the prince; 2d. The reſt of his family; 3d. The king of Pruſſia.

The next day his ſerene highneſs gave an entertainment, in three tents near the head-quarters, at which were preſent (as at the former) all the principal officers of the army. The whole being conducted with as much order and ſplendor, as the circumſtances of a camp would admit; and to the entire ſatisfaction of his ſerene highneſs.

At the ſeſſions of oyer and terminer holden for the high court of admiralty, at juſtice-hall in the Old-Baily, (ſee our laſt, p. 570.) William Lawrence, commander of the Pluto privateer, Samuel Dring, Henric Muller, and William Goff, volunteers in the ſaid privateer, were tried for piratically and feloniouſly robbing Chriſtopher Van Aſten, maſter of a Dutch veſſel called the Eenigheidt, bound from Oſtend to London, on the 3d of April laſt, about three leagues from the North Foreland, in the county of Kent, of ſix guineas, the property of the ſaid Mr. Van Aſten; twenty deal boxes, value 40s. three bales of cambricks, value 700l. two boxes of beads, value 40s. two bales of bed-ticken, value 100l. being the property of perſons unknown; when William Lawrence, Samuel Dring, and Henric Muller, were capitally convicted, and William Goff acquitted.——At their firſt ſeeing the veſſel they fired a ſhot to bring her too, and then going on board with their faces diſguiſed with ſoot, &c. demanded two guineas of the maſter for ſhot-money, as 'tis called, in firing to bring her to; who having paid it, they demanded four more, which he borrowed of a Spaniſh paſſenger, and alſo gave them; they then confined him and his crew in the cabbin, and fell to rummaging the ſhip of the goods mentioned in the indictment. The fact appeared very plain, on the evidence of the maſter, his mate, and other perſons on board, and the jury, in a very few minutes, gave their verdict, and ſentence of death was accordingly paſſed on them. Martin Goff, Henry Tickner, John Salmon, alias Sammons, Joſeph Fiſher, Abraham Young, Thomas Hartwell, Thomas Lillywhite, and James Pollard, belonging to the Fox privateer, of Shoreham, were indicted for pyracy, and robbing Albertus Ruards, maſter of, and on board the ſhip Young Figlaar, about three leagues from Little Hampton, in the county of Suſſex, bound from Bourdeaux to Coningſburgh, of ten hogſheads of wine; when the grand jury returned the bill againſt the ſaid Martin Goff and Abraham Young not a true bill; and the other ſix were, on their tryals, acquitted.

The tryals of John Pollen, John Rawling, Thomas Clark, and William Newſham, for ſtealing one hundred weight of ſilk out of a neutral ſhip, were put off, on account of the illneſs of a principal evidence, and will come on at the next ſeſſion of admiralty, which will be held in March next.

Peter Styles, for robbing Jeremiah Barcelon, on board the Lovely Betſey, of a note of hand for ten guineas, &c. was diſcharged, his indictment being returned ignoramus.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Porter, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Hercules of 74 guns, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 26, 1759.

" On the 10th inſt. at eight in the morning, being in the latitude of about 46 deg. 40 min. ſteering S. E. with the wind at S. W. we ſaw a ſail to windward, which we chaſed, and ſoon after diſcovered her top gallant ſtudding ſails ſet, and that ſhe came down laſking upon us: About noon the chace hoiſted a blue flag at her main-top gallant maſt head, which we anſwered by hoiſting an Engliſh enſign at the mizen-top maſt-head (a ſignal which is ſometimes made between two French ſhips of war upon meeting after parting company) ſhe neared us very faſt, and we plainly diſcovered her to be a large ſhip of war. At two in the afternoon, a Dutch galliot paſſing near us, we hoiſted a French jack, and fired a ſhot at her; upon which the chace hoiſted a French jack at her enſign ſtaff, and fired a gun to leeward. At half paſt five, being about one mile to windward of us, and abaft, our beam, coming down as before ſeemingly with an intention of coming to action, as her guns were run out below, ſhe hauled her jack down, and hoiſted her enſign and pendant: We ſhortened ſail, hauled down the French jack, hoiſted our colours, hauled our ports up (which were until this time down) and run our weather guns out; upon which ſhe immediately hauled her wind, and ſet her main-ſail and ſtay-ſails; we then diſcovered her to be a 74 gun ſhip, having 14 ports below, made ſail and ſtretched ahead of her, and tacked, paſſing her to leeward. At ſix tacked again, and ſtood after her; found ſhe kept away large; we bore after her, keeping her a little upon the lee-bow, to prevent her choice of the engaging diſtance. About three quarters after nine,

being pretty near up with her, tho' not near enough to engage, she put her helm hard a-starboard, and gave us her larboard broadside. and then kept on as before, and gave us her starboard broadside. We then immediately starboarded our helm, and ran right down upon her, whilst she was loading her guns, and getting close to her, ported our helm, and began to engage as the guns bore upon her.

At half past ten we were so unlucky as to have our maintopmast shot away, which she took the advantage of, and made all the sail she could from us; we did the same after her, and continued to chase until eight the next morning, when we saw the north end of Oleron, about five leagues distance. The chase was about four or five miles from us; finding it impossible to come up with her in so short a run, and engaging ourselves with a lee-shore, with our fore-yard shot thro' in two places, our fore-top-sail-yard so badly wounded, that when we came afterwards to reef the sail it broke, and having all our sails and rigging very much shattered (at which the enemy only aimed) we left off chase and wore ship, having one man killed and two wounded, including myself, being wounded in my head by a grape-shot, and have lost the use of my right leg. The officers and men behaved with the greatest spirits and alertness, without the least confusion."

[The Floriſſant, a French man of war, of 74 guns, from Martinico, is arrived at Cadiz, in 53 days. This is the ship that captain Tyrrel, of the Buckingham, had an engagement with, in the West-Indies, some time ago; and the said French ship, it is thought, had the engagement with the Hercules.] (See our last vol. p. 685.)

At a court of huſtings at Guildhall, the recorder affirmed the judgment paſſed againſt Allan Evans, Eſq; who ſome years ago had been choſe ſheriff of this city and county of Middleſex, and refuſed to take the ſaid office on account of being a diſſenter.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Two barns, a ſtable, &c. with a conſiderable quantity of wheat, beans and hay, were conſumed by fire, at Piddington, in Oxfordſhire.

Lord chamberlain's-office. Orders for the court to go out of mourning for the late king of Spain on Sunday next the 11th inſtant, and the preſent mourning for her late highneſs the princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, to be continued till Sunday the 18th inſtant, and to be changed on that day, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.—The men to continue in black full trimmed, coloured ſwords and buckles.—And on Sunday the 2d of December, to go quite out of mourning.—N. B. All mourning to be left off on Saturday next inſtant, for that day, being his majeſty's birth day.

THURSDAY, 8.

His majeſty came in good health, from Kenſington palace, to St. James's, for the winter.

FRIDAY, 9.

Dr. Henſey pleaded his majeſty's pardon, at the bar of the court of king's bench.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, came from Windſor-Lodge, to St. James's, for the winter.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. lord-mayer of this city, attended by the late lord mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, aldermen, ſheriffs, and other officers of this city, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence to Weſtminſter in the city barge, attended by ſeveral of the companies of this city in their reſpective barges, and was ſworn into his high office, before the barons of the exchequer; and at his return landed at Black-friars, and went in proceſſion from thence to Guildhall, where a very grand entertainment was provided, at which a great number of nobility, foreign miniſters, high officers, of ſtate, judges and other perſons of diſtinction were preſent.

Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and admiral Geary, with 20 ſail of men of war, came to an anchor in Torbay, being driven off their ſtation by ſtreſs of weather. [On the 13th Sir Edward ſail'd, but was obliged to put back; on the 14th he ſet ſail again. The Breſt fleet came out on the 13th, of which Sir Edward had immediate intelligence and ſhaped his courſe after them. Mean time orders have been iſſued for guarding all ſuch parts of the coaſt of this kingdom as are moſt likely for the French to attempt to make a deſcent on; for which purpoſe troops were every where put in motion, and three or four regiments of horſe marched to the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex. All the ſhips of war in harbour, even thoſe juſt arriv'd from America, were ordered out, and every precaution taken to render abortive the deſigns of our deſperate, deſpairing, and perfidious enemies.]

SATURDAY, 10.

Being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day, when his majeſty entered into his 77th year, it was obſerved at court, and all over the united kingdoms and Ireland, with more than ordinary demonſtrations of joy and loyalty. The ball at St. James's was opened by his royal highneſs the prince of Wales and princeſs Auguſta; his majeſty withdrew at eleven o'clock, and the ball ended before twelve. The court appeared exceedingly brilliant, eſpecially the ladies.

Their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales had a grand court at Leiceſter-houſe at noon.

About five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee houſe, in Sweeting's-alley, near the Royal-Exchange, which conſumed that and the New-

york coffee house adjoining to it; also Mr. Vaughan's, a fan-maker; Mr. Withy's a printseller; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen draper; Mr. Hunt's a linen-draper; Mr. Legg's a woollen draper; Mr. Bakewell's a printseller, all in the front of Cornhill. The Virginia coffee-house; Mr. Worlidge's, an attorney; Mr. Matthias's, secretary of the Scotch equivalent company; messrs. Walton's and Voyce's, wholesale linen-drapers; Mr. Park's a barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's a broker, all in Freeman's court. Mr. Bakewell's house in Cornhill is standing, but all the other 13 are in ruins. Two little shops at the corner of the passage to the New-york coffee-house were also burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a shoe-maker, and the other to Mr. Fish, a watch-maker. Several other houses were very much damaged, among which are the Red-Lion and Sun alehouse, and Mr. Box's house, a music shop, in Sweeting's-alley; Mr. Watmore's a barber, in Spread-Eagle-court, and the Swan and Rummer in Finch-lane. It is thought the fire began in a room belonging to a man who played music upon glasses, and lodged at Hamlin's coffee-house, and it is reported that he perished in the flames. The next day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the fire broke out again at the Red Lion and Sun alehouse in Sweeting's-alley; it was soon got under; but the house is so much damaged, that it is believed it must be entirely pulled down. By the fall of the houses in Cornhill, Mr. Hurford, clerk to messrs. Martin and company, bankers, in Lombard-street, was killed; and it is believed that several persons were buried under the ruins.

SUNDAY, 11.

Arrived at Spithead, from North America, the Princess Amelia admiral Durell; Dublin, admiral Holmes; the Royal William, Terrible, Captain, Prince Frederick, Centurion, Seahorse, Baltimore, Pelican and Vesuvius, and the following transports, Anne and Elizabeth, Robinson; Elizabeth and Anne, Gowland; the Wallington Sissen, Unity, Boag; Jane, Garnett; Hero, M'Min; Barnard, Wetherall; Two Brothers Stockton; and John and Jane, Richardson; Hopewell, Westall; the George, Pigg, and Rachel, Jefferson. On the next day the Neptune also arrived at St. Hellen's from North America. This ship they were in great pain for, as she parted from the fleet in a hard gale of wind in the river St. Lawrence, so that they could not give any account of her in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

The fleet has brought home near 300 French prisoners, who are to be sent to Porchester castle this day.

[The Terrible of 74 guns, had been lost in the river St. Lawrence, on the 10th of last month, but for an expedient of one of her warrant officers, who, when she drove from all her anchors, by the incredible rapidity of the ebb at the island of Coudre, proposed the making of an anchor sufficient to hold her, such an one as he remembered to have seen, when he was a very young gentleman, on board his majesty's ship Centurion, under the command of commodore Anson. Every body being at a loss what to do, but make signals of distress, his proposal was accepted and carried into execution in good time, while the Terrible surprisingly rid by getting foul of a twenty-gun ship's cable, after the violence of the tide was abated. This anchor was made by securing one of the ship's cannon to two small anchors, the others being all broke, as appeared when the cables were hove in. Whether there had been any neglect in the making of those anchors, is an enquiry that will doubtless be made by some who have the good of the service at heart.

The Royal William and the Captain were both drove ashore at the time the Terrible was in so much danger; but being strong ships, received little damage. The Terrible is ordered round to Chatham to be laid up.]

MONDAY, 12.

St. James's. The following address of the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of Cambridge was this day presented to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, &c. His majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon James Burrough, Esq; vice-chancellor.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

At a time when your majesty's subjects are hastening from all parts, to testify in your royal presence their unfeigned joy on the repeated successes, with which the divine providence has blessed your majesty's arms; it would be unpardonable in us, the chancellor, masters and scholars of your loyal university of Cambridge, who have been distinguished by so many marks of your majesty's peculiar favour, not to appear among the first in presenting our congratulations on so happy an occasion.

The many and signal proofs which your majesty has given of your constant attention to the safety, honour, and intetests of these kingdoms, must for ever endear your majesty's name to all your British subjects.

Your majesty's vigorous and effectual support of the protestant religion, so essential to its preservation against the most powerful combination of its enemies, will remain a lasting monument of your distinguished zeal and steadiness in its defence.

The rapid and victorious progress of your majesty's arms in America, and the reduction of Quebec, under all the disadvantages of numbers, and difficulties of situation, must have made your enemies sensible how dangerous it will ever be, by repeated encroachments, to awaken the resentment of a brave and injured people. Our joy for an event of such importance to these kingdoms would

would have been complete, had it not been allayed by a loſs which can never be ſufficiently lamented.

Permit us alſo to congratulate your majeſty on the ſucceſſes of that memorable day, when the bravery of your troops on the plains of Minden, was animated by the juſtneſs of their cauſe, and inſpired by the love of liberty: A day as glorious to their illuſtrious commander, as fatal to the vain hopes of the enemy, who forgetting the common ties of humanity, meant to inſure their ſucceſs by unexampled ravage and deſolation, and, as the inſtruments of arbitrary power, aimed at conqueſt only to enſlave.

The threatened invaſion of theſe kingdoms carries with it the appearance of a laſt effort of an haughty and ambitious power. But we truſt that the united affections and zeal of your majeſty's ſubjects, and the vigilance and well known integrity of your naval commanders, will, under the divine protection, render any ſuch attempts here impracticable, to thoſe who have fled from us in every other quarter of the world.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to inſtil into the minds of the riſing generation, with the care of whom we may be intruſted, a due ſenſe of thoſe ineſtimable benefits, which we owe to your majeſty's paternal goodneſs.

May the king of king's long continue to guard your majeſty's ſacred perſon and your royal family. May he inſpire your majeſty's poſterity with the ſame firm attachment to the true religion, the ſame real affection for your ſubjects, and the ſame ſteady attention to preſerve the liberties of Europe, and the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, which have been diſtinguiſhing marks of your majeſty's glorious reign, and the great ſource of happineſs to your people.

Given under our common ſeal, this eighth day of November, 1759.

TUESDAY, 13.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 6,186 being the firſt drawn ticket, is entitled to 500l. (See forwards.)

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Weſtminſter. This day, the lords being met, a meſſage was ſent to the honourable houſe of commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman uſher of the black rod, deſiring their attendance in the houſe of peers; the commons being come thither accordingly, the following ſpeech of the lords commiſſioners, appointed by his majeſty for holding this parliament, was delivered by the lord keeper to both houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In purſuance of the authority given to us, by his majeſty's commiſſion, under the great ſeal, amongſt other things, to declare the cauſe of his holding this parliament, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that he eſteems himſelf particularly happy, in being able to call you together, in a ſituation of affairs, ſo glorious and advantageous to his crown and kingdoms.

His majeſty ſees, and devoutly adores, the hand of providence, in the many ſignal ſucceſſes, both by ſea and land, with which his arms have been bleſſed, in the courſe of the laſt ſummer; and, at the ſame time, his majeſty reflects, with much ſatisfaction, on the confidence, which you placed in him, by making ſuch ample proviſions, and intruſting him with ſuch extenſive powers, for carrying on a war, which the defence of our valuable rights and poſſeſſions, and the preſervation of the navigation and commerce of his majeſty's people, had made both juſt and neceſſary.

We have it alſo in command from his majeſty to acquaint you, that the happy progreſs of our ſucceſſes, from the taking of Goree, on the coaſt Africa, to the conqueſt of ſo many important places in America, with the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of his majeſty's officers both at ſea and land, and with ſo great luſtre to his intrepid forces; together with the important ſucceſs obtained by his majeſty's fleet off Cape Lagos; and the effectual blocking up, for ſo many months, the principal part of the navy of France, in their own ports; are events, which muſt have filled the hearts of all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, as well as his own, with the ſincereſt joy; and, his majeſty truſts, will convince you, that there has been no want of vigilance, or vigour, on his part, in exerting thoſe means, which you, with ſo much prudence, and publick ſpirited zeal, put into his majeſty's hands.

That our advantages have extended farther; and the divine bleſſing has favoured us in the Eaſt-Indies, where the dangerous deſigns of his majeſty's enemies have miſcarried; and that valuable branch of our trade has received great benefit and protection.

That the memorable victory gained over the French, near Minden, has long made a deep impreſſion on the minds of his majeſty's people. And that, if the criſis in which that battle was fought, the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, and the great and able conduct of his majeſty's general, prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, are conſidered; that action muſt be the ſubject of laſting admiration and thankfulneſs. That, if any thing could fill the breaſts of his majeſty's good ſubjects with ſtill farther degrees of exultation, it is the diſtinguiſhed and unbroken valour of his majeſtys troops; owned and applauded by thoſe whom they overcame. The glory they have gained is not merely their own; but, in a national view, is one of the moſt important circumſtances of our ſucceſs, as it muſt be a ſtriking admonition to our enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That

That his majesty's good brother and ally the king of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable powers, has, by his magnanimity and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in a surprizing manner, to prevent the mischiefs concerted with such united force against him.

His majesty has farther commanded us to observe to you, that as his majesty entered into this war, not from views of ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from motives of resentment. The desire of his majesty's heart is, to see a stop put to the effusion of christian blood. Whenever such terms of peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his majesty, and his allies; and, by procuring such advantages, as, from the successes of his majesty's arms, may, in reason and equity be expected, shall bring along with them full security for the future; his majesty will rejoice to see the repose of Europe restored, on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his majesty owes so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity. But in order to this great and desirable end, his majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his majesty to assure you, that the great supplies, which were given the last sessions, have been faithfully employed for the purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of this war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his majesty's measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expences; an account of which will be laid before you.

His majesty has also ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and his majesty desires you to grant him such supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain and press, with effect, all our extensive operations against the enemy; and, at the same time, by the blessing of god, to repel and frustrate their daring designs against his majesty's kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty has, in the last place, been graciously pleased to command us to repeat to you, the assurances of the high satisfaction his majesty takes in that union, and good harmony, which is so conspicuous amongst his faithful subjects; happy in seeing it continued and confirmed; and to observe to you, that experience has shewn how much we all owe to it; and that nothing else can effectually secure the true happiness of his people."

His royal highness, the prince of Wales, took his seat in the house of peers.

The house of peers waited on his majesty, with their address. Wherein they assured his majesty of their utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such further measures, as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should judge necessary or expedient, for carrying on the war with vigour in all parts, and for disappointing and repelling any desperate attempts which might be made upon these kingdoms. His majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

My Lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you so unanimously express in the successes with which it has pleased god to bless my arms by sea and land, and the assurances you give me of your further support, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture."

The honourable the house of commons (by their address) at the same time they admire that true greatness of mind which disposes his majesty's heart, in the midst of prosperities, to wish a stop put to the effusion of christian blood, and tranquility restored,—entirely rely on his majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that that desirable object, whenever it shall be attained, will be on such terms as shall be just and honourable for his majesty and his allies; and in order to effect that great end, assure his majesty, that they will chearfully grant him such supplies as shall be found necessary to sustain and press with effect all our extensive operations against the enemy. To which address, his majesty return'd a very gracious answer.

THURSDAY, 15.

Both houses of convocation met at West-minster-Abbey, and further adjourned to the 19th of December.

SATURDAY, 17.

The following Address of the City of Gloucester *was presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received.*

May it please your Majesty.

"Amidst the loud acclamations of universal joy, be pleased to accept, most gracious sovereign, of the humblest and sincerest congratulations of your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council, of the ancient city of Gloucester, in council assembled, upon the new and repeated successes of your majesty's arms in every quarter of the world.

It is our peculiar happiness to live in a period that will be ever distinguished in the British annals, by the glory of your majesty's conquests, the wisdom and unanimity of your councils, and by the loyalty and affection of all your majesty's subjects. Under your auspices the British arms receive fresh lustre! Nor will any of those victories, renowned in history, obtained by our ancestors over the same avowed and ever aspiring enemy, reflect greater honour to the British name, than

than the reduction of Guadaloupe, the battle of Minden, and the defeat under the walls of Quebec, with the conſequent acquiſition of the metropolis of our enemies in that part of the world, and a whole ſeries of other important ſucceſſes, and favourable events with which it has pleaſed god to bleſs your majeſty's arms by ſea and land, in ſo ſmall a compaſs of time.

In the review of many of theſe great atchievements, we behold with joyful ſurprize every obſtacle of art, of nature, of ſituation, of climates, and of ſuperior numbers, overcome by the intrepidity of your majeſty's troops and naval forces, and the abilities and perſeverance of thoſe who commanded them: Nor doth the victories and acquiſitions of your majeſty's fleets and armies redound more to the honour, than to the real intereſt and benefit of our country, the welfare and protection of our trade, the extention of the Proteſtant religion, and the deliverance of ſo many of your majeſty's ſubjects from the incroachments of their enemies, and all the horror of ſavage cruelty.

Other monarchs often unſheath the ſword from the views of ambition, or for their own glory: But it is yours to protect your ſubjects, their rights and privileges: 'Tis hence, that amidſt the calamities of war, deſtructive to other nations, ſo many real bleſſings are derived to us, and which call forth our higheſt gratitude to that divine providence, which has hitherto protected your majeſty's perſon, and preſerved your life to the happineſs and glory of theſe nations; and may the ſame good providence crown your majeſty's unparalleled ſucceſs with an honourable and laſting peace: For while we rejoice as Britons, we weep like men for the devaſtations of war: We mourn a great man fallen ere his noon of life; who had ſo early run the race of glory; who, like the great Guſtavus, died at the head of his troops, and victory lay bleeding by his ſide. But whilſt, with the univerſal voice, we lament his loſs, we have freſh cauſe for exultation in the ſteadineſs and intrepidity of your majeſty's troops and ſurviving generals, that ſuffered not the fall of ſo beloved a leader to reſtrain their native ardour, nor the laurels to be ſnatch'd from their victorious hands. Such examples, under your majeſty's gracious influence, your known experience in war, and readineſs to diſtinguiſh and reward military virtues, cannot fail to animate your faithful Britons, and give a ſucceſſion of heroes to poſterity."

MONDAY, 19.

John Ayliffe, Eſq; was carried in a cart from Newgate, and about 20 minutes after 11, executed at Tyburn. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, of a very good family. He has left a widow, and one ſon, about 11 years old. He behaved at the gallows with great compoſure and decency, and deſired, juſt before he was turned off, to be indulged with a few minutes for his private devotions, which was granted him. After the execution, his body was carried off in a hearſe by the undertakers, to be interred in the country. (See p. 570.) Mr. Sheriff Vaillant attended the execution, and has declared, that, if his health permits, he will attend every one that ſhall happen during the continuance of his office.

[The Right Hon. Henry Fox, about two years ago, became entitled to an eſtate in Wiltſhire, on the deceaſe of Mrs. Horner, to whom Mr. John Ayliffe had been formerly ſteward, but had been ſome time diſcharged from her ſervice. Mrs. Horner, however, out of regard for the wife and family of Mr. Ayliffe, deſired Mr. Fox, that he would make Mr. Ayliffe ſome beneficial leaſe of the value of about 30l. a year. There was no obligation upon Mr. Fox to do this; but being willing to comply with that lady's requeſt, and having purchaſed an eſtate called Ruſsley park, in the pariſh of Biſhopſtone in Wilts, he made an offer to Ayliffe, of making him a leaſe of that park, and the grounds belonging to that eſtate, being 120 acres, for the term of 99 years, for his own life, his wife's life, and his ſon's life, at the rent of 35l. a year. Mr. Ayliffe was extremely rejoiced at this propoſal, as there was a very good houſe, and a conſiderable eſtate about it, of double the value of the rent reſerved, and he gladly accepted the offer. In conſequence of which a draught of a leaſe was prepared and carried by an unknown perſon, to one Mr. Jones, a ſtationer in the Temple, with inſtructions to make two parts of it, but not to add the common concluſion at the end of it, which is, [*In witneſs whereof the parties above named have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals.*] And the reaſon given why that was to be omitted, was, becauſe the parties might want to add ſome other covenant.

Accordingly Mr. Jones's clerk, Henry Thomas, did engroſs two parts of this draught, all in his own hand writing, to the words 'In witneſs whereof,' exactly agreeable to the draught brought by this unknown perſon, who, when they were prepared, fetched them away. Theſe deeds ſo engroſſed were ſhortly after executed at Mr. Fox's houſe, one by Mr. Fox, and delivered to Mr. Ayliffe; the other by Mr. Ayliffe, who was then Mr. Fox's ſteward, and left in the hands of Mr. Fox. And as the words (In witneſs whereof, &c.) were left out by Henry Thomas, ſo the counterpart, which was left in Mr. Fox's hands was filled up by the hand-writing of Mr. Ayliffe.

Theſe leaſes being engroſſed, it is eaſy to imagine in what manner they were executed by a gentleman who had a confidence in his ſteward; a ſteward, who had ſo conſiderable a bounty, immediately moving from his maſter, and who could not be ſuſpected at that inſtant of putting a trick upon him, and we may ſuppoſe therefore, that Mr. Fox, on his ſteward's bringing the leaſes to

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be executed, executed them in his houſe, without ever reading one word of them; yet however fraudulently Mr. Ayliffe had the opportunity of acting, Mr. Fox had care enough to have the counterpart left in his own cuſtody.

After this, Mr. Ayliffe fell into very declining circumſtances; he wanted to borrow money, and applied to William Clewer, Eſq; to advance him what he wanted, of whom he frequently borrowed money before, and Mr. Clewer was to have, as a ſecutity, for the money that he had advanced and was to advance, ſome eſtates that are unneceſſary to mention, of the priſoner's, in Dorſetſhire, and likewiſe a mortgage of this very eſtate, that had been ſo leaſed to him by Mr. Fox.

The deed which was ſo executed by Mr. Fox in December, bore date the 27th of November 1758, the rent 35l. per year, and was witneſſed by John Fannen and James Hobſon. Upon borrowing this money of Mr. Clewer, a ſecurity was to be made to him of ſeveral eſtates, and amongſt the reſt, this eſtate of Ruſsley park. Accordingly, upon the 13th of April, 1759, in conſideration of the ſum of 1700l. Mr. Ayliffe made a mortgage to William Clewer, Eſq; of this Ruſsley eſtate; reciting in the mortgage-deed a leaſe that had been made between the Right Hon. Henry Fox and himſelf, as dated the 22d of November 1758, of that eſtate at 5l. a year rent; and Mr. Clewer having advanced to Mr. Ayliffe ſeveral ſums of money, to the amount of 1700l. this mortgage-deed was executed to him by Mr. Ayliffe, by which this Ruſsley eſtate is aſſigned to him, and at the ſame time a title deed, to verify the recital of the leaſe of Ruſsley, in this mortgage, was delivered to Mr. Clewer by Mr. Ayliffe, which was a forged leaſe, being a leaſe bearing date the 22d of November, 1758, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Ayliffe, at 5l. a year, ſubſcribed H. Fox, and endorſed with the name of the very two witneſſes to the deeds that were really executed at Mr. Fox's houſe, bearing date the 27th of November 1758, and at 35l. a year rent. This was delivered to authenticate the deed recited in that conveyance of the leaſe-hold premiſes that were made to Mr. Clewer as a ſecurity for his money.

At the time of this tranſaction, which was in the Paper-buildings, in the King's-bench-Walks, at the Chambers of one Mr. Priddle, Mr. Ayliffe deſired there might be *an oath of ſecrecy* taken by the perſons preſent, not to diſcloſe that he had mortgaged this Ruſsley eſtate; an oath of ſecrecy they were ſurprized at, and refuſed to take. The reaſon he gave for it, was, That he would not, for all the world, have it come to Mr. Fox's knowledge, that he had mortgaged this Ruſsley eſtate; "For, ſays he, I am ſure he will be very angry with me, if he ever hears of it." When he could not bring them to take an oath, then he was forced to depend on their promiſe, That it ſhould be kept a ſecret; a ſecret, indeed, he knew too well it ought to be for his own ſafety. This leaſe was every word of Ayliffe's own hand writing; the date the 22d, not the 27th, the rent 5l. a year, and not 35l. The name H. Fox was forged, and the names of Fannen and Hobſon, the two witneſſes to the real deed, were alſo forged. This leaſe being ſo delivered over, and Ayliffe ſtill continuing in very diſtreſſed circumſtances, Mr. Clewer had a mind to know (and ſent Mr. Green to Mr. Fox for that purpoſe) whether Mr. Fox would take up the mortgage that had been made to him of Ruſsley. When Mr. Green came to Mr. Fox with that propoſal, the latter ſaid, He had no mind to buy it in: And the rent being mentioned by Mr. Green, in the converſation, to be 5l. *per* year, Mr. Fox ſaid immediately, "No, Sir, you are miſtaken; it is 35l."—Mr. Green then produced the leaſe, and Mr. Fox not having the leaſt idea of that deed's being forged from one end to the other, ſaid, it muſt be a miſtake; but began to ſuſpect that a fraud had been put upon him at the time of the execution, and that the deed he had in his cuſtody might be at that rent too, he therefore went up ſtairs to examine it; and when he came down again, ſaid to Mr. Green, it is 35l. a year. Mr. Green was a good deal ſurprized upon hearing it; ſaid, He was afraid Ayliffe was a bad man; and immediately went from Mr. Fox; poſſibly he went directly to Mr. Ayliffe, to inform him of it; but, however, Mr. Ayliffe was certainly informed of it very ſoon. And upon diſcovering that it had reached the ears of Mr. Fox, from whom he wanted ſo much to conceal it, and that for very good reaſons, as he had been ſo bountiful a friend to him, he writes a letter to Mr. Clewer, and incloſes in it a letter which he deſires Mr. Clewer would write to Mr. Fox, to diſavow it; and to deny that there was any mortgage actually made. This clearly ſhews, that Ayliffe was ſenſible that the leaſe delivered to Mr. Clewer, and ſhewn to Mr. Fox, would not bear the light.]

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The honourable houſe of commons reſolved that an addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that his majeſty would pleaſe to order a monument to be erected to the memory of major general James Wolfe, in Weſtminſter-Abbey. They alſo reſolved that the thanks of the houſe be given to the generals and admirals, employed in the glorious and ſucceſsful expedition againſt Quebec, and that the ſpeaker do communicate the ſame, to the ſaid admirals and generals.

A proclamation is iſſued for a general thankſgiving in Scotland, upon the ſame day as in England. (See p. 570.)

The prohibition of exporting gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition is continued for ſix months longer.

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The bounties and rewards to ſeamen and able-bodied landmen voluntarily entering on board his majeſty's navy, are ordered to be continued till the 31ſt of December next. (See p. 570.)

Captain Ochterlony, whoſe generous and gallant behaviour in his laſt moments, we have given an account of, in our laſt, p. 576, was a native of North-Britain, and had ſerved as lieutenant in the Scotch-Dutch brigade, during the laſt war, with honour and reputation. In the beginning of this war he was admitted to the ſame rank in the ſervice of Great-Britain, and in the American regiment. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his gallantry and his military endowments at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, and on other occaſions, ſo as to attract the notice and eſteem of his general, who conferr'd on him the command of a company; and he fell in the prime of life, juſtly regretted, as one of the moſt accompliſhed and amiable young gentlemen in the ſervice.

A very beautiful and uncommon animal, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, preſented by Jaffier Ally Kawn, Nabob of Bengal, to general Clive, who ſent it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and of which that gentleman had the honour to obtain his majeſty's acceptance, is lodg'd in the Tower. It is called, in the Indoſtan language a Shah Goeſt, and is even in that country eſteemed an extraordinary rarity, there having been never known more than five in thoſe parts, all which were procured for the ſaid Nabob from the confines of Tartary. It is now in the Tower, attended by a domeſtick of the nabob's, who was charged with the care of it to England.

In this month, as uſual, the ſtormy weather has done great damage to the ſhipping at ſea, and on all the northern coaſts of Europe, many veſſels have been wrecked, and numbers of ſeamen unfortunately periſhed.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his majeſty, this month, from the following places, &c. all breathing the ſame ſpirit of loyalty, gratitude and joy with thoſe we have inſerted: Briſtol, Lincoln, Lancaſter, Coventry, Edinburgh, Richmond in Yorkſhire, Barbadoes, New Sarum, Taunton, Exeter, Liverpool, Dublin, trinity college Dublin, Plymouth, Newcaſtle upon Tine, Burgh of Irvine, Shire of Ayr, Burgh of Ayr, Synod of Merſe and Tiviotdale, York, King's Lynn, Cheſter, Kingſton upon Hull, the lords and commons of Ireland, Oxford univerſity, Cambridge town, Boſton, Berwick upon Tweed, Glaſgow, ſynod of Lothian and Tweedale, Great Yarmouth, and Nottingham.

Coventry, October 29. One Wright, a brickmaker at Hinckley, with his ſervant, having been employed to ſink a well there, had proceeded to the depth of about ſeven yards, at which time Wright himſelf only being in, (with a rope fixed to him in the uſual manner) and wanting more help, ordered his ſervant to come down alſo; who thinking it too dangerous, at firſt refuſed it; but the maſter perſiſting in his command, the young fellow at length complied: Juſt as he had reached the bottom, the earth fell in upon them, and ſmothered Wright; the young fellow was only covered up to his arms; aſſiſtance being at hand, it was propoſed to fix a rope to him, and wind him up by the windlaſs; but this he rejected, telling them he ſtuck ſo faſt, that an attempt of that kind would pull him limb from limb, and begged them to endeavour to give him relief by digging the earth away with ſpades; when, at that inſtant, another fall of earth happened, which put an end to his life.

The ſame day, at Longford, near this city, a boy, and girl, about ſix years old each, playing in a ſand-hole, the earth fell in and ſmothered them both.

Three houſes were lately conſumed by fire at Fern hill, near Market-drayton, in Shropſhire.

Liverpool, October 26. On Monday laſt as Mr. James Wrigley maſter of the Golden-Lion inn in this town, was going into the cellar, he met with an odd accident; a large Norway rat being curious to taſte an oyſter that opened as uſual at tide time, having put in his fore foot to catch the fiſh, the oyſter immediately cloſed, and held the rat faſt. Mr. Wrigley brought them up into the kitchen, where ſeveral hundred perſons went to ſee them whilſt they were alive.

By a fire at Grinden, 30 ſtacks of corn and hay were deſtroy'd, damage 3000l.

Dublin, Nov. 1. On Monday the 29th ult. the two houſes of parliament received the following meſſage from his grace the lord lieutenant:

"BEDFORD.

"Mr. ſecretary Pitt having, by his majeſty's expreſs command, acquainted me, by his letter, which I received on Friday the 19th inſtant, that it appears, by repeated moſt authentick intelligences, that France, far from deſiſting from her plan of invaſion on account of the diſaſter that happened to her Toulon ſquadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even inſtigated by deſpair itſelf, to attempt, at all hazards, the only reſource ſhe ſeems to think left her, for breaking, by ſuch a diverſion given us at home, the meaſures of England abroad, in proſecution of a war, which hitherto, by the bleſſing of god on his majeſty's arms, opens, in all parts of the world, ſo unfavourable a proſpect to the views of France. And Mr. ſecretary Pitt having added, on this ſubject, that there is a ſtrong probability, in caſe the body of troops, conſiſting of 18000 men, under the command of the duke d'Aiguillon, aſſembled at Vannes, where more than ſufficient tranſports for that number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, ſhould, as the ſeaſon of the year is growing leſs favourable for cruiſing, be able

to elude his majesty's squadrons, Ireland will not fail to be one of their objects.

I think it incumbent on me, in a matter of such high importance to the welfare of Ireland, to lay this intelligence before you. His majesty will not make any doubt, but that the zeal of his faithful protestant subjects in this kingdom will have been already sufficiently quickened by the repeated accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous designs of the enemy, and of their actual preparations in consequence, made at a vast expence, in order to invade the several parts of his majesty's dominions. And I have his majesty's commands to use my utmost endeavours to animate and excite his loyal people of Ireland to exert their well known zeal and spirit in support of his majesty's government, and in defence of all that is dear to them, by a timely preparation to resist and frustrate any attempts of the enemy to disturb the quiet, and shake the security of this kingdom.

I do, therefore, in the strongest manner, commend it to you, to manifest, upon this occasion, that zeal for the present happy establishment, and that affection for his majesty's person and government, by which this parliament, and this nation, have been so often distinguished." B.

The day after this message was sent to the parliament of Ireland, the honourable house of commons unanimously resolved "That an humble address be presented to his grace the lord lieutenant, to return his grace the thanks of this house, for the care and concern he has shewn for the safety of this nation, in having been pleased to communicate to us the intelligence of so great importance; and to desire his grace to make the use of such means as shall appear to him to be most effectual, for the security and the defence of this kingdom; and to assure his grace, that this house will make good whatever expence shall be necessarily incurred thereby."

To which message his grace was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank the house of commons for this great mark of the confidence which they have placed in me, with so much unanimity. They may be assured that I shall do every thing in my power for the defence and security of this kingdom, at this critical juncture; and that the measures to be taken shall be conducted with all possible oeconomy."

Several of the bankers at Dublin, about this time, stop'd payment, owing to an inconsiderate flurry and run upon them, from an apprehension that some of the French troops would be landed on their coasts: But an association being entered into and signed by his grace the duke of Bedford, the lords spiritual and temporal, the speaker of the house of commons, the members thereof, the lord mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal traders of Dublin, to support publick credit, and take all bankers notes in payment, credit was soon restored, and all things quieted.

The Worcester, captain Teddiman; Prince George, captain Collins; Bombay-Castle, captain Doveton, and the True-Briton, captain Crichton, are arrived at Kinsale, from the East-Indies, last from St. Helena.

Galway, Oct. 29. We have the greatest take of fish, particularly of heak and turbet, that has been known in the memory of the oldest man living in this town. It is thought, on a very moderate computation, that the number of the former taken last week, would freight a vessel of 60 tons, and were sold at 7d. per dozen the largest fish, while turbet, such as hath been often bought at a crown a-piece, were sold in our market last saturday, from 8d. to 1s. per fish, and smaller ones in proportion.

Thurot, with his small squadron, having slip'd away from Dunkirk, caused great alarm on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, whilst it was uncertain which way he had bent his course, and several small squadrons were sent in pursuit of him. At length we heard that on the 26th of October, he arrived at Gottenburgh, in Sweden, where he is narrowly watched by our cruizers.

Captain Graystock's ship, one of the London traders, lying along-side of a Dutch man of war in the harbour of Rotterdam, some words happened between his crew and the man of war, whilst captain Graystock was on shore; and the captain of the man of war having sent his boat on board captain Graystock, took away one of his men; which captain Graystock being informed of, immediately went on board the Dutch man of war, and demanded the return of his man, and satisfaction for the insult; but instead of doing it, he struck captain Graystock, and said that was the treatment every Englishman deserved from a Dutchman. Upon which captain Graystock went to the Hague, and presented a memorial to Mr. York, which was by him laid before the states; and they ordered the Dutch captain immediately to return the man, and make captain Graystock every submission he required, except kneeling.

The last Dutch Greenland ship from Greenland, with one fish, was lost the 18th instant near Gorcum, on the coast of Holland, but the crew were saved. Their fishery, last season, in Greenland, amounted to 425 fish, which produced 14,335 barrels of blubber. (See p. 508,)

Mr. Milbank as ambassador, and Mr. Popham as consul, with two men of war, are sailed from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to bring over the English captives, lately redeemed there.

New-York, Oct. 1. A letter from Albany, dated Sept. 26th says, "General Gage goes on very briskly in rebuilding and enlarging Fort Ontario at Oswego, and in strengthening the lines, which extend from the river quite to the lake; the whole of which when

compleated,

compleated, will be capable of making as good a defence as any place in North America. We had two armed veſſels on the lake Ontario; and another, to carry twenty guns, is building. The 20 pieces of cannon, taken off the New York battery, are ſent to Oſwego."

There has been a moſt dreadful fire at St. Pierre in the iſland of Martinico, whereby 200 houſes were burnt.

Tickets drawn prizes of 100l. and upwards, in the preſent Lottery, to Nov. 24, inclusive. No. 58,368, 20,000l. — No. 13,805, 3000l.—No. 10,728, 2000l.—No. 6,288, 14,624, 17,737, 33,787, 52,529, 53,242, 55,065, 64,342, 1000l. each.—No. 5,194, 6,186 the firſt drawn ticket, 18,446, 18,457, 24,550, 41,689, 43,054, 44,773, 51,053, 64,679, 500l. each. — No. 3,071, 6,242, 7,939, 9,225, 9,256, 9,831, 10,938, 12,138, 14,558, 14,857, 17,186, 18,914, 20,851, 22,595, 23,433, 23,673, 23,806, 24,215, 25,102, 26,267, 29,800, 30,386, 30,492, 30,857, 32,525, 32,816, 34,738, 34,983, 36,764, 36,766, 36,994, 37,484, 38,337, 39,831, 41,040, 41,351, 43,333, 45,643, 45,877, 47,078, 48,416, 48,990, 51,620, 52,425, 53,198, 53,543, 54,384, 55,717, 56,085, 58,553, 59,053, 60,766, 61,662, 62,237, 62,599, and 63,159, 100l. each.

General Amherſt returned to Crown Point, from his expedition to Iſle Au Noix, on Lake Champlain (where M. Bourlemaqui was poſted, with upwards of 3000 French regulars and irregulars, and 100 pieces of cannon) on Oct. 21, not being able to paſs the lake, on account of tempeſts and ſtorms: But the French had two veſſels run aſhore, a third taken, and the fourth they were expecting to have a good account of, as our veſſels were not returned. [Of this expedition we ſhall give a full account in our next.]

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. DR. Taylor, phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty, was married to Miſs Mainwaring, a 10,000l fortune.

11. Dr. Charleton, of Bath, to Miſs Wright, niece of the Lord Keeper.

12. John Cooper, of Camberwell, in Wiltſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Bayntun.

15. Dr. Fordyce, to Miſs Lawford.

Robert Johnſon, Eſq; to Miſs O'Hara.

Rev. Mr. Ring, to Miſs Goldham.

23. Dr. Dallowe, of Epſom, to Miſs Hartopp.

James Dawkins, Eſq; to Lady Juliet Collyer, daughter of the earl of Portmore.

The famous Hannah Snell, to a carpenter of Newbury, Berks.

Nov. 8. Counteſs of Aſhburnham, was delivered of a daughter.

19. Lady Mary Greatheed, of a ſon.

23. Lady Hyde, of a ſon.

A labourer's wife, at Fahlun, in Sweden, aged 44, of four children.

DEATHS.

Oct. 29. THomas Rowney, Eſq; member for Oxford, of an apoplectick fit.

30. Sir Gerard Napier, of North Critchill, in Dorſetſhire, Bart.

Philip Pinckney, Eſq; 50 years clerk of the ſecurities, in the ſtamp-office.

Nov. 1. Sir Henry O'Neal, Bart. aged 85.

2. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knt. of the Bath, &c. and member for Leominſter.

7. Mr. William Hocker, deputy-keeper of the records in the Tower, aged 69. A gentleman of great integrity and learning.

Dr. Hody, an eminent phyſician, of a fit of the apoplexy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, of Chelſea, a lady of diſtinguiſhed good ſenſe and politeneſs.

Lady of Sir Sidney Meadows, knight-marſhal.

11. Patrick Garden, Eſq; a bencher of Grays-Inn.

John Hunt, Eſq; high ſheriff for Warwickſhire, in 1746.

12. Brown Langriſh, M. D. F. R. S. author of ſeveral phyſical tracts.

Alexander Preſcot, of Thoby, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Joſeph Conway, of Broad Henbury, in Devonſhire, Eſq;

Mrs. Gore, wife of the commiſſary-general of the muſters, at Bath.

Lady of the late baron Legge, ſeven weeks after her huſband.

13. Right Hon. Henry Singleton, maſter of the rolls, in Ireland.

14. John Winde, of Twickenham, Eſq;

Chriſtopher Metcalfe, Eſq; a Portugal merchant.

Samuel Shephard, of Bliſworth, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq;

19. Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart.

20. Mr. Styles, ſen. late an eminent ſtationer, in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Richard Janeway, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

21. Mr. Moſes Lamego, an eminent Jew merchant, worth 100,000l.

On Sept. 24. Baron Wolfe, the Britiſh reſident at Peterſburgh.

Lately. At Paris, lady dowager Aſton, ſiſter to the earl of Shrewſbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 27. Daniel Letablere, D. D. was appointed dean of Tuam, in Ireland.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Rev. John Hocking, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Lidford, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Ruſſel, to the rectory of Muſbury, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Eldal, to the vicarage of Anſlee, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Giſborne, to the rectory of Staveley, in Derbyſhire.

Derbyſhire.—Dr. Stone, to the archdeaconry of Kells, in Ireland, worth 1200l. *per annum*.—Mr. Whitaker, to the vicarage of Mendham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Saam, to the rectory of Little Saxham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Kerrich, to the vicarage of Tibenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Pritchett, to the rectory of Richard's-Caſtle, in Herefordſhire.—John North, M. A. to the rectory of Hawridge, in Bucks.—Samuel Freke, B. D. to the rectory of Admondbury, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Carter, to the livings of Coleſhall and Horſtead, in Norfolk.—George Bally, M. A. to the rectory of Monxton, in Hampſhire.—Thomas Dean, B. A. to the vicarage of Priors-Haddon, in Wiltſhire.—George Darby, LL B. to the vicarage of Whitwell, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Barford, appointed a preacher at Whitehall.—Dr. Car, chaplain to the houſe of commons, in Ireland.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. Pulter Foreſter, D. D. to hold the rectory of Coſgrave, in Northamptonſhire, with the rectory of Gotehurſt, Bucks.—To enable Richard Lewis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Buckerell, with the vicarage of Arpford, in Devonſhire.—To enable William Spake, B. D. to hold the rectory of Dowliſwake, with the vicarage of Curry, in Somerſetſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 13. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. alderman of the city of London, and his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Thomas Fludyer, of the ſaid city of London, Eſq; brother to the ſaid Sir Samuel Fludyer, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

St. James's, Nov. 27. His majeſty was pleaſed to appoint William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; to be governor of Jamaica, in the room of George Haldane, Eſq; deceaſed.—Thomas Pownall, Eſq; to be governor of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton.—Francis Bernard, Eſq; to be governor of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in the room of Mr. Pownall.—Thomas Boone, Eſq; to be governor of New Jerſey, in the room of Mr. Bernard.—William Bull, Eſq; to be lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

Whitehall, Nov. 27. Thomas, earl of Kinnoul, was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal.—Francis earl Brooke, created earl of Warwick.—Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; appointed keeper or maſter of the rolls, in Ireland, in the room of Henry Singleton, Eſq; deceaſed.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Baron Lloyd was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at law.—Admiral Holmes was knighted.—Viſcount Bateman, appointed ſteward of Leominſter, in the room of C. H. Williams, deceaſed.—Sir James Daſhwood, Bart. elected high ſteward of Oxford, in the room of the late Mr. Rowney.—Nathaniel Cole, Eſq; one of the court of aſſiſtants, and Mr. John Partridge, clerk, of the ſtationers company.—John Luke Nicol, Eſq; appointed pay-maſter to the forces in Nova Scotia.—Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; caſhier to the pay-office at Whitehall.—Mr. James Fitter, agent to the 36th and 56th regiments of foot; all in the room of Mr. Furye, deceaſed.—George Onſlow, Eſq; appointed captain in the 1ſt regiment of foot guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—Hon. George Weſt, to be captain-lieutenant, with the ſame rank.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

DOver. Dr. Simpſon, in the room of Hugh Valens Jones, Eſq; preferred.

Northampton. Frederick Montague, Eſq; in the room of his father, deceaſed.

Oxford. Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. in the room of Thomas Rowney, Eſq; deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

NATHANIEL Huddard, of Saint Martin le Grand, diſtiller.
Richard Cobb Collett, of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, ſcrivener.
Thomas Dawſon, of St. Clement Danes, in Middleſex, merchant.
Thomas Marſhall and John Winterbottom, both of Nottingham, hoſiers and partners.
James Pincott, of Durſley, in Glouceſterſhire, innholder.
Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, corn-factor.
Edward Bitchelor, of Tellisford, in Somerſetſhire, dealer in ſheep.
Marcus Levi, jun. of London, merchant.
John Baldrey, of Norwich, innholder.
Michael Wills, of Briſtol, linnen-draper.
James Aldridge, of Weſtborne, in Suſſex, dealer and chapman.
William Kenrick, of Eaſt Greenwich, in Kent, merchant.
George Strong, of St. John, Southwark, cooper.
Samuel Jepſon, of London, merchant, (copartner with Thomas Jepſon, of the iſland of Jamaica, merchant).
William Tichbourne and James Doughty, of the Poultry, woollen drapers.
William Taylor, of Stanning-Lane, merchant.
Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell-Street, carpenter.
William Robins, of Modbury, in Devonſhire, mercer and linnen-draper.
Thomas Fielden, of Hundersfield, in Lancaſhire, clothier.
William Spence, of Ripon, in Yorkſhire, common brewer.
Elizabeth Hyndes, of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.
Thomas Ridgate, of Goſport, merchant, copartner with Charles Child, of the ſame place.
Joſeph Coxhead, of Leverton, in Berkſhire, victualler.
Robert Kay, of Mancheſter, chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, Auguſt 25, 1759.

Amſterdam 36 1
Ditto at Sight 35 10.
Rotterdam 36 2.
Antwerp no Price.
Hamburgh 36 10.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30.
Ditto, 2 Uſance 29 ¼.
Bourdeaux, ditto 29 ⅛.
Cadiz 39.

Madrid

Madrid 39.
Bilboa 38 $\frac{6}{8}$.
Leghorn 48 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Genoa 47 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Venice 50 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Liſbon 58. 5d. $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$.
Porto 58. 5d. $\frac{3}{8}$.
Dublin 9 a $\frac{1}{8}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

THE French and allied armies upon the Lahn, ſtill remain in the ſame ſituation, the former at Gieſen and the latter at Corſdorff. The marſhal duke of Broglio is returned from Paris, and has taken upon him the command of the French army, whereupon marſhals Contades and d'Etrees have retired, and ſeveral other general officers muſt do the ſame, as their commiſſions are anterior to Broglio's. On the 14th a detachment o. 300 French, attacked a ſmall party of the allies poſted upon the bridge of Oberlimb, conſiſting of only 20 hunters and 40 grenadiers of general Wangenheim's corps, under the command of lieutenant de Thun. The hunters who made the outguard, upon the approach of the enemy retired to the grenadiers, and with both M. de Thun attacked the enemy ſo briſkly, that he obliged them to retire, with the loſs of ſeven killed and ſeveral wounded; for which brave action prince Ferdinand made him an handſome preſent. And on the 23d. ult. colonel Luckner attacked a ſtrong poſt which the French had at Niederbrechen, to cover their convoys of forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a lieutenant colonel, major, two captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior officers and private men, and taking an officer and 71 men priſoners, together with 99 horſes, and 112 waggons loaded with forage.

From both theſe armies ſeveral detachments have lately been ſent, from the French to reinforce the army of M. d'Armentieres at Dorſten in Weſtphalia, and from the allies to reinforce that under general Imhoff employed in the blockade of Munſter; and as the former durſt not venture to attack the latter, the blockade, after the arrival of ſome heavy artillery from England and from Lipſtadt, was turned into a formal ſiege, which began the 16th and was carried on ſo briſkly, that the city was ſurrendered on the 21ſt inſt.

From Saxony we hear that the Auſtrian general Haddick has been arreſted and impriſoned, being accuſed of having had it in his power to have prevented the junction of prince Henry of Pruſſia with the generals Finck and Wunſch *. The prince after that junction took up his firſt camp at Strehla, which was naturally ſtrong, but being in danger there of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the Auſtrians, he removed from thence on the 16th inſt. to a ſtrong camp near that city, by which and the river Elbe his left flank was covered, as his right was by a wood, and along great part of his front, there was an impaſſible moraſs. Here he remained until the 4th inſt. when we had the following account as publiſhed in our Gazette of the 20th.

On the 24th paſt general Rebentiſh was detached by prince Henry, to Duben, a ſmall town upon the Mulda, as well in order to obſerve the motions of the enemy from Eulenberg to Leipſick, as to watch the rear of our camp, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to get behind, and cut off our communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 25th, that the Auſtrians had puſhed a ſtrong party thro' the woods behind our right, and got poſſeſſion of Voglesang, ſome other villages, and the ſmall town of Dommitſch, by which means our camp was entirely ſurrounded, having the Elbe on the left, and the Auſtrian poſts on the other three ſides at Belgeren, Schuldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitſch, at which laſt place Duc d'Aremberg commanded a body of about 16000 men. His royal highneſs thereupon ordered general Finck's corps, which was in the rear of our camp, to march towards Voglesang, from whence the Auſtrians were drove, after a ſmart cannonade of ſeveral hours, and ſome firing of ſmall arms; and general Finck was left in that poſt. On the 26th his royal highneſs (who found it impracticable to diſlodge the enemy from Dommitſch, without great loſs of men) detached, in the evening, general Wunſch, with ſix battalions and ſome cavalry, acroſs the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by general Rebentiſh's corps, which had retired to that place from Duben upon the approach of the Auſtrians.

On the 27th and 28th nothing material paſſed, only ſome Pruſſian generals were ſent to reconnoitre, and to make an appearance, as if his royal highneſs intended an attack on the enemy's right, in order to draw M. Daun's principal attention to that quarter.

Early in the morning on the 29th Duc d'Aremberg decamped from Dommitſch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretſch, but upon perceiving the van of general Wunſch's corps, which was marching that way, immediately formed in order of battle. General Wunſch (whoſe whole force, joined to general Rebentiſh's, did not exceed 5000 men) poſted himſelf with ſome dragoons and huſſars, on two riſing grounds, and waited till the arrival of his infantry with the artillery. He then began to cannonade the Auſtrian corps, which, during all this time never attacked or attempted to diſlodge him. The enemy was thrown into confuſion, and has ſuffered greatly by the cannonade, which laſted almoſt the whole day, and his royal highneſs has taken 1200 priſoners, amongſt whom are lieutenant

* *See before, p.* 574.

ant general Gemmingen, who commanded the rear guard, and 20 officers of leſſer note. The Auſtrians have likewiſe loſt in the action ſome cannon, a great part of their tents, and a very large quantity of baggage.

His royal highneſs had joined general Finck's corps at Voglesang about eight o'clock the ſame morning, in conſequence of a plan that had been concerted for the attack upon Duc d'Aremberg's detachment, which was to have been made by general Finck's corps in front, whilſt another body was to endeavour to intrecept their retreat, if they attempted it through the woods; but the Auſtrians had decamped from Dommitſch, and inſtead of purſuing their firſt deſign of occupying Pretſch, had, upon, meeting general Wunſch's corps, reſolved to march to Duben, and there to paſs the Mulda.

General Finck marched on the 30th to Duben, where more priſoners were taken; ſo that the whole number is ſaid now to amount to 1500: The loſs on our ſide is very inconſiderable. Gen. Finck could follow the enemy no farther, on account of a ſtrong reinforcement which was ſent them.

This morning at two o'clock, marſhal Daun decamped in the moſt private manner, directing his march towards Strehla. As ſoon as it was perceived, lieutenant general Ziethen was detached after him; and it is hoped he will make ſome priſoners. Many deſerters came in this afternoon. General Wunſch has marched from Duben, and taken poſſeſſion of Eulenburg, which the Auſtrian detachment abandoned laſt night; and general Waſſerſleben, has this day occupied Belgern, to which place (or perhaps to Strehla) it is ſuppoſed the army will march to-morrow; but his royal highneſs has ſent for the heavy artillery from Magdeburg. We have received accounts, that general Hulſen marched on the 26th or 27th paſt from Sopienthal, with 18 battalions and 30 ſquadrons, towards Saxony; was at Moſka on the 31ſt; and yeſterday at Spremberg, with his van guard at Hoyerſwerda.

The army of the empire, conſiſting of 12,000 men, is encamped at Muhlberg.

Our late advices about the combined army of Ruſſians and Auſtrians are very uncertain, ſome ſay that on the 25th ult. it quitted the camp at Hernſtad, and retired towards Bojanow in Poland; whereupon the king of Pruſſia left part of his army upon the oder under general Itſenplitz, and marched with the left to join his brother prince Henry at Torgau, where he arrived the 6th inſt. whereas other advices ſay that the combined army, after marching a little way into Poland had returned, and was marching towards Breſlaw.

The Swediſh army in Pomerania, began to retire as ſoon as they heard of general Manteuffel's advancing towards them, with a ſmall body of Pruſſian troops; * ſo that nothing has happened but a few inconſiderable ſkirmiſhes; and as the latter has ſince been reinforced, the former ſeem by the laſt accounts, to be returning to their uſual winter quarters in Stralſund and the iſle of Rugen.

The Dutch have lately ſhewn a remarkable piece of partiality towards the French, who had brought a great number of cannon, cannon ball, and other warlike ſtores from the Baltick and landed them at Amſterdam, intending to carry them by the canals of Holland and Flanders. This our miniſter oppoſed as being contrary to their neutrality, and a paſſage was for ſome time refuſed; but upon a memorial from the French miniſter, the ſtates general have granted them a paſs-port; and notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances made by our miniſter, they have been carried through Holland, by inland water carriage to Flanders. A new method by which our enemies may be furniſhed with all ſorts of naval and warlike ſtores, without its being poſſible for us to intercept them.

The French court have lately ſtopt payment of the following public debts, viz 1. The three kinds of rents created on the poſts. 2. Thoſe conſtituted upon the cheſt of redemptions. 3. The coupons of bills on the ſame cheſt. 4. Thoſe of the two royal lotteries. 5. The reimburſement of bills drawn to bearer on the ſame cheſt. 6. The bills of the the two royal lotteries. 7. The rents created on the two ſols per pound of the tenth penny. 8. The reimburſement of the capitals of rents. 9. The payment of bills diſchargeable in nine years, known under the name of annuities. 10. Thoſe of the new actions on the benefit of the farms. 11. All the bills drawn by the colonies upon the government, amounting to 1,333000l. ſterling. And 12. All the capitals borrowed for the marine by annuities at Marſeilles. And as a further ſupply for the preſent public expence, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, the whole royal family, and many of the nobility, have ſent their plate to be melted down and coined into ſpecie. They have likewiſe, by chance, juſt got a large ſupply, for about the end of laſt month died at Paris, M. Caſtanier, the eldeſt director of their India company, poſſeſſed of upwards of 1,791000l. ſterling in ſpecie, beſides above an hundred lordſhips in land; and the French government, it may be ſuppoſed will borrow the ſpecie, whether his nephew and heir will or no.

On the 17th ult. Don Carlos, formerly king of the Two Sicilies, now king of Spain, landed at Barcelona, with his queen and royal family, except Don Ferdinand his 3d ſon, whom he declared king of the Two Sicilies, before he left Naples.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* November, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. A Diſcourſe upon the Intermediate State. Fox.

SERMONS.

* *See before, p.* 510.

SERMONS.

2. The Signs of the Times, &c. By Mr. Bulkley, pr. 6d. Noon.

3. By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.

4. Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Bradbury, pr. 6d. Buckland.

5. By the late Mr. Harvey, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETICAL.

6. Daphnis and Menalcas: A Pastoral, sacred to the Memory of General Wolfe, pr. 1s. Dodsley. [There is much of the natural and poetical in this pastoral, and tho' the strictness of criticism might find fault with some things in it; yet few detached poems, warbled in this our day, have appeared to us to have more Merit.]

7. A Monody, on the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 1s. Thrush.—[We know too much of the unhappiness of many youths, who are cursed with *a singing in the head*, which they mistake for a poetical genius, to wonder at such a monody's being written: But we are greatly amazed, that a Bookseller could be found who would print it.]

8. Triumph in Death, &c. exemplified in the Death of General Wolfe, pr. 6d. Thrush.—[We believe written by the same *most tuneful* bard as the above. The writer is as *extraordinary* a divine as he is a Poet too. Who would have imagined that the Almighty ever adored any of his creatures? *e. g.*

Distinguish'd 'mongst th' illustrious sons of Fame, [soar'd;
To deathless praise the god-like hero
Ne'er shall my muse cease to extol his name,
Whom God in heav'n, whom men on earth ador'd.

We hope, for his own sake, and the sake of Mr. Thrush, however, that his Muse will be somewhat more modest, and, as the season for such productions is approaching, employ herself rather in the service of the bellmen of this metropolis.]

9. The Descent of Cæsar on Britain. A Poetical Essay, pr. 6d. Davey and Law.—[In blank verse, not very harmonious, however, though pretty well larded with epithets from Milton, &c. It might as well, with some alteration, have been made a prose essay.]

10. The Prussiad: An heroic Poem. Written by Major Gordon, pr. 1s. 6d. Burd.—[After the King of Prussia has expressed his satisfaction at this poem, and, as a mark of his benevolence, ordered the Author 200 crowns, we must not venture to criticise it. Beside, it may be dangerous, for ought we know, to anger a military Poet.]

11. High Life below Stairs. A Farce of two Acts, pr. 1s. Newberry.—[The Design of this little piece, is to ridicule the folly and extravagance which young gentlemen frequently give into, of keeping a great number of servants merely for pomp and parade; and to expose and abash those servants who abuse the confidence and trust reposed in them by their master, and either pocket his money, or squander his property among their dissolute companions. Lovel, a young West-Indian of great fortune, is informed, by his friend Mr. Freeman, that he is cheated by his servants, and, on receiving an anonymous letter, which is found to be written by an honest servant of Freeman's, determines to disguise himself like a country boy, and be an eye-witness of their behaviour. He contrives to be introduced into his own house, and there sees the roguery, drunkenness, and extravagance of his servants, especially of one in whom he most confided; and at the same time is agreeably surprized with the honesty of another of his servants whom he held in no esteem. The visiters whom Lovel finds with his servants, being domesticks to persons of quality, all take the titles of their masters, &c. and affect the manners of high life.]

12. Low Life above Stairs: A Farce, pr. 1s.—[A scandalous, obscene production, without wit or humour: And we hope, for the honour of human nature, that no wretches exist from whom such characters could be drawn.]

13. A Poem on the Birth-Day of the Prince of Wales. By T. Morey, pr. 1s. Cabe.

14. The Double Disappointment. A Farce, pr. 1s. Noble.

15. The Young Psalm Singer's complete Guide, pr. 3s. Crowder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Further Animadversions on the Conduct of a late Noble Commander, &c. pr. 1s. Griffiths.—[This is a Reply to the *Answer to a Letter to a late Noble Commander*. By the Author of the Two Letters (see p. 518.) It is, indeed, a very masterly reply, and tho' we will not take upon us to decide, as to the merits of the argument, we must believe the letter writer to be a better reasoner, and a better man, than his antagonist, whom he has declined to imitate, in his scurrilous and abusive declamations.]

17. The Soliloquy of M. Belleisle, &c. pr. 1s. Seymour.—[By a recapitulation of the events of the war, unfortunate to France; by here and there an allusion to the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan; by a plentiful sprinkling of the exclamatory Helas! and by here and there a satirical fling at some of the late ministers, is this piece, with the additional aid of a large letter, eke'd out to the price of a round shilling. However, we will give a little extract from it, as it contains an anecdote not commonly known, and which we hope may be credited. "The earl of Chesterfield invited the d— of N—— to a dinner, when he ordered the largest joints of beef, veal, and pork, with garden-stuff and peas to be got ready: These, said his lordship, are all your dinner, I can afford no better, and assure you these dishes are more wholesome than any other."]

18.

18. Observations on the Duty of an Attorney and Solicitor. Addreſſed more eſpecially to young Practiſers of the Law, pr. 3d. or 2s. per doz. Ward.—[It would be happy for the publick good and the intereſt of individuals, if every young attorney were to make this excellent little manual, vade mecum, and were inſpir'd by the ſentiments it conveys. The practice of the law would then, indeed, be truly honourable, and would be free from thoſe very many and too well grounded cenſures, which the behaviour of the generality of attornies has given occaſion for.]

19. A Dialogue between General Wolfe and the Marquis of Montcalm in the Elyſian Fields, pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.—[We look'd upon this little piece, at firſt, as a well meant detail, by way of dialogue between the two departed chiefs, of the politicks and miſtakes on both ſides, and an encomium on the glorious meaſures that have gain'd us our preſent ſuperiority over the French; but, at length, behold! the writer aims at wit, and makes Wolfe, like Falſtaff, exclaim againſt honour and glory, which put a period to his life, and to ſay that he "ſhould prefer the company of a pretty girl and ſome bottles of French wine, to all ſuch ſtuff." In this opinion Montcalm joins with him, and the whole concludes with ſome *ſmart* ſarcaſms on the principal officers, who have *fooliſhly* loſt their lives in their country's cauſe.]

20. A Narrative of certain particular Facts, which have been miſrepreſented relative to the Conduct of Mr. Bromfield, &c. pr. 1s. Dodſley.—[Mr. Bromfield was called, by Mr. Aylett, ſurgeon and apothecary of Windſor, and at the deſire of Mr. Howard, ſurgeon of Eton, to attend Mr. Benwell of Eton, who had forced the lower extremity of the tibia thro' the ligament of the joint. They jointly agreed that nothing but amputation of the limb could be attempted. Mr. Howard, who was Mr. Benwell's family ſurgeon, deſired Mr. Bromfield would perform the operation, if Mr. Benwell conſented. It appeared to Mr. Bromfield that Mr. Benwell was Mr. Howard's patient, and Mr. Benwell ſoon after ſignified, by a ſervant, his deſire that Mr. Bromfield ſhould do it. Mr. Aylett, thought himſelf injured by this preference given to Mr. Bromfield, and, to compromiſe matters, they all three performed different parts in the operation. Many altercations happened between them afterwards, on Mr. Aylett's thinking an injurious ſlight put upon him. They were, at length, made friends to all appearance, and ſeemingly to Mr. Aylett's ſatisfaction, by the intervention of ſeveral of their acquaintance, and ſome very humane conceſſions of Mr. Bromfield, which ſeem'd the meer effects of his friendſhip and tenderneſs. However, it appears, after this, that Mr. Aylett, very diſingenuouſly, made many attacks upon Mr. Bromfield's reputation, which made the publication of the facts contained in this narrative neceſſary, in vindication of his injured character. In our opinion Mr. Bromfield has clear'd himſelf, like a gentleman and a man of honour, and we cannot imagine what anſwer Mr. Aylett will return; for he muſt be well aware *no argument, like matter of fact is.*]

21. Of the Ends of Society. By Fettiplace Bellers, Eſq; pr. 6d. Richardſon.—[This ſubject Mr. Bellers has digeſted into heads or branches. His reaſoning ſeems clear and his method ingenious.]

22. A Plain and eaſy Treatiſe of Vulgar Arithmetick. By R. Shepherd, 12mo. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

23. The Traveller's Director, pr. 6s. Stevens.

24. An Anſwer to the Letter to Dr. Weſſel, pr, 6d. Scott.

25. An Account of the Expedition to the Weſt Indies, &c. by Capt. Gardner, pr. 1s. Stuart. (See p. 582.)

26. The True Mentor, pr. 4s. 6d. Coote.—[A tranſlation from the French, and abounds with many uſeful obſervations and directions.]

ENTERTAINMENT.

27. The Hiſtory of ſome of the Patients, in the Magdalen-Houſe, as ſuppoſed to be related by themſelves, pr. 6s. Rivington and Dodſley.—[The deſign of theſe volumes appears to be ſo kind and ſo compaſſionate, and the work ſo well executed, that we wiſh, with the author, that thoſe who ſeldom read any thing of greater importance than novels, "may thereby be warned againſt giving way to the emotions of vanity; indulging the firſt ſtep of indiſcretion; or ſuffering their good principles to be eraſed by the diſſolute or careleſs practices of others." Perhaps we may give ſome further account of theſe volumes hereafter.]

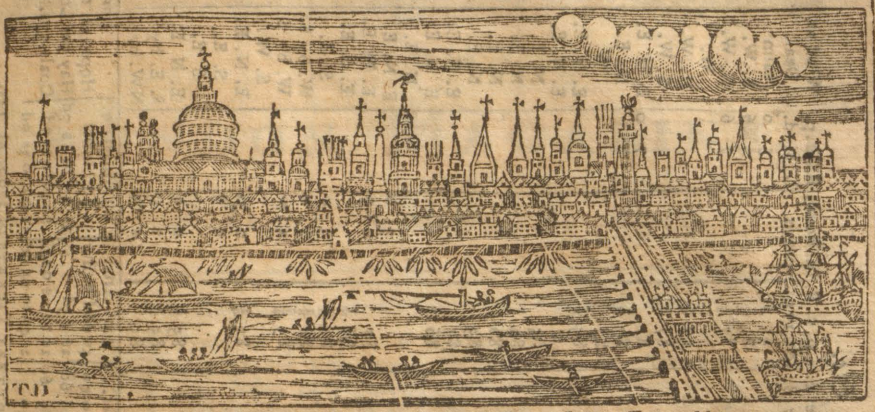
28. The Adventures of a Rake. By R. Lewis, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Withy.—[Mr. Lewis, who peregrinated, in the character of an orator, and drank, whor'd, and gam'd, on purpoſe to have the pleaſure of writing his adventures, as he tells us, ſubmits his work, to the *concomitant attributes, good nature and good ſenſe.* We muſt, in return, acquaint him, that it requires the greateſt abundance of the former to ſupport the reading it, and that, by the latter, it muſt be abſolutely condemned, for obſcenity, nonſenſe and folly.]

29. Agenor and Iſmena, or the War of the Tender Paſſions. From the French, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Cooke.—[This work is of the ſame texture, with the generality of French novels, very romantick and wild, and yet abounds with lively remarks, and pertinent reflections.]

We acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of a Letter, dated Cornhill, Oct. 24th *which ſhall have due attention paid to it. The Letter from* Suſannicus, *and many other curious Pieces, in our next.*

[*The* Bill of Mortality alſo, *in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1759.

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* DECEMBER, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. conso.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. cr. 1759.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29	113 ¼	134 ½	96	84 ⅜		83 ⅝	84 ¼	84 ⅜	82 ½	90 ¼		92 ¼	85 ⅜		5 0	calm	fine
30	113 ¼	134 ½	96	84 ⅜	84 ⅜	83 ½	84 ⅜	84 ¼	82 ¼	90 ¼		92 ¼	85 ½		2 6	S. W.	frost
1				86 ½	86	86	86	86	83 ½	92		94	87 ½		7 6	N. W.	thaw
2	Sunday															W.	mild
3				86 ½	86	86	87					94 ¾	88 ⅛			N. W.	fair
4	116	144		89 ¾	86 ⅛	86 ¼	87 ⅛	86	84 ⅞			95	87 ½			S. W.	cloudy
5	115 ¼				87 ⅛	86	87	87	84 ¾	92 ½		94 ½	87		7 0	E. N. E.	fair
6	115	140	99	87 ⅝	87 ½	86 ⅛	87	86 ¼				94 ½	87 ½			N. E.	fair
7	115	141	100	87 ¾	87	85 ½	86	86 ¼				94	87			W.	fair
8	115 ⅛	141 ¾	100	89	86 ¼	85	86		84	92		94 ¾	85 ¼			E. N. E.	fine
9	Sunday															E. N. E.	frost
10	114 ¾	141	100	86	86 ½	85	85 ⅛	85 ½	83 ½	91 ½		93	85			N. E.	frost
11	115	140	100	85 ½		84 ¾	84	85	83 ¼	91		93	84 ½			N. E.	frost
12	114 ¾	140	99	15 ¾	86	85		85	83 ½	91		92	86			N. E.	frost
13	114 ½	141	99	86	85 ¾	85 ¼		86 ½	84	91		93	85			N. E.	frost
14	115 ½	141	99		86 ⅞	86		85	84	91 ½		93 ⅜	87			E. N. E.	frost
15	114 ⅝		98 ½	89 ¼	85 ⅞	85 ½		85 ⅝	84			93 ⅞	86 ⅛			E N. E.	frost
16	Sunday															N E.	frost
17	114		98 ⅛	86 ½	86	85 ⅝		85 ½	84					3 0		E. N. E.	frost
18	114 ⅛		98 ⅛	87		85 ⅛			84				87	2 0		E. N. E.	frost
19	114 ⅛		98 ½	87 ⅛	87	86 ⅛		86 ⅛	84				86 ½			E. S. E.	thaw
20	114 ½		98 ⅛	87		85 ⅝			84 ⅛				86 ⅛	3 0		S. E.	thaw
21	114 ½					85			83 ½				86 ⅛	2 0		W. by S.	mild
22	114 ½		97	87		85			83 ¼				85 ¼	2 0		W. by S.	mild
23	Sunday															S. W.	fine
24	114 ½		97	86		85							85 ¾	2 0		E. N. E.	cloudy
25			97	86		84 ½			83 ¼					2 0		S. E.	cloudy
26																S E.	fine
27			97	85		84 ¼			82 ¾				85 ½	2 0		E. N E.	cloudy
28			97	85		84 ½			82 ¾				85 ½	2 0		S. E. by S.	rain
29	114 ½			84 ¾		84 ⅛			82 ¼				85	1 0		NW. by N.	rain

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 22s to 27s qu	71 10s to 81 0os	81. 0os load	10l. 0os load	81. 0os load	081. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	30s to 40 qu	4s 06d bush.	3s 6d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
	Barley 14s to 18s od	16s to 17 qr	14s to 19 qr	27s to 30 qr	16s to 18 qr	19s to 23 qr	14s to 16	16s to 18 6d	2s 05d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
	Oats 11s od to 14s	13s to 14 od	14s to 16 6	18s to 20s	12s 6d to 14	16s to 19 6d	19s to 24	14s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 01d	1s 04d to 1s 7d	Coals 37s. per Chald.
	Beans 17s to 21s od	20s to 23 od	21s to 24	36s to 40s	19s to 22 od	24s to 34	34s to 40	23s to 30	2s 4d to 2s 9d	2s 9d to 3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Dec. 3. 15l.—6. 12l.—11. 13l.—14. 16l.—15. 20l.—17. 21l.——LOTTERY TICKETS of 1760, 4l 14s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1759.

Some EXTRACTS *from the* Letter to Two Great Men.

A Treaty of peace, or a congreſs for that purpoſe, being now generally expected, it has of courſe already ſet ſeveral of our garreteer ſtateſmen to work upon the ſubject: Theſe we ſhall leave to the fate they may probably meet with; but a piece has been juſt publiſhed, that ſeems, or at leaſt is ſaid to be the production of an author of quality and fortune, which conſequently meets with ſome attention, and therefore we ſhall give our readers ſome extracts from it.

It is intitled, *A Letter addreſſed to Two Great Men*; and the author ſets out with obſerving the difficulties our miniſters muſt be under, to find ſuch plenipotentiaries as may be likely to conduct the negociation with dignity, dexterity, and integrity. "If ſuch perſons, he ſays, cannot be found amongſt us, (which I hope may not be the caſe,) there is a very deſirable alternative ſtill in your power: Fix the ſcene of negociation, where, indeed, for the honour of our country, I could wiſh to ſee it fixed; name no other plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace but thoſe miniſters who directed the war: And a treaty of London, in ſuch hands, will make ample amends for our wretched management at Utrecht.

But let peace be never ſo well made; let miniſters plan treaties with the greateſt ſagacity, and plenipotentiaries negociate the articles with the utmoſt ſkill and dexterity, yet we know, from hiſtory and obſervation, that they never can be perpetual, and, moſt commonly, are not laſting. Princes, too frequently, ſeem to own no other rule of action, than preſent convenience; and the law of nations is ſeldom appealed to, but to ſanctify injuſtice, and ſave appearances. Nor are the poſitive compacts ſolemnly agreed upon between nation and nation, better obſerved: For, how ſeldom do we ſee a treaty religiouſly adhered to, by the parties whoſe intereſt it is to break it, and who think they are in ſuch circumſtances as to be able to break it with impunity? ——If ſuch infidelity be too common among princes in general, experience, long experience teaches us, that the nation, with whom we are ſoon to treat, excels us, at leaſt, in this part of policy: For no cords are ſtrong enough to bind them.

Gallic Faith is become proverbial, and the neighbours of France can reproach her with innumerable inſtances of a moſt profligate diſregard to the moſt ſolemn treaties. And the reaſon ſeems to be obvious, without ſuppoſing that nation more perfidious than others. The power, the populouſneſs, the extent, the ſtrength of the French monarchy, free them from thoſe apprehenſions which bind the weaker ſide to be faithful to its engagements; and, depending upon the inability of their neighbours, conſidered ſingly, to procure themſelves juſtice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the moſt ſhameful and barefaced inſtances of national breach of faith.

It well becomes us, therefore, at this juncture, when the diſtreſſes of France will oblige them to conſent to terms of peace, unfavourable to the intereſt, and diſgraceful to the glory of their monarch, to take every method in our power to ſecure the obſervance of thoſe conceſſions they may make; and to inſiſt upon their giving us ſuch proofs of their ſincerity, before any negociation be entered upon, as may give us ſome aſſurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future engagements.

What proof of their ſincerity I would recommend it to you to demand, what conceſſions it will be neceſſary to inſiſt upon,

upon, I shall beg leave to mention; after having first satisfied you, by a detail of some particulars, that such demands as I would propose cannot be looked upon as the insolence of a conquerer, but as the wise foresight of a people, whom dear-bought experience hath taught the proper way of doing itself justice.

It may not, therefore, be unnecessary to place before your eyes some of the most remarkable instances of French perfidy, which have given rise to all the troubles of Europe for above these 100 years."

These instances of French perfidy he recapitulates in a brief and very distinct manner, but as they are so well known we need not repeat them. Having among the rest mentioned those relating to Dunkirk, he proceeds thus as to what our ministers ought to insist on in the future treaty relating to Dunkirk:

"First, then, *my Lord and Sir*, before you enter upon any new treaty, or listen to any plausible proposals whatever, insist that justice be done this nation with regard to former treaties. Shew France the strong, the solemn engagement she entered into at Utrecht to demolish Dunkirk; put her in mind of the amazing perfidy with which she, from time to time, eluded the performance of that engagement; and demand *immediate* justice on that article, as a preliminary proof of her sincerity in the ensuing negociation.

Be not deceived any longer in this matter. The French will, no doubt, assure you, that the demolition of Dunkirk shall be an article in the new treaty. But let them know, you are not to be *so* imposed upon. They will, to be sure, when this becomes a new article, reckon it a new concession on their side, and expect something in return for it—perhaps Guadaloupe, or some such trifle, as they will call it. But tell them, with the firmness of wise conquerors, that the demolition of Dunkirk is what you are intitled to by treaties made long ago, and violated; and that it shall not be so much as mentioned in the ensuing negociation, but complied with before that negociation shall commence.

Or, admitting that no concession shall be required by France in the new treaty, in consideration of a new article to demolish Dunkirk, place to them, in the strongest light, the unanswerable reasons we have against putting any confidence in them, that such an article would be better executed, than that in the treaty of Utrecht has been.

If they refuse doing us this immediate justice, previous to the peace, ask them how they can expect that we should have any reliance on their sincerity to fulfil the new engagements they may enter into, when they afford us so strong, so glaring an instance of infidelity, in an article of such consequence, made so many years ago? Can you have any dealings with a power, who, if he refuses this, at the very time he is treating, affords you such manifest proof, that his word is not to be relied upon, and that you cannot trust to the execution of any promise ever so solemnly made?

Perhaps France may think it a disgrace to them, to comply with any thing previous to the beginning of a negociation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what justice requires, can never be disgraceful. But, if it be a disgrace, tell them, with the spirit of honest men, that we owe it them; for the greater disgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to send two peers of this realm to remain in France as *hostages*, till we surrendered Louisburg; an indignity, which I cannot call to mind without pain, and which, I always thought, was submitted to without necessity.

It is now our turn to vindiate the honour of our nation; and, as Dunkirk was put into our possession before the treaty of Utrecht, as a pledge of the French sincerity, and to continue in our possession till the demolition should be completed, let some such expedient be now agreed upon, with this difference only, that instead of *five months after the peace*, the time fixed for the demolition at Utrecht, let no peace be signed, at present, till this right, acquired to us by former treaties, and of which we have been so perfidiously robbed, be actually carried into full execution.

However, if any insuperable difficulties should attend our doing ourselves justice, on this head, before the peace; if, for instance, which perhaps may be the case, it should be found, that it cannot be complied with, unless we consent to a *cessation of arms*, during the time of negociation; rather than give France that opportunity of recovering from its distresses, and of being protected from the superiority of our arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own terms of peace, (which was one cause of the ruin of our negociation at Utrecht,) I would wave insisting upon the demolition of Dunkirk, before the treaty, and think it sufficient to demand *hostages* from them, as a security

curity that it ſhall be faithfully complied with, within a limited time after the treaty ſhall be concluded. The Pariſians had two *Engliſh Milords* to ſtare at, upon the laſt peace; and I do not ſee why the curioſity of our Londoners ſhould not be gratified in the ſame way, and two *Ducs & Pairs* of *France* be ſent as hoſtages to England, till Dunkirk ceaſe to be a port."

Then, with regard to North America, he goes on thus:

"Now it is with the greateſt pleaſure I would obſerve, that, with regard to North America, we have nothing to aſk, at the peace, which we have not already made ourſelves maſters of, during the war. We have been bleſſed by heaven with a ſucceſs, in that part of the world, ſcarcely to be paralleled in hiſtory. The raſhneſs of Braddock, the inexperience of Shirley, the inactivity of Loudoun, and the ill ſucceſs of Abercrombie, ſeem only to have been ſo many neceſſary means of producing that unanimity in our colonies, that ſpirit in our troops, and that ſteady perſeverance in our miniſters, as hath not only recovered from the enemy all his uſurpations, but Louiſburg is an Engliſh harbour; Quebec, the capital of Canada, is already in our poſſeſſion, and the reſt of that country will fall of courſe. It is a proſpect ſtill more agreeable, that, by deſtroying the naval force of France, our North-American conqueſts cannot be retaken; and the principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend it to you to adopt, is, *not to give up any of them.* And I ſhall now endeavour to prove to you, that ſuch a demand may be inſiſted upon, without giving the enemy any pretence for accuſing us of inſolence towards them; and cannot be omitted without giving the nation juſt reaſon to complain, that we have conſented to a *treacherous* and *deluſive* peace.

It cannot, ſurely, ever enter the imagination of a Britiſh adminiſtration, to make peace without, at leaſt, keeping in our poſſeſſion all thoſe places, where the French had ſettled themſelves, in violation of former treaties, and from which we have, fortunately, driven them. Upon this plan, then, we ſhall, at the peace, be left in poſſeſſion not only of the peninſula of Acadia, but of all Nova Scotia, according to its old limits, the bay of Fundy, and the river St. John.—The important conqueſts of Crown Point and Niagara will not be relinquiſhed; and Fort du Queſne, and the country near the Ohio, will remain ours.—They are already ours. The French know they cannot get them back during the *war*, and they do not expect that we ſhall give them up at the *peace*.

But, tho' care ſhould be taken to keep all thoſe places juſt mentioned, ſomething more muſt be done, or our American colonies will tell you you have done *nothing*. In a word, you muſt keep Canada, otherwiſe you lay the foundation of another war.

The neceſſity of this may be placed in ſo ſtriking a view, as to ſilence the French plenipotentiaries, and to convince all Europe of the juſtice of our demand.

Aſk the French, what ſecurity they can give you, if we reſtore Canada to them, however reſtrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expence? If the treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from encroachments, what reaſon can we have to ſuppoſe the future treaty will be better obſerved? If the French are left at Montreal, and the Three Rivers, can we be certain they will not again croſs the Champlain Lake, and attack Crown Point? If the river St. Lawrence be ſtill theirs, what is to inſure us againſt an expedition to Niagara? Can we flatter ourſelves, that a people, who in full peace erected thoſe two fortreſſes, in direct violation of their faith plighted at Utrecht, will be reſtrained, by any future treaty, from attempting alſo in full peace to recover them? After having ſeen the French carrying on a regular plan of uſurpation in North America for theſe forty years paſt, ſhall we be ſo weak as to believe that they will now lay it aſide? No, depend upon it, if the French think it worth their while to aſk back that part of North America which was their own, they mean to take a proper opportunity of *elbowing all our colonies round about*, and of reſuming the ſame ambitious views of enlargement, which the moſt ſacred ties of former treaties could not reſtrain.

[*To be concluded in our* Appendix.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, November 30.

Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Royal George, arrived here, with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Clevland, of which the following is a copy.

Royal George off Penris Point,
SIR, *Nov.* 24, 1759.

IN my letter of the 17th, by expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their lordſhips

lordships with my having received intelligence of eighteen sail of the line and three frigates of the Brest squadron, being discovered about 24 leagues to the N. W. of Belleisle, steering to the eastward; all the prisoners however agree, that on the day we chased them, their squadron consisted, according to the accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from Brest the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from Torbay. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be Quiberon, the instant I received the intelligence, I directed my course thither with a prest sail. At first the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us considerably to the westward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidstone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard-bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleisle by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. ½ N. the Maidstone made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line a-breast, in order to draw all the ships of the squadron up with me. I had before sent the Magnanime a-head, to make the land. At ¾ past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal for the seven ships nearest them to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the squadron should come up, who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chace of the Rochester, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about 11 o'clock; and, in the evening, the Sapphire from Quiberon bay. All the day we had very fresh gales at N.W. and W. N. W. with heavy squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under such sail as all his squadron could carry, and at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships could bear. At half past two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward of Belleisle, and the French admiral head-most, soon after led round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the Formidable struck, and a little after, the Thesée and Superbe were sunk.

About five the Heros struck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom water, the island of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the steeple of Crozie S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of distress fired, but it blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21st we discovered one of our ships dismasted ashore on the Four, the French Heros also, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run ashore to the westward of Crozie. On the latter's moving, I made the Essex's signal to slip and pursue her; but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the Resolution are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance that the weather would permit. About 84 of the Resolution's company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their captain, made rafts, and, with several French prisoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to sea *. All the Essex's are saved (with as many of the stores as possible) except one lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French shore, and have not since been heard of: The remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the Dorsetshire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing. The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy; seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point Penris and the river Villaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed so

* *They got safe to the French shore, and are already exchanged.*

so hard from the N. W. that instead of daring to cast the squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant masts. Most of those ships appeared to be a-ground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all, except two, got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham and Vengeance, to destroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Penris Point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Villaine; but before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only 12 foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight, line of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had 12 long-boats, fitted as fire ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Saphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can, by any means, be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible, in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one lieutenant and 39 seamen and mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy: Had we had but two hours more daylight, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken, for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine fireship. On the 16th I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Capt. Duff, to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither she fell in with the Hebé, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieut. Stuart, 2d of the Ramilies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Capt. Young to Quiberon Bay with five ships, and am making up a flying squadron to scour the coast on the Isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there.

I am, SIR, &c.
ED. HAWKE.

List of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships	Guns.	Men.	
Rl. George	100	880	Sir Edw. Hawke Capt. Campbell
Union	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy Capt. Evans
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves
Namure	90	780	Capt. Buckle
Mars	74	600	James Young, Esq; Commodore,
Warspight	74	600	Sir John Bentley
Hercules	74	630	Capt. Forteſcue
Torbay	74	700	Hon. Ct. Keppel
Magnanime	74	700	Rt. Hon. Ld. Howe
Resolution	74	600	Capt. Speke
Hero	74	600	H. Ct. Edgcumbe
Swiftsure	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope
Dorsetshire	70	520	Capt. Denis
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier
Chichester	70	520	Capt. Willet
Temple	70	520	Ct. Wash. Shirley
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr
Essex	64	480	Capt. Obrien
Kingston	60	400	Capt. Shirley
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Maplesden
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird.

The

The following frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke, between Uſhant and Belleiſle.

Rocheſter	50	350	Capt. Duff
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot
Faulkland	50	350	Ct. Fr. Sam. Drake
Chatham	50	350	Capt. John Lockart
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harriſon
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burſlem
Maidſtone	28	200	Capt. Diggs
Saphire	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

Liſt of the French ſquadron which came out of Breſt, Nov. 14, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans, Admiral
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beaufremont, V. Ad.
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. André du Verger, Rear Adm.
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Gubriant, Chef d'Eſcadre
L'Intrepide	74	815	
Le Glorieux	74	815	
Le Theſée	74	815	
L'Heros	74	815	
Le Robuſte	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
Le Juſte	70	800	
Le Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
Le Northumberl.	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
Le Solitaire	64	750	
Le Brillant	64	750	
L'Eeillé	64	750	
Le Lavare	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64		
L'Hebe	40		
La Veſtale	34		
L'Aigrette	36		
Le Calypſo	16		

Le Prince Noir, a ſmall veſſel to look out.

The above ſhips were all in company when the action began, except the Hebé frigate.

[*We have illuſtrated the brave admiral's account with a fine* CHART, *here annexed, of the coaſt of* France, *from* l'Orient *to* St. Gilles.]

The SKY-LARK, *A* SONG.

By WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Eſq;

GO, tuneful bird, that glad'ſt the ſkies,
To Daphne's window ſpeed thy way,
And there on quivering pinions riſe,
And there thy vocal art diſplay.

And if ſhe deign thy notes to hear,
And if ſhe praiſe thy matin ſong,
Tell her the ſounds that ſooth her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong.

Tell her, in livelier plumes array'd,
The bird from Indian groves may ſhine;
But aſk the lovely partial maid,
What are his notes compar'd to thine?

Then bid her treat yon witleſs beau,
And all his flaunting race with ſcorn;
And lend an ear to Damon's woe,
Who ſings her praiſe, and ſings forlorn.

A SONG. *Sung at* Covent-Garden Theatre, *in the Entertainment of the* FAIR, *by Mr.* Beard, *in the Character of a* Recruiting Serjeant. *Written by* PAUL WHITEHEAD, *Eſq;*

IN ſtory we're told
How our monarchs of old
O'er *France* ſpread their royal domain;
But no annals can ſhow
Their pride laid ſo low,
As when brave GEORGE *the ſecond* did reign.

Of *Roman* and *Greek*
Let Fame no more ſpeak
How their arms the *old* world did ſubdue:
Thro' the nations around
Let our trumpets now ſound
How *Britons* have conquer'd the *new*.

Eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth,
Our cannons' loud mouth
Shall the right of our monarch maintain;
On *America*'s ſtrand
Amherſt limit the land,
Boſcawen give law on the main.

Each port and each town
We ſtill make our own,
Cape-Breton, *Crown Point*, *Niagar*,
Guadaloupe, *Senegal*,
Quebeck's mighty fall
Shall prove we've no equal in war.

Though *Conflans* did boaſt
He'd conquer our coaſt,
Our thunder ſoon made Monſieur mute;
Brave *Hawke* wing'd his way,
Then pounc'd on his prey,
And gave him an *Engliſh* ſalute.

At *Minden*, you know,
How we conquer'd the foe,
While homeward their army now ſteers,
Though, they cry'd, *Britiſh* bands
Are too hard for our hands,
Begar we can beat them in heels.

While our heroes from home
For laurels now roam,
Should the flat-bottom boats but appear,
Our *militia* ſhall ſhew
No wooden ſhoe foe
Can with freemen in battle compare.

Our fortunes and lives,
Our children and wives,
To defend is the time now or never;
Then ſet each volúntier
To the drum-head repair— [ever.
King GEORGE *and* OLD ENGLAND *for*


A CHART of
the COAST of
FRANCE
from
l'Orient to St. Gilles
British & French Leagues 20 to a Degree
3° Longit. W. fr. London
BAY OF BISCAY
DIOCESE OF VANNES
DIOCESE
POITOU
NANTES
BELL ISLE
Houat I.
Hedic I.
I. Dumet or de May
I. d'Yeu
Isle of Noirmoustier
Mouth of the River Loire
Lake of Grandlieu
l'Orient
Auray
Vannes
Quintamber
Rhedon
Rieux
Bourgelle
Nuillac
la Roche Bernard
Pont Chateau
Besné
Savenay
Langon
Renac
Masserac
Avessac
Fegreac
Sarzau
Morbihan
Quiberon
Belle Isle
Port Louis
Groix I.
Penestin
Vilaine R.
Trehiguier Passage
Guerande
le Croisic
le Four
Paimbeuf
Pornic
Bourgneuf
Beauvoir
Machecou
St. Philibert
St. Mesme
St. Agnan
Port St. Pere
Cordemais
St. Etienne
Coueron
Clisson
Montoir
Donges
la Vau
Arton
la Choseliere
le Clion
la Plaine
St. Michel
St. Brevain
le Migron
Frossay
le Pelerin
St. Jean St. Pierre de Bouguenais
Bugay
Corsept
Entrance of Frementine
les Marguerites
le Pont d'Yeu
les Chiens Perrins
les Villes
les Corbeaux
Pt. de Groſse Terre
St. Gilles
la Paige
Vie R.
St. Hilaire de Rié
Croix de Vie
les Sexcois
les Beufs
les Barges
les Cardinaux
les 3 Pierres
la Lambarde
la Blanche
la Trubale
les Bayonettes
les Birvidaux
Pt. de Reguenau
Pt. de Portovi
Pt. de Beguelan
Pt. de Goulfar
Pt. du grand guet
Pt. des Poulains
Pt. de Taillefer
Pt. de Goret
Pt. du Canon
Pt. de Chevreche
Pt. de Groſse Terre
Basse Rodel
Basse Louvre
Basse Gard
Basse Gregue
Basse St. Gildas
Roches du Chariot
Rocher Noir
Rocher Plat
Rocher Pierre Moine
Rocher Trompereaux
Rocher Barbastre
Rocher Barges
Rocher Noirmoutier
Rocher Epois
Rocher Barbastre
Rocher Beauvoir
Rocher Entrance
Rocher Marguerites
Rocher Pont d'Yeu
Rocher Chiens Perrins
Rocher Villes
Rocher Corbeaux
Rocher Groſse Terre
Rocher St. Gilles
Rocher Paige
Rocher Vie R.
Rocher St. Hilaire de Rié
Rocher Croix de Vie
Rocher Barges
Rocher Noirmoutier
Rocher Epois
Rocher Barbastre
Rocher Beauvoir
Rocher Entrance
Rocher Marguerites
Rocher Pont d'Yeu
Rocher Chiens Perrins
Rocher Villes
Rocher Corbeaux
Rocher Groſse Terre
Rocher St. Gilles
Rocher Paige
Rocher Vie R.
Rocher St. Hilaire de Rié
Rocher Croix de Vie

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 590.

THESE are the chief of the new regulations introduced by this new act; and from the words printed in Italicks, the reader may see, what a great alteration was made in the bill, in consequence of the above recited petition from Guernsey and Jersey; for by the bill, as first brought in, no commission was to be granted to any ship or vessel, of a burthen or force inferior to that described in the bill, because most of the complaints that had appeared to be justly made, were founded upon the ill behaviour of some of our small privateers, to whom our admiralty were, by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, obliged to grant commissions, as well as to those of superior burthen and force. This shews how zealous our governors were to prevent any innocent neutral ship's being hurt or ill used by our privateers, and consequently cannot leave the least room for complaint against the nation, whatever may hereafter happen. But from the aforesaid petition it appeared, that such a general and absolute prohibition against granting commissions to small privateers, as was at first intended, would be an inexpressible prejudice to the nation, and a vast advantage to the enemy; therefore, upon the bill's being recommitted, it was thought necessary to give our admiralty a discretionary power to grant or refuse a commission to any such privateer; and at the same time a power, but subject to appeal, to revoke any privateer commission whatever. Therefore it may be expected, that our admiralty will grant no commission to any small privateer, but when undoubted security is offered, and a man of good character appointed by the owners to be the commander; but to have extended this discretionary power to superior as well as inferior privateers, would have put it too much into the power of underlings in office to have extorted perquisites from those who might apply for commissions; for which reason, as to all privateers of or above the burthen and force described in the act, our admiralty continues as much obliged as ever, to grant commissions upon demand, if security be offered, against which no reasonable objection can be made.

But even, as to privateers of superior, as well as those of inferior burthen or force, the fourth regulation will be an excellent check upon their behaviour, and may be very much improved; and being so improved it ought to be extended to publick as well as private ships of war, as it tends very much to the honour of the nation, that every one of our sea officers should behave in a humane and generous manner, even to our enemies, and much more to our friends, whom he meets with at sea. For this purpose, all commissions to commanders ought to be registered in a register to be kept at London, and to be inspected by every one that pleases, for a small fee; and this register ought to be kept, not in an alphabetical order, according to the name of the ship or the commander, because of both these a foreigner, who has been ill used at sea, will certainly be kept in ignorance, or perhaps misinformed; therefore the register ought to be kept in a chronological order, according to the year in which the commission was granted, and in a numerical order, according to the number and nature of the guns carried by the ship, from the highest number carried by any man of war, to the lowest number carried by any privateer.

By such a register, a foreigner who has been ill used at sea, might very probably discover the ship by which he has been so used; and as a further check upon the behaviour of our sea officers, every commander ought to be provided with a number of printed copies of his commission, and obliged to deliver, or cause to be delivered, one of them, signed and sealed by himself, and witnessed by two of his officers or crew, to the commander of every ship he sets at liberty at sea, either after visiting or ransoming.

These things I have mentioned, because from this act I am fully convinced of its being sincerely designed to prevent, as much as possible, any innocent neutral ship's being ill used at sea, by any of our ships of war; and I shall observe, that all the new regulations established by this

act, are enforced by proper punishments; except the third, in which neither the perjury of the persons who propose to be bound, nor the negligence of the officer who is to enquire into their sufficiency, seems to be properly guarded against.

And I must further observe, that the great alteration which this bill met with after it was first brought in, and which was occasioned by the petition abovementioned, is a fresh instance of the advantage reaped by the people of this happy island, from having their representatives in our legislative assembly. By them they are, or ought to be, apprized of the contents of every new bill brought into parliament: By them they may have a copy of it, if it can be supposed ever so remotely to affect their interest; and if they thereby may be exposed to any unnecessary hardship, they may petition, and, if possible, will certainly meet with relief. Every little port town upon our southern coast was certainly interested against this bill, as it was at first framed, almost as much as Guernsey and Jersey; but they did not petition, because, I suppose, they were informed that there would be no occasion; for though these islands petitioned only for their own particular relief, yet we find that care was taken to make the relief general, so that a small privateer may now, with the consent of the admiralty, be fitted out from any port in the kingdom; and as the utmost care will certainly be taken, that sufficient security shall be given, and that men of good character shall be employed as commanders, it is not probable that we shall hear any more of such complaints, against the behaviour of our privateers, or at least that such complaints will be well founded.

But I can see no good reason why ships or vessels under 50 tons, whose commissions were made void, should have been excepted out of the ninth regulation: The owner of a privateer of 40 tons, whose commission, for the publick benefit, shall be made void, has certainly as good a right to indemnification from the publick, as the owner of a privateer of fourscore tons. It may, indeed, be said, that *De minimis non curat Lex*: The law pays no regard to trifles. But, in money affairs, what to a rich man may appear as a trifle, may, to a poor man, be his all; and the loss of one half, or perhaps but a third of his all, cannot to him appear to be but a trifle, nor ought it to be treated as such, in a legislative capacity, by the richest man in the kingdom. Consequently, when a poor man embarks his all, in fitting out a small privateer under 50 tons, he ought to be indemnified, if, for the publick benefit, his commission be taken from him without any fault of his: Nay, I will say, he has a better right than a rich man who fits out a privateer of fourscore tons, because compassion as well as justice pleads in his favour. Therefore, if there were no privateers under 50 tons, there could be no occasion for any such exception, and if there were any such, there ought to have been no such exception. But this is far from being the only case in which a partial regard is by our laws shewn to the rich. This, it is true, is a misfortune incident to our form of government; but for this very reason it ought to be the more cautiously guarded against by the members of our legislature; for the rich ought to consider, that all their riches proceed from the labour and industry of the poor; and that there is no country in the world where the poor do, on this account, deserve a greater regard.

The next bills I am to take notice of, are those relating to the militia, of which there were two brought in and passed into laws, during the last session. Preparatory to these, it was, on the 28th of November, resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers, to lay before the house, an account of all sums of money, that had been issued by, and of all the demands that had been made on, any receiver-general of the land-tax, on or before the 23d of that month, by virtue of any warrants from the treasury, or by any draughts of any of his majesty's lieutenants, or deputy-lieutenants, in pursuance of an act of the 31st of his majesty's reign; and the next day it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the issuing, till further provision could be made in parliament for that purpose, such money as should be found necessary for the pay and cloathing of the militia, for the year 1759, according to the rates mentioned in an act passed in the then last session of parliament; and that the house would make good the same to his majesty. On the 23d of January, the above-mentioned account was, by some of the commissioners of taxes, presented to the house, and ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; and on the 15th of February, a committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of what might be the charge

charge of the militia, upon the plan of the act passed in the 30th year of his majesty's reign, and the act passed in the then last session; and to make report thereof to the house. On the 19th, Mr. John Pitt reported, that the committee had prepared an estimate accordingly, which was then ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and on the 20th of March it was resolved, to present an humble address to his majesty, for an account of all sums of money that had been issued by his majesty's orders, pursuant to the above-mentioned address; which account was presented to the house on the 26th, and ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members; and the said estimate and account, together with the said account presented on the 23d of January, having been referred to the committee of supply, they occasioned the 1st resolution of that committee, which was agreed to on the 29th of March *; and which was the more unanimously agreed to, as his majesty had, on the 28th, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommended to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charges of the militia, for 1759, as the house should think necessary.

On the 10th of April this resolution was, upon motion, again read, and thereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the same; and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Townshend, of Yarmouth, should prepare and bring in the same; and, as soon as this was agreed to, it was upon motion ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for inforcing the execution of the laws relating to the militia, and for removing certain difficulties, and preventing inconveniencies, attending, or which may attend, the same; and that the two gentlemen first above-mentioned should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 12th, both these bills were presented to the house by Mr. John Pitt, both passed through both houses in common course, and both received the royal assent at the end of the session; and to give them, as well as the former laws for the same purpose, the greater weight, it was, on the 30th of May, resolved, to address his majesty, to give directions to his lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places in England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of England.

The first of these two bills, was intitled, *An Act for applying the Money granted in this Session of Parliament, towards discharging the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia, from the* 31*st of* December, 1758, *to the* 25*th of* March, 1760; in which act there was nothing very remarkable, and consequently nothing necessary to be herein particularly mentioned. And as to the second of these two acts, the preamble, or first clause, set forth, That certain counties, ridings, and places, in England, had made some progress in establishing the militia, according to the regulations and directions of the acts of the 30th, and 31st of Geo. II. but had not yet completed the same: And that in certain other counties, &c. little progress had been made therein; his majesty's lieutenants, and the deputy-lieutenants, and all others within such counties, &c. are therefore strictly required, speedily and diligently to put the said acts, and this act, in execution.

By another clause it is enacted, That each person liable to serve in the militia, having more than one place of residence, shall serve where he shall have been first chosen by lot.

By the next following clause, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other chief magistrates and officers, and in their default or absence, any neighbouring justice, but no others, may, and they are required to quarter and billet the serjeants and drummers in inns, livery-stables, alehouses, victualling-houses, and all houses of persons selling brandy, strong waters, cyder, or metheglin by retail; who are to provide for such serjeants and drummers (at such times for which no provision has been made by law for that purpose †) convenient lodging only.

And by the clause that next follows, The estates requisite for the qualification of the deputy-lieutenants, and officers of the militia, in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, shall be as follows: A deputy lieutenant shall be seized or possessed, in law or equity, for his own use and benefit, of a freehold, copyhold, or customary estate for life, or for some greater estate, or of an estate for some long term of years, determinable on one or more lives, or of an estate for a certain term, originally granted for 20 years, or more, and renewable, over and above all rents and charges payable thereout, in manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick, of the yearly value of 200l. A captain shall be, in like manner, seized or possessed

* *See before, p.* 411.

† *The quartering of the militia, when called out to actual service, is provided for by the militia act of the* 30*th of* Geo. II.

ſeſſed of a like eſtate, of the yearly value of 100l. or be heir apparent of a perſon who ſhall be ſeized or poſſeſſed of a like eſtate, of the yearly value of 200l. and a lieutenant or enſign, of an eſtate of 50l. a year, or heir apparent to one of 100l. a year. One half of all which eſtates, reſpectively, ſhall be within the ſaid iſle. And all unqualified perſons acting, to be ſubject to the ſame penalties as in other counties.

Theſe are the principal clauſes in this new act; and it is the third that has already paſſed for eſtabliſhing this publick-ſpirited ſcheme of a national militia. *Tanta molis erat*; and yet at laſt, I fear, we ſhall find our labour in vain; for if it be ſo difficult to eſtabliſh ſuch a ſcheme now, in time of war, and when we are under continual apprehenſion of being invaded, how can we expect to have it eſtabliſhed, or if eſtabliſhed, continued, and duly executed, in time of peace. In a few years of peace, the militia ſervice will, I fear, be neglected, and at laſt entirely forgot; unleſs ſome other meaſures ſhould be taken, than have as yet been thought of, to root out that ſelfiſh, indolent ſpirit, which now too generally prevails, and eſtabliſh in its room a publick military ſpirit, and a generous diſintereſted regard for the honour and intereſt of our country, for which purpoſe we muſt have many great examples, as well as ſome new regulations.

For this end, it would be of ſingular ſervice, if our nobility and landed gentlemen would reſolve to ſhew a particular regard to thoſe farmers and tradeſmen, within their reſpective eſtates, who duly attended the militia ſervice, and ſhewed themſelves to be brave and expert ſoldiers; and would, in the granting of leaſes, prefer ſuch men to others, even to thoſe who offered a triſle of more rent; but whilſt the landlord thinks of nothing but racking his rents, and will prefer a man who offers 20s. of more rent, to the braveſt man, and the moſt antient poſſeſſor, within his eſtate, can we wonder at finding farmers and tenants as ſelfiſh, as mercenary, and as regardleſs of every thing that relates to the honour or intereſt of their country, as their landlords appear to be? Whilſt this ſelfiſh ſpirit continues among our landholders, we cannot expect that, in time of peace, the militia ſervice will long continue to be in any repute, and conſequently will never be attended by any but the very loweſt ſort of people, which would ſoon make all men of ſubſtance and character grow tired of the expence.

This ſelfiſh ſpirit muſt therefore be rooted out from among our landholders, and the moſt effectual way of doing ſo, would be, for our court to ſhew a particular reſpect to thoſe noblemen and landed gentlemen who prided themſelves in their knowledge of military diſcipline, and in having all the young and able bodied men within their eſtates well diſciplined, and properly armed; and the next moſt effectual way for obtaining this ſalutary end, would be, for the people, at all elections, to ſhew a preference to ſuch candidates for their favour; but this cannot be expected, whilſt there is any room left for bribery and corruption; and yet this muſt be effected, or the loſs of publick liberty will be the neceſſary conſequence. Among the Romans we find, that, whilſt they preſerved their liberties, their candidates at elections diſplayed the triumphant laurels they had won, or the honourable wounds they had received, in fighting the battles of their country; but when they began to ſhew their infamous purſes, inſtead of their honourable wounds, faction, ſedition, and civil wars enſued, and ſlavery ſoon became the conſequence; for a man who has been accuſtomed to vote for a bribe at elections, againſt the intereſt of his country, may eaſily, if he has courage, be tempted, by a bribe, to fight againſt the liberties of his country. Cæſar knew this, therefore he firſt bribed the Romans to vote, and then he bribed them to fight for the eſtabliſhment of his ſole and abſolute power.

It is thus evident, that a well eſtabliſhed militia is neceſſary, not only for defending us againſt foreign invaſions, but alſo for defending our liberties againſt any domeſtick invaſion; therefore it is to be hoped, that thoſe gentlemen who have ſo honourably begun, will never deſiſt, until they have made it faſhionable for every gentleman and man of ſubſtance in the kingdom, to beſtow ſome part of his time, while he is young, in learning the neceſſary duties and exerciſes of a ſoldier; in which I am far from including all the preſent punctilios in the exerciſe of the firelock; for, conſidering the ſuperior ſtrength, agility, and ſteady reſolution of our men in general, even our regular troops ought to bring every action in which they happen to be engaged, as ſoon as poſſible, to a deciſion by the ſword, or the ſcrewed bayonet. It appears to be by this ſort of conduct that the king of Pruſſia has made himſelf ſuperior to his more numerous enemies, in every place where they were not protected by inacceſſible encampments, or numerous batteries;

teries; and in this way of fighting, the exercise of the firelock itself has very little to do; for they neither recharge, nor give the enemy time to do so. This, surely, is a more natural, and a more manly way of fighting, than to stand popping at one another for an hour or two together, which women might do, if they had resolution to stand it, and could without any concern see their companions killed or wounded. Besides, to trust entirely to firing, is in a great measure to trust the fate of the battle to the cast of a die; for it is a chance how many of the shot take place, and this chance is increased by the great care now taken, that a battalion, or platoon, shall fire all at once, and make as it were but one report; because it prevents the soldiers either from taking aim, or levelling their pieces according to the nature of the ground which they and the enemy stand on.

With respect to the annual bill, called the mutiny bill, and the now annual bill for the regulation of our marine forces, while on shore, as no extraordinary clause was offered to either, they both passed of course, and consequently require no particular notice; but the next bill will require some explanation, as the cause of it is founded upon what our lawyers call levying a fine. To explain this matter fully, would require a volume by itself; for it is one of the most mysterious, and consequently most ridiculous parts of our law; but I believe I may, in a few words, give your readers, who have not been bred to the law, some notion of it, and consequently of what is meant by a post fine, without confounding them with law terms. The levying of a fine is a sort of judicial sale or grant of an estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, made by the authority of a proper court of record, and the king's licence. For this purpose an indenture is drawn up and executed by the seller and buyer, whereby the former covenants with the latter, to pass a fine to him, of the estates therein described, by the day therein expressed. This covenant the seller is supposed to refuse to comply with, therefore the buyer brings a writ of covenant against him, wherein the buyer thus becomes plaintiff, and the seller defendant. Then they are supposed to agree to put an end to this suit, by the seller's acknowledging that the buyer has the sole right to these estates, releasing all right he or his heirs can claim thereunto, and engaging to warrant to the buyer and his heirs the quiet possession of the same. Of this agreement there is a writing drawn up and signed by the seller, which, for that reason, is called the concord. Then he appears before the proper court, judge, or judges, in whose presence this writing is read to, and acknowledged by him to be his act and deed, in testimony whereof, it is likewise signed by the judge or judges. But as, in antient times, no plaintiff could by agreement with the defendant, put an end to any suit he had once commenced, without the king's licence, for which he paid a fine to his majesty, a custom which, I suppose, was intended to render men cautious of commencing any litigious suit; and as in the case of passing a fine this custom is still continued, though in every other case the law has been altered, therefore the buyer, who is in this case the plaintiff, must apply to the alienation office for a licence to put an end to the suit he has commenced, by agreement with the defendant. At this office the amount of the fine he is to pay for the licence is settled, according to the annual value of the estate; and being so settled, he pays it to the receiver of such fines for the king or for his grantee, being called the præ-fine, because it must be settled and paid, before the licence is granted, and before the record, called levying a fine, can be ingrossed, or pass through the several other offices, and is therefore likewise called the king's silver. And even after the fine has passed through the necessary offices, and is fairly ingrossed, and a copy of it delivered to the buyer of the estate, it must be proclaimed in open court, once in that term or the next succeeding, and once in each of the three next following terms; and also at all the assizes held in the county where the estate lies, within one year after the fine's being ingrossed.

These proclamations were not originally and at common law necessary; for the conveyance was deemed complete, as soon as the fine was ingrossed and delivered to the purchaser, who from that time was supposed to be the sole proprietor of the estate, by the judgment of the court; and therefore every man who was not by law supposed to be in possession, was deprived of any right he had to that estate, unless he made a legal entry or claim within a year and day; but this occasioned many frauds, and people were often deprived of their right, before they knew that any such fine had been levyed, therefore these proclamations have since been introduced by statute, and the time for making a legal entry or claim, has been prolonged to five years. However, the levying of the fine

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is ſtill ſo far deemed complete, as ſoon as the licence for agreeing is granted, that there then becomes due to the king another fine, called, for that reaſon, the poſt-fine, the amount of which is regulated by the præ-fine, the former being always as much, and half as much, as the latter: That is to ſay, if the præ-fine be 6s. 8d. ſuppoſing the eſtate to be of the yearly value but of 5 marks (for below that value there is no præ-fine to be paid) the poſt-fine will be 10s. and both will be proportionably increaſed, according to the yearly value put upon the eſtate. Thus if the eſtate were large, and a full value put upon it, the conveying it by fine would be very expenſive; but the officers of the ſeveral offices through which the fine muſt paſs, know too well their own intereſt, to put an high value upon any eſtate, becauſe their fees are the ſame, let the eſtate be of what value it will; and if eſtates were valued at the full yearly value, and the præ-fine and poſt-fine increaſed accordingly, there would be but few fines levyed, for people would always chuſe ſome other method of conveying. Therefore theſe officers always put as low a value upon the eſtate as poſſible, though they ought to have it ſworn to by ſome perſon who knows it; and this makes the levying of fines ſo frequent.

Theſe poſt-fines were formerly levyed by the ſheriff of each reſpective county where the eſtate lies, either from the purchaſer, who voluntarily pays it, or by diſtreſs from the eſtate itſelf; and as an account of all of them muſt be regularly tranſmitted to the Exchequer, the ſheriff of each reſpective county is there charged with all the poſt-fines that became due during the time of his ſheriffalty, and muſt pay them before he can there paſs his accounts, whether he has levyed, or could levy them or no. This was always a great trouble, and often a conſiderable loſs to our high ſheriffs, and therefore, on the 18th of December, 1758, there were preſented to the houſe and read, two petitions from the ſeveral ſheriffs whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the ſheriffs, and of the grantees of poſt-fines under the crown, in England, repreſenting the difficulties they were under in raiſing and collecting the poſt-fines within their reſpective counties, and the hardſhips they were thereby expoſed to; particularly when the eſtate conveyed by fine was only a right of reverſion, in which caſe it was impoſſible for them to levy the poſt-fine, unleſs the purchaſer by fine came to the poſſeſſion within their ſheriffalty, or voluntarily paid them the poſt-fine, for they could not diſtrain whilſt the lands were in the poſſeſſion of the donee; and propoſing a method for raiſing theſe poſt-fines by a proper officer, to be appointed, which would be more effectual, and without any charge to the crown, or prejudice to any of his majeſty's ſubjects; therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more eaſy collecting, accounting for, and paying of poſt-fines, to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, or the grantees thereof, under the crown; or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

When the firſt of theſe petitions was offered to be preſented, and before it was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majeſty's command) acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, gave his conſent, as far as his intereſt was concerned, that the houſe might do therein, as they ſhould think fit. Then both the petitions being read, they were referred to a committee of the whole houſe, for next morning, and ſome perſons ordered to attend.

Accordingly next day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and came to the two following reſolutions, which were, on the 20th, agreed to by the houſe, viz. 1ſt. That the method then uſed, of collecting poſt fines, was attended with unneceſſary trouble and expence, and often with great loſs to the ſeveral ſheriffs, whoſe duty it then was to collect them. And, 2d. That a more ſpeedy payment of poſt-fines would be a great relief to the ſeveral ſheriffs, and would not be any inconvenience or loſs to the revenue ariſing therefrom, or to the grantees thereof. Whereupon it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, purſuant to the ſaid reſolutions, and that Mr. Charlton, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Butler, ſhould prepare, and bring in the ſame.

[*To be continued in our* Appendix.]

A ſhort Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of that Part of the Art Military which is termed EXERCISE; *ſhewing the Utility of it, and the Principles on which it is founded. Extracted from the Introduction to* The Plan of Diſcipline for the Militia of Norfolk. (See p. 609.)

IT is univerſally allowed, that the Greeks and the Romans carried the art of war to a greater degree of perfection,

tion, than any other people in their days; and indeed the beſt judges ſeem to be agreed, that they have ſcarcely been equalled by any of the moderns. By what appears from the authors who have treated of their diſcipline, we cannot find that they had what we call a manual exerciſe. The Grecian order of the phalanx, whoſe whole ſtrength conſiſted in being cloſely united and in perfect order, required that they ſhould be ſtrictly exact in their marching and evolutions; and theſe points were what they chiefly attended to, and practiſed in their exerciſe; as may be ſeen in Ælian, (chap. liv.) who has alſo given us their words of command; from which it appears, that the cloſing, opening, and doubling their ranks and files, together with the different facings and wheelings, and the various methods of changing their front by counter-marches, conſtituted almoſt the whole of it *.

The exerciſe of the Roman ſoldiers, collectively, ſeems to have chiefly conſiſted in practiſing the evolutions of the legion (Vegetius, lib. i. chap. xlvii. ibid. lib. i. chap. ix. ibid. lib. iii. chap. iv.) and in marching 20,000, or ſometimes 24,000 geometrical paces, in five hours, for that was their military pace †: This they performed, loaded with their armour, weapons, and other military implements, which, all together, made up a very heavy burthen; and at the ſame time kept their ranks. They exerciſed themſelves ſeparately, in running, jumping, and ſwimming over rivers completely armed; and, above all, endeavoured to acquire the greateſt ſkill and dexterity in the throwing of the pilum or javelin, and in the uſe of the ſword and ſhield (Vegetius, lib. i. chap. ix. ibid. lib. iii. chap. iv. ibid. lib. i. chap. xviii.) For theſe purpoſes they had maſters, called Campi Doctores; whoſe buſineſs it was to teach the youth and the new raiſed ſoldiers; and the Campus Martius, at Rome, was ſet apart for ſuch exerciſes; where all the moſt eminent citizens, whoſe age or infirmities did not diſable them from ſervice, took a pleaſure and pride in publickly endeavouring to excel in theſe military accompliſhments. Beſides theſe exerciſes, they were inured to hardſhips and ſevere labour, by a continual practice of fortifying their camps, making roads, and carrying on, at the ſieges they undertook, ſuch immenſe works as appear to us almoſt incredible. By theſe methods they formed excellent ſoldiers, who were robuſt, hardy, and perfectly well ſkilled in the uſe of their weapons; but they do not ſeem to have had that uniformity and harmony in it which the moderns have eſtabliſhed. Indeed the lance, the pike, the ſword, and ſhield, and the other weapons that were uſed before the invention of gunpowder, do not require that preciſion and uniformity in the uſe of them, which fire arms do, neither, indeed, do they admit of it; for, with theſe weapons, every thing muſt chiefly depend on the valour, ſtrength, dexterity, and ſkill of the individuals; and every man muſt exert himſelf in proportion to his natural and acquired abilities, which are very unequal in different men: Whereas fire arms have reduced mankind more to a level; and, in fact, in the antient hiſtories we read continually of the brave actions and feats of arms of particular heroes, excelling in valour and ſtrength: On the contrary, in the modern hiſtories, private valour ſeldom, but by great chance, is remarked or recorded; though we find frequent relations of whole bodies of men, which have ſignalized themſelves, and are there praiſed for their firmneſs and diſcipline.

After the downfal of the Roman empire, we muſt not expect to find, amongſt the barbarous nations that deſtroyed it, any great traces of military ſkill (Puyſegur art de la guerre, premiere partie, chap. ii. art. i.) In general it appears, that they fought

* *Marechal Saxe, in his Reveries, chap.* i. *art.* vi. *has ſome very ingenious conjectures and obſervations on the manner of the marching of the antients; whom he ſuppoſes to have marched in exact time and cadence, to the ſound of their muſical inſtruments: And gives good reaſons for the excellency of that method; which is (he ſays) practiſed at preſent by the Pruſſians. He was no ſcholar; which has led him into a groſs miſtake about the meaning of the word* Tacticks; *but he might have ſupported his opinion, with regard to their marching in cadence, by many paſſages of the antients; particularly the following one of Thucydides, in the account of the battle between the Lacedemonians and Argives, book* v. "*After this the fight began, the Argives and their allies moving on with violence and fury; but the Lacedemonians deliberately, and to the ſound of ſeveral pipers, who were appointed by law; not on account of any religious ceremony, but that the ſoldiers, marching together, might make their attack uniformly, and not break their ranks.*" *Whoever has a mind to form a more perfect idea of the diſcipline of the antients, may conſult Guiſchard, Memoires Militaires, printed in Holland, in* 2 *vols.* 4*to.* 1758.

† *At the rate of four or five Engliſh miles in an hour.*

fought without much method or order; though they certainly were not unacquainted with the neceſſity of keeping in a body, and acting together; and conſequently they muſt have obſerved ſome ſort of diſtinctions of ranks and files (Pere Daniel Hiſtoire de la mil. Françoiſe, vol i. p. 275.); but they had not reduced their motions and evolutions to any regular or uniform method (ibid. p. 273.) Every individual exerciſed himſelf in the uſe of ſuch weapons as he was appointed to fight withal; and we find that almoſt every people had their favourite one, in which they particularly excelled. That of the Franks, or antient French, was the hatchet; which they uſed as a miſſile weapon, throwing it in the ſame manner as the North American Indians do theirs, which they call tomahawks (Procopius de bello Goth. lib. ii. chap, xxv.) The Gaſcons and Genoeſe were excellent croſs-bow men (Hiſt. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 109, ibid. p. 309) The Swiſs owed the ſignal victories which they gained over the Auſtrians and Burgundians, and the great reputation they were in as ſoldiers, to their ſtrength and ſkill in the uſe of the pike, halberd, and eſpadon, or two-handed ſword (Guil. du Bellay diſc. mil. chap. iv.) And the victories of Creſſy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, will occaſion the valour and ſkill of the Engliſh archers to be tranſmitted down with glory to the lateſt poſterity. Among the nobility and gentry there was ſcarce any one that could read; they looked on letters as a diſparagement to men dedicated to arms; but made the practice of their weapons, and all ſorts of martial exerciſes, their whole ſtudy, and the only buſineſs of their lives; and what they eſteemed of all others the greateſt pleaſure and entertainment, were thoſe imitations of battles, the tilts and tournaments, though often attended with fatal accidents and bloodſhed (Hiſt. de la mil. Franc. vol. i. p. 275.) However, for the reaſons I have before-mentioned, there could be little or no uniformity obſerved in their troops, but every man was left to perform, according to his reſpective abilities (Montluc Memoires, l. i. p. 8. Engl. tranſl. Brantome eloge de monſ. le Mar. de Strozzi & du D. d'Albe edit. de la Haye, 1740. tom. 4. diſc. 4. & tom. 10. diſc. 89.)

The invention of gunpowder totally changed the manner of fighting, and conſequently the military diſcipline of all Europe. The Spaniards were the firſt who armed part of their foot with muſkets and harquebuzes, and mixed them with the pikes: In this they were ſoon imitated by moſt other nations; though the Engliſh had not intirely laid aſide their favourite weapon the long-bow, and generally taken to the uſe of fire arms, during the reign of queen Elizabeth (Certain diſcourſes, written by Sir John Smith, Kt. concerning the forms and effects of divers ſorts of weapons, &c. printed at London, 1590.)

The firſt muſkets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a reſt *; they had

* *The old Engliſh writers call thoſe large muſkets calivers; the harquebuze was a lighter piece, that could be fired without a reſt. The matchlock was fired by a match, fixed by a kind of tongs in the ſerpentine or cock, which, by pulling the trigger, was brought down with great quickneſs, upon the priming in the pan; over which there was a ſliding cover, which was drawn back by hand, juſt at the time of firing. There was a great deal of nicety and care required to fit the match properly to the cock, ſo as to come down exactly true on the priming, to blow the aſhes from the coal, and to guard the pan from the ſparks that fell from it; a great deal of time was alſo loſt in taking it out of the cock, and returning it between the fingers of the left hand, every time that the piece was fired; and wet weather often rendered the matches uſeleſs. However, moſt writers allow (and ſome old officers that we have known, who remembered matchlocks being ſtill in uſe, have confirmed it) that they were very ſure, and leſs apt to miſs fire, than the firelock; which ſeems ſcarcely credible; though one may ſuppoſe, that the firelocks at firſt were not ſo well made as they are now. The firelock is ſo called, from producing fire of itſelf, by the action of the flint and ſteel. The moſt antient invention of this ſort, is the wheel-lock, which we find mentioned in Luigi Collado's treatiſe of artillery, printed at Venice, 1586, as then lately invented in Germany. This ſort of lock was uſed till within theſe hundred years, eſpecially for piſtols and carbines. It was compoſed of a ſolid ſteel wheel, with an axis, to which was faſtened a chain, which, by being wound round it, drew up a very ſtrong ſpring; on pulling the trigger, the ſpring, acting, whirled the wheel about with great velocity; and the friction of the edge of it (which was a little notched) againſt the ſtone, produced the fire: The cock was made ſo, as to bring the ſtone upon the edge of the wheel, part of which was in the pan, and touched the priming: They uſed any common hard pebble for that purpoſe,*

had matchlocks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder, and did execution at a great diſtance. The muſketeers on a march, carried only their reſts and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muſkets after them, for which they were allowed great additional pay (Hiſt. de la mil. Franc. tom. 1. p. 335, 336.) They were very ſlow in loading, not only by reaſon of the unwieldineſs of the pieces, and becauſe they carried the powder and balls ſeparate, but from the time it took to prepare and adjuſt the match; ſo that their fire was not near ſo briſk as ours is now (A brief diſcourſe concerning the force and effect of all manual weapons of fire, by Humph. Barwick, ſoldier, capt. et encor plus ouitre, printed at London, in quarto, without date, a black letter, p. 4.) Afterwards a lighter kind of matchlock muſket came into uſe, * and they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, which were broad belts that came over the ſhoulder, to which were hung ſeveral little caſes of wood covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried looſe in a pouch; and they had alſo a priming horn hanging by their ſide †. Matchlocks were, about the beginning of this century, univerſally diſuſed in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks (Hiſt. de la mil. Franc. vol. ii. p. 420, 21, 22, 23.) to which, much about the ſame time, the bayonet being added, pikes alſo were laid aſide (Vide Puyſegur. Folard. M. Saxe nouveau projet d'un ordre François en tactiq. ou la phalange coupée et doublée Botée etudes milit. dial. a la fin du tom. 2.) Which latter change, whether it was for the better or not, is a point that ſtill admits of diſpute amongſt the beſt military writers; who are divided in their opinions about it, though moſt of them diſapprove of it.

[*To be concluded in our* Appendix.]

poſe, which ſerved as well as a ſhot. Theſe locks were inconvenient, took time to wind up (or ſpan as they termed it:) And ſometimes would not go off; an inſtance of which may be ſeen in Ludlow's account of his defence of Wardour-Caſtle, vide Ludlow's Memoirs, Lond. edit. fol. 1751, p. 35. When the firelock, ſuch as we now uſe, was invented, we cannot aſcertain. It is called, by writers of about the middle of the laſt century, a ſnaphane, or ſnaphance; which being the Dutch word for a firelock, ſeems to indicate, that it is a Dutch invention, and that we took it from them: But Ward, in his animadverſions of war, printed in 1639, p. 502, after deſcribing the exerciſe of the firelock-piſtol, and carbine (by which he means the wheel lock) ſays, that as moſt of our pieces go with Engliſh locks, which differ from firelocks, he ſhall add the method of handling them; and then gives the exerciſe of the ſnaphane carbine; by which it appears, that there was little or no difference between that and the pieces now in uſe. The more modern writers call it a fuſee, from the French word fuſil; whence the name of fuzileers is ſtill continued to ſeveral of our regiments, which were the firſt that were armed with them, on the diſuſe of matchlocks. We thought this little digreſſion would not be diſagreeable to our readers, as it explains ſome paſſages in our writers, that perhaps may not be generally ſo well underſtood at preſent.

** They uſed the muſket and reſt in England, ſo late as the beginning of the civil wars; as may be ſeen in lieutenant-colonel Bariffe's young artillery-man; a book compoſed for the inſtruction of the militia of the city of London, and addreſſed to ſerjeant-major general Philip Skippon, and the reſt of the officers of the trained bands, printed at London, 1643. There are ſome curious things in it, particularly a letter of lord viſcount Wimbeldon's, in 1637, to the artillery company, to recommend the practiſing of a new exerciſe, of the muſket and half pike together; which we do not remember to have ſeen mentioned in any other book; and which has a great reſemblance to the manner of arming the ſoldiers, which Marechal Saxe recommends, chap. ii. of his Reveries.*

† We muſt here obſerve, that the ſoldiers, in action, put the bullets in their mouths, in order to have them more ready to drop into the piece, after they had charged with powder out of the horn, or bandelier; and we frequently find it ſtipulated in the capitulations, when a garriſon is to be allowed all the honours of war, that they are to march out with matches lighted, ball in the mouth, &c. that is to ſay, in a compleat warlike poſture, ready to defend themſelves; and not like vanquiſhed men: And this expreſſion has been continued as a common form in capitulations, till within a few years, if yet totally diſuſed; though of no meaning according to the preſent forms of diſcipline.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

Continued from p. 599.

BY consulting, however, our friends at the several neutral courts of Europe, and following their advice, we have gained this advantage, that no one power in Europe has hitherto declared against us, though France has never ceased being sedulous in her sollicitations, and in representing us as the aggressors in the war, which she artfully still does, by dropping entirely the affair of Nova Scotia, and alledging, that the only cause of the war proceeds from some trifling disputes between the two nations upon the Ohio, which might have been, and may still be easily accommodated, if we could have had patience, or would now give ear to any treaty. These misrepresentations we disregarded, and continued our reprisals with great success: Many French trading ships were almost daily brought into our ports, and some of their men of war, and also several ships loaded with provisions and warlike stores, for their settlements in America, were taken. But with regard to these captures, I must think, that in one respect we acted a little imprudently; for many of these trading ships were loaded with fish, and other perishable commodities: Now I can see no reason why all such commodities, and all such as might be damaged, or diminished in their value, by keeping on board the ships, might not have been sold by publick auction, as soon as possible after being brought in, and the produce lodged in the Bank, for the publick use, in case a declaration of war should ensue, or if that was prevented by a treaty of peace, to be disposed of as should be agreed on in that treaty; but, instead of this, all the cargoes were religiously kept on board, as if the disposing of the cargoes was to be deemed unjust, though the taking of ship and cargo was not; and thus they were kept till great part of them were quite lost, especially the fish, many parcels of which stunk so, that, to prevent infection, they were thrown into the sea; an event which might have been foreseen, and even expected, as the French ambassador, the duke de Mirepoix, had set out, the 22d of July, on his return to Paris, without taking leave; and as every mail brought us an account of the French preparations for war.

In this, indeed, we were no way behind hand with them: A good many new regiments were raised, great additions made to the old, and many new ships of war were ordered to be built, not only at his majesty's docks, but also at several private dock-yards; but all this was done at the expence of the publick; for as we had not declared war, we could not grant commissions to privateers, nor intercept any neutral ships that were carrying provisions, or warlike stores, to France, or to their settlements in America, consequently, though his majesty's ships of war took great numbers, yet we could not take so many, either of the French trading, or their provision ships, as we might otherwise have done; and, luckily for us, the French were so unwise as still to continue to keep their American ports shut up against all neutral ships, and to exact their duty of 50 *sous per* ton upon all foreign ships trading to the ports of France.

These two regulations were, it is true, of great advantage to their trade and navigation in time of peace; but the continuance of them after we began hostilities, served only to distress their trade and their colonies, to increase the number of prizes taken by our ships of war, and to deprive them of great numbers of their seamen; and, therefore, if there had been any wisdom in the French councils, they would have laid a general embargo upon all their own trading ships, taken all their seamen into the pay of their government, and opened all their ports, both in Europe and America, for the free admission of all neutral trading ships, as soon as they heard of our having issued orders for reprisals.

But Providence seemed, in this instance, to divest them of common prudence: They continued these restraints upon their trade by foreign ships, and to endeavour to carry it on by their own, the natural consequence of which was, that our ports soon became crowded with French prizes, and our prisons with French seamen. Such were the circumstances of the two nations, when, on the 13th of November, 1755, our parliament met, and the king opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he acquainted them, that the king of Spain earnestly wished the preservation of the publick tranquillity, and had given assurances to continue in the same pacifick sentiments. And farther, that to disappoint such designs, as, from various appearances and preparations, there was reason to think, had been formed against his kingdoms *and dominions*; he had concluded a treaty with the empress of Russia, and another with

with the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, which ſhould be laid before them.

In anſwer to this ſpeech, both houſes voted moſt loyal addreſſes, but not without a warm oppoſition in each, to ſome words inſerted in the addreſs; for it having been propoſed in the houſe of lords, to inſert in their addreſs the words following, viz. "That they looked upon themſelves as obliged, by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty, gratitude, and honour, to ſtand by and ſupport his majeſty, in all ſuch wiſe and neceſſary meaſures and engagements, as his majeſty might have taken, in vindication of the rights of his crown, or to defeat any attempts which might be made by France, in reſentment for ſuch meaſures; and to aſſiſt his majeſty in diſappointing or repelling all ſuch enterpriſes as might be formed, not only againſt his kingdoms, but alſo againſt any other of his dominions, *although not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain*, in caſe they ſhould be attacked on account of the part which his majeſty had taken for maintaining the eſſential intereſts of his kingdoms." The inſerting of theſe words in their addreſs was oppoſed by the earl Temple, and ſeveral other lords, becauſe by the firſt part of them they engaged to approve of the treaties with Ruſſia and Heſſe-Caſſel, neither of which they had ever ſeen, nor could it be ſuppoſed that either of them could be of any advantage to this nation; and by the ſecond part of theſe words it ſeemed to be reſolved, to engage this nation in a continental connection for the defence of Hanover, which it was impoſſible for us to ſupport, and which would be ſo far from being of any advantage to us at ſea or in America, that it might at laſt diſable us from defending ourſelves in either of theſe parts of the world. But upon putting the queſtion, the inſerting of theſe words was agreed to by a great majority, and accordingly they ſtand part of the addreſs of that houſe upon that occaſion!

In the houſe of commons, ſome words to the ſame effect were propoſed to be inſerted in their addreſs, which was warmly oppoſed by William Pitt, Eſq; then paymaſter of his majeſty's forces, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq; then chancellor and under treaſurer of his majeſty's Exchequer, and one of the commiſſioners of the Treaſury; and alſo by ſeveral other gentlemen in high poſts under our government, as well as by many others; but upon putting the queſtion, it was, by a conſiderable majority, agreed to inſert the words objected to; and, in a ſhort time after, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Legge, and moſt if not all of the gentlemen who had appeared in the oppoſition, were diſmiſſed from the employments they held under the government; for it now ſeems to be an eſtabliſhed maxim, that no man ſhall hold any poſt under our government, who unfortunately happens to have a political conſcience different from that of the prime miniſter for the time being.

The houſe of commons then proceeded to provide for the ſervice of the enſuing year, and for the deficiencies of the proviſions for the former. As to what related to the war, the following ſums were granted by the houſe of commons, and agreed to by the lords, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 ſeamen and marines	2,600,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy	219,021	3	0
Towards buildings and repairs of the navy	200,000	0	0
Towards paying the navy debt	300,000	0	0
Total for the navy	3,319,021	3	0
For maintaining 34,263 men for guards and garriſons	930,603	6	9
For the forces in the plantations, &c.	298,534	17	10½
For the office of ordnance for land ſervice	152,435	5	6
For extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for	146,721	15	2
For the charge of ten new regiments of foot	91,919	10	0
To New England, &c. for their ſervices	115,000	0	0
To Sir William Johnſon	5,000	0	0
For eleven troops of light dragoons	49,628	11	3
For extra expences of land forces, not provided for	75,835	7	3
For a regiment of foot, to be raiſed in North America	81,178	16	0
For ſix regiments of foot from Ireland, to ſerve in North America and the Eaſt-Indies	79,915	6	0
Total for land forces	2,026,772	15	9½

Subſidy

	l.	s.	d.
Subsidy to Russia	100,000	0	0
Ditto to Hesse Cassel	54,140	12	6
Ditto to Bavaria	10,000	0	0
For Hessian troops and subsidy	163,357	9	9
For Hanoverian troops	121,447	2	6
To the king of Prussia	20,000	0	0
Total for our continental connection	468,945	4	9
Vote of credit	1,000,000	0	0
Total relating to the war	6,814,739	3	6½

In short, the supplies granted by this session, amounted in the whole to 7,229,117l. 4s. 6d. ½, and for raising them, beside the malt tax and the land-tax, of 4s. in the pound, the whole produce of the sinking fund, from the 5th of January, 1756, until it should amount to 1,555,955l. 11s. 11d. ½, was ordered to be applied thereunto, together with a million, to be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, at 3l. *per cent.* interest, 1,500,000l. to be raised by the sale of redeemable annuities, at 3l. 10s. *per cent.* and 500,000l. to be raised by a lottery, at 3l. *per cent.* all which sums, with 83,412l. 2s. 5d. ½, then remaining in the Exchequer, amounted to 7,427,261l. 5s. 7d.

Thus it appears, that the parliament granted really more than was asked for the current service of the ensuing year, which, in former ages, would be deemed a sort of miracle; but this was not all they did towards promoting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and towards providing for the defence of every part of the British dominions. I have already mentioned his majesty's message to parliament, on the 25th of March, 1755, and the parliament's granting a million upon that occasion *; but as some new laws as well as money were necessary, and as the parliament had, from Mr. Washington's affair †, foreseen, that it would be necessary to send troops to America, as well as to raise troops there, in that session, and before this message from his majesty, they had added a clause to the mutiny bill, by which it was enacted, that officers and soldiers raised in America, by authority of the respective governors or governments there, being mustered and in pay, whenever they should join, or act in conjunction, with his majesty's British forces, should be liable to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties and punishments, as the British forces were subject to; and this clause would certainly have been extended to the East-Indies likewise, had it been necessary, but it had been rendered unnecessary, because there was then a standing law, which had been passed in the preceding session, for punishing mutiny and desertion in the East Indies, or island of St. Helena.

The aforesaid clause, I say, had been added to the mutiny bill, before his majesty's message was sent to parliament; but soon after their receiving that message, three other bills were ordered to be brought in, and in that session passed into laws, one for regulating the marine forces while on shore, another for the better supply of mariners on board ships of war and merchant ships, and a third for applying 1,420,000l. from the sinking fund to the service of the year 1755.

Thus, in the session 1754-5, the parliament had testified their zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war, if an actual war should become necessary, and that zeal was no way abated in the next session, 1755-6, which I am now speaking of: The above-mentioned clause was continued in the mutiny-bill, and the said marine and mariners acts were continued for another year. Beside these, they passed an act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines; by which they enacted, that the commissioners therein appointed might raise and levy, within their respective jurisdictions, such able bodied men as did not follow any lawful calling or employment, or had not some other lawful and sufficient support; and might order, wherever and whenever they pleased, a general search to be made for such persons, in order to their being brought before them to be examined; nay, that the parish or town officers might, without any such order, search for and secure such persons, in order to convey them before the said commissioners to be examined.—That if any three commissioners should find any person so brought before them, to be within the above description, and not within

* *See before, p.* 462.

† *See before, p.* 360, 403, 459.

within any of the exceptions afterwards mentioned in the act; and if the recruiting officer attending, should judge him to be a man fit for his majesty's service, they should cause him to be delivered to such officer, who might secure him in any public prison, or in any house or place to be provided by the justices of peace for that purpose; and every such man was, from that time, to be deemed a listed soldier, and not to be taken out of his majesty's service, by any process, other than for some criminal matter.—— And that this act should continue in force until the end of the then next session of parliament.

Nothing could more clearly manifest the zeal of the parliament for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and also the confidence they reposed in the justice and moderation of our ministers, than their agreeing to this act, which in the hands of a wicked and enterprising administration might have been made such an use of, as would have been inconsistent with that security which is provided by our happy constitution for the liberty of the subject; and the next act I am to mention will shew, how careful his majesty is not to do any thing that may look like an incroachment upon our constitution; but I must first observe, that for many years past, numbers of poor families have been annually transporting themselves from Germany and Switzerland to our plantations in America. These poor people have generally had waste lands assigned them upon the frontiers of those plantations; and as no care had been taken to intermix them with English families, which certainly ought to have been done, they have corresponded and conversed only with one another, so that very few of them, not even of those who have been born there, have learned to speak or understand the English language. However, as they are all zealous protestants, it was judged, that in a war with France, a regiment of good and faithful soldiers, to consist of four battalions of 1000 men each, might be raised among them, and the other British subjects in that country, but for this purpose it was necessary to appoint some officers, especially subalterns, who understood military discipline, and could speak the German language; and as a sufficient number of such could not be found among our own officers, it was necessary to bring over, and to grant commissions to several German and Swiss officers and engineers; but as this could not by the act of settlement be done without the authority of parliament, therefore in this session an act was passed, for enabling his majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreign protestants who have served abroad as officers, or engineers, to act and rank as officers, or engineers, in America only, under certain restrictions and qualifications, viz. that they should in some of our colonies in America qualify themselves as directed by the act 1 Geo. 1. chap. 13. and that they should at the same time produce certificates as directed by the act 13 Geo. 2. chap. 7. of their having within six months received the sacrament in some protestant or reformed church in Great Britain, or some of our colonies in America.

As the French king had at this time several regiments of British subjects in his service, and as such regiments had always behaved remarkably well upon every occasion, therefore in this session there was an act passed, for preventing his majesty's subjects from serving as officers under the French king; and for the better preventing the enlisting his majesty's subjects to serve as soldiers without his majesty's licence; and for obliging such of his majesty's subjects as should, in time coming, accept of commissions in the Scotish brigade in the Dutch service, to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. By this act a breach of the last of these three heads was made liable to a penalty of 500 l. and a breach of either of the first two heads was made felony, without benefit of clergy.

And as it had been resolved, the beginning of the preceding summer, to build vessels of force at Oswego *, therefore in this session an act was passed, for extending the act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, to such officers, seamen, and others, as should serve on board his majesty's ships or vessels employed upon the lakes, great waters, or rivers, in North America. And, moreover, as some new regulations appeared to be necessary for recruiting and governing our troops in America, an act was likewise passed in this session, but not without opposition, for the better recruiting his majesty's forces on the continent of America; and for the better regulation of the army, and preventing of desertion there. In this act the chief new clause or regulation was, that which impowered a recruiting officer not only to inlist an indented servant, but to detain him, notwithstanding

* *See before, p.* 593.

withſtanding his being reclaimed, and the inliſting money offered to be repaid by his maſter, upon paying to the maſter reclaiming within ſix months, ſuch a ſum as two juſtices of peace within the precinct or colony, ſhould adjudge to be a reaſonable recompence, in proportion to the original purchaſe money, and the remaining time ſuch ſervant had to ſerve.

All theſe acts had been brought in, and all but the laſt had paſſed both houſes before the 17th of May 1756, when war was in form declared againſt France; and the very next day a motion was made by lord Pulteney, and ſeconded by George Grenville, eſq; for leave to bring in a bill, for the encouragement of ſeamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual manning of his majeſty's fleet; which motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and his lordſhip having already prepared the bill, he immediately preſented it to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time the next day. In ſhort, the bill met with ſuch diſpatch, that it paſſed through both houſes, and received the royal aſſent on the 27th; and I mention its having been moved for and preſented by lord Pulteney, becauſe his lordſhip had no connection with our then miniſters, but was rather an oppoſer of ſome of their meaſures, which ſhews how zealous all parties were for a vigorous proſecution of the war. As to the bill itſelf, it was in a great meaſure a tranſcript of the act of the 13th Geo. 2. chap. 4. for giving the whole of all prizes taken from the enemy to the captors; for impowering and requiring the admiralty to grant commiſſions to privateers; and for giving a bounty of 5l. for every man on board an enemy's ſhip of force, that ſhould be taken or deſtroyed, who was living and on board at the beginning of the engagement.

Beſide all theſe new laws relating to the war, there was another attempted, which had not the good luck to ſucceed; but before I give an account of it, I muſt obſerve, that early this ſeſſion there appeared a party in both houſes, as well as without doors, who declared openly againſt our involving ourſelves in any continental connection, but confining ourſelves entirely to the proſecution of the war by ſea and in America; nay, ſome of them very plainly declared, that if the French ſhould attack Hanover, and the Germanic body ſhould not unanimouſly concur in the defence of its own territories, and one of its own principal members, we ought not to engage ourſelves, or to put ourſelves to any expence, in a vain attempt to defend it, but to leave the French at liberty to poſſeſs themſelves of the whole electorate if they thought fit; becauſe by our ſuperiority at ſea, and the difficulties to which the French would be thereby expoſed, in their commerce, and in ſending troops, proviſions, or warlike ſtores, to America, we had much more than an equal chance for carrying on the war with ſuch ſucceſs, as muſt at laſt compel them not only to reſtore Hanover without any equivalent, but alſo to make good all the damage they had occaſioned, either to the prince or the people of that electorate.

By this party, which I ſhall call the Britiſh party, it was frankly acknowledged, that if it were humanly ſpeaking in our power, we were by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty, gratitude and honour, obliged to defend Hanover, when attacked upon our account, but no ſuch tye could oblige either a private man or a nation to undertake what, without a miracle, appeared to be impoſſible to be performed. If the houſe of Auſtria and all the princes of the empire ſhould heartily and unanimouſly concur in protecting a member of their own body againſt any unjuſt attack from France, we might, and we ought in that caſe to aſſiſt them with ſuch a ſum of money annually, as we could ſpare; becauſe in all human probability they would be able, with the help of a little money from us, not only to repel the attack, but to make France ſmart ſeverely for the diſturbance it had given them. But if neither the houſe of Auſtria, nor any prince of the empire, would engage in the defence of the electorate of Hanover without an extravagant ſubſidy from this nation, it would be impoſſible for us to ſupport the expence, even though we ſhould by ſuch means procure an unanimous concurrence; becauſe they would take every method for prolonging the war, in order to continue their enjoying the ſubſidy; and by this means we might probably at laſt be reduced to ſuch circumſtances as to be unable to continue thoſe ſubſidies, or even to defend ourſelves either at ſea or in America; for to ſuch circumſtances we ſhould be reduced, if the money ready to be lent upon our new funds ſhould all come to be exhauſted, as our free public revenue was not fully ſufficient for proſecuting even our own war at ſea and in America.

[*To be continued in our* Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN my way home from the East-Indies, I pass'd three most agreeable weeks (last August) upon the island of St. Helena: If you think the following short description of it worth your notice, it is entirely at your service.

London, Nov. 22, 1759. I am, Your, &c. SUSANNICUS.

ST. Helena was taken from the Dutch by Sir Richard Munden in the reign of, and given by, king Charles the second to the East India company, to whom it has remained ever since: It is situated in 16°: 00′ south latitude and 5°: 34′ west longitude from London, in the midst of the vast southern ocean, and is the most distant island from the continent of any in the known world: The extreme length of St. Helena is not more than nine miles, and as its figure is nearly circular, I suppose the utmost of its circumference can't be more than 26 or 27 miles. It is matter of surprize to many, that so small a spot should not be more frequently missed by ships bound to it; two only having done so in the memory of man, tho' all the homeward-bound East Indiamen touch here in their way to Europe: But the wonder will a good deal cease, when they know the caution navigators usually take in approaching it, which is, to fall into its parallel of latitude, about 50 or 60 leagues to the eastward; in the night they lie by, for fear of running past, and when day appears, steer due west, till they make the land.

This happy island lies in a most temperate and agreeable climate, having the S. E. trade wind blowing the whole year round. It is never exposed to the parching droughts and rainy torrents of India, but is frequently refreshed by light flying showers, which produce a quick vegetation, and a continual verdure.

The environs of the island, from the sea, afford a dreary, and most uncomfortable prospect. High rugged rocks, whose aspiring tops hide themselves in the clouds, and hanging over in some places, seem to threaten ruin to the approachers, form the outworks to this celestial spot. Such we are told was formerly Calypso's isle, equally inaccessible with this; and if we did not know monsr. Fenelon had never visited the southern hemisphere, I should be apt to think *that* part of his Telemachus a literal description of the island of St. Helena.

The only two landing places are at Rupert's and James's vallies; in the former of which, towards the sea, stands a strong fort, well mounted with heavy
A cannon, but the valley is not inhabited on account of the scarcity of water. James fort, (the residence of the governor) stands in the entrance of the valley of that name, which it defends by a very fine line of 32 pounders, and is flanked by a high inaccessible battery upon the
B rocks, called Munden's; close under which, all ships must pass, that come to an anchor in the road. On each side this valley, is a row of very handsome sashed houses, which form a regular, pretty street; and at the end you come to a pleasant walk of near a quarter of a mile
C in length, between a vista of trees, ever green and blooming; on the left of which is an inclosed square of convenient buildings for the soldiery. This agreeable walk terminates in an inclosure belonging to the company, called the Maldivia gardens, in which are great numbers of
D plantane trees and yams.

On the right side the entrance of the valley is a high, steep promontory, known by the name of Ladder-hill; the altitude of which can't be much less than eight hundred feet: However, a winding road has been lately contrived to ascend it,
E which, though not without difficulty, is yet safe, and commonly rode up on horseback by the inhabitants of both sexes, having a wall on the side next the precipice.

On the left of the valley, a handsome road, in which two carriages may pass
F abreast, forms the other inlet to the interior parts of the island. This passage (which has been made with great labour and difficulty) goes with an easy ascent, transversely, to the level above; where, in a very short space, the coup d'œil is pleasingly striking, and the pros-
G pect infinitely grand and agreeable;—— from a steril, brown, barren rock, you view the most lively verdure in nature—beautiful lawns, with flocks of cattle feeding in different places, interspersed here and there with country cottages and little agreeable retreats. These sweetly
H rural habitations are situated, some in the bottoms of deep vallies, others on the side of the slopes which form them, and others again on the level ground; near each of them is generally a large inclosure, which is laid out into gardens, &c. and adorned with all the beautiful simplicity

plicity of pure nature. The view is terminated one way by a prospect of the distant sea; on another, by high stupendous rocks, whose uncouth appearance is apt to inspire the beholder with an idea of Pelion upon Ossa.——The Long-wood, containing more than 1500 acres of ground, forms another point of view; and the prospect is rendered still more pleasing by a small meandring stream, that, falling from the heights into the valley, makes a delightful, natural cascade.

(Arno's vale, which I saw some few years ago in Italy, appears to me not half so striking or grand a prospect, as what I have just mentioned.)

The present worthy governor, Mr. Hutchinson, has a small villa, building, not far from hence, which, tho' it might have been finished in five or six months with ease, has, to his great honour, been five years in hand, and is yet not a third compleated; with so uncommon an integrity does this gentleman serve his employers, that the public good is the first consideration with him; he thought the fortifications of the place of much more consequence than his private convenience.

The excellent temperature of the climate, and the richness of the soil, make the procuring most European fruits and vegetables very easy; but the cultivation of flowers is found more difficult, they seldom or never thriving here so well, as in their native soil. I must, however, except that queen of flowers, the rose, which grows here in such abundance, as is surprizing, and forms in many places the most fragrant and beautiful hedges in the universe.

The great quantity of fine pasturage diffused over the face of the whole island, makes beef and mutton extremely plenty; another reason for which is, the quickness of their growth, the oxen being generally killed at two years and a half, or three years old, which are nearly equal in size and goodness to English ones of five years. This is a very advantageous article to the planters, who get considerable sums by breeding cattle, which they dispose of to the ships that touch here for refreshment.

About six miles from James's valley is a natural curiosity, well worth the notice of the curious; this is a rock suspended in the air upon two others, which, on being struck with a stone, produces so sonorous a noise, as to be heard near three miles off.

The number of soldiers upon the island are small, consisting but of four companies, which, together with the train, does not exceed between three and four hundred men. These would certainly prove greatly deficient for its defence in case of an attack, was it not for the excellent method taken to remedy that inconvenience: This is, the training to arms every man upon the island, without exception, and appointing them to alarm-posts, which they occupy with the greatest alertness whenever the customary signals are made for that purpose.

On the summit of one of the heights, is built a convenient look-out house, which has two cannon near it. At their first descrying a ship, the two guns are fired, and this is called a single alarm; if two sail are seen, they fire three guns, which is a double alarm. Immediately the drums beat to arms, and every body takes possession of the different posts assigned them; they fire a gun more for each ship they see, till it amounts to five, which is the signal for a fleet: Every one remains under arms, till the governor is acquainted by the ship's boat who she is, and then the drums beating again, dismiss the people to their several avocations.

All ships in approaching the island, bring too to windward, and send their barge ashore to the castle with a mate, to report their nation and business, and obtain the governor's permission for anchoring there, and the same form is observed as well in peace as war; without this, all the batteries would fire upon them in their approach, and it would be very difficult for a number of men of war to force a passage against their inclination.——James fort is situated in the leeward-most part of the island, so that ships in coming in, are obliged to keep close under the land, by which means their decks are entirely exposed to the batteries above. Another disadvantage is, what is common in coming near all high lands, viz. that of eddy winds, calms, and violent gusts, which lay them almost on their broadsides—so that the natural strength of St. Helena is near sufficient alone to elude any hostile attempt. I observed before, that James and Rupert's vallies are the only landing places upon the island: To windward, the steep, perpendicular rocks, make it impracticable: There is, however, a small place called Sandy-bay, where boats in calm weather and very smooth water, might possibly land; but this is defended by a battery of cannon below, and by the heights over head; from which a body of men, who are called the flying-party, would, with musketry, and rolling down

down large pieces of rocks, infallibly destroy any who had the temerity to make the attempt.

Before I conclude my account of this agreeable island, I can't help taking notice of the uncommon manners of the inhabitants, which seem to resemble what the poets describe those of the golden age to be, as the island likewise does in its happy climate, perpetual spring, and fertile soil. These happy people are to the last degree kind and affectionate towards one another, and extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers. Detraction and envy are vices they have no idea of; and so little do they know of the litigious disputes and chicanery of the law, that there is not a single person of that profession upon the island. Disputes of meum and tuum, are commonly determined by the governor, whom they all look upon (with great propriety) as their common father. They are in general polite, without grimace; honest, without the affectation of it, and sincere in their professions of friendship. I can only add to this, that they seem to be very happy, because they think themselves so, and are perfectly sensible how valuable the blessings are, they enjoy;—whilst, among the world in general, how many of providence's choicest gifts fall to the ground, through the ingratitude or stupidity of the possessors! On my making observations, at different times, to several of the inhabitants, of the happiness they enjoyed, they all unanimously agreed, that (under heaven) their present worthy governor is the original source thereof.

A dispute having been lately revived, whether copper, lead, or wood, be the best sheathing for ships, it made me peruse again what I remembered to have read, of a sort of tree growing in great plenty upon the coast of Africa, *of which the following is the description:*

"THE banks of the Rio Grande are covered with large trees, which induces the Portugueſe to come here to build their vessels. Among these there is a tree called Misheri, whereof they make planks, which, beside their being easy to work, are free from worms, not only on this coast, where they are so pernicious to ships, but in different parts of Europe, Asia and America, whither they have been carried. The unctious sap which this wood abounds with, and is extremely bitter, is what, in all appearance, secures it from those worms. The trees do not grow very tall, seldom above 20 or 22 feet high; but they are very large in the trunk." (See Astley's new collection of voyages, 2d edition, vol. 2. p. 102. from the sieur Brue's voyage to the isles of Bissagoes.)

Now I should be glad to know, whether any of our people, who have lately been upon the coast of Africa, ever enquired into, or made any experiments for proving the truth of this fact. If they have, they will probably send me an answer by means of your magazine; and therefore I must desire the favour of your inserting this in your next, by which you'll oblige,

SIR,

one of your many constant readers,

Dec. 14, 1759. T. W.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following propositions relating to the nature of fire, and the following laws of its motion, are taken from Dr. Hillary's book upon that subject, lately published, and are so curious, that a copy of them will, I believe please many of your readers. They are as follow:

Prop. I. Fire is a being which exists in all places, or in every part of space in the whole universe.

Prop. II. Pure fire is a real body, and consists of the most simple, solid, hard, smooth, and smallest elementary particles of all matter yet known.

Prop. III. Pure fire is one and the same being in all places. Or there is but one species of fire existing in nature.

Prop. IV. Pure elementary fire penetrates, pervades, rarifies and expands all other bodies in the universe, both solid and fluid, which fall under the observation of our senses. And this power is peculiar to fire only, and to no other body that we yet know.

Prop. V. Pure fire is a body without gravity; and has no more tendency to any one part of space, than it has to any other.

Prop. VI. Pure fire exists in a state of equilibrium and rest, in every part of space, till that state is changed by the motion of other bodies, or by the directing power of the sun: And those ceasing to act on it, it restores itself, by its repulsive power, to the state of equilibrium and rest again.

Law I. Fire is attracted and collected by the motion and attrition of all other bodies.

Law II. The elementary particles of fire are in a constant state of repulsion to each

each other: And the nearer they are brought to contact, the greater is their repulsive force from each other.

Law III. Fire is put in motion in parallel right-lines by light emitted from the sun, and caused to move with force, and produce heat and more light.

These propositions and laws the doctor proves by many curious experiments as well as arguments; and he concludes, that fire and light are two different and distinct beings, which he likewise proves by experiments as well as arguments. One of the former sort of proofs he gives us as follows:

"First, It is evident, and universally acknowledged, that the moon is a body which has no *light*, but what it receives from the *sun*.

Then let us place a concave speculum, as that of *Villet*'s (with which the experiment has been made) opposite to the moon when she is at the full, in a serene cold night, and the *light* which the moon receives from the *sun* will be reflected from it upon the speculum, and from thence into its focus, where a most resplendent and refulgent *light* will be seen, almost equal to that received and reflected by the same speculum from the sun, only a little paler: Then place a thermometer, which is easily moved, by the least degree of heat or *fire*, as that of *Drebbelius*, in that *refulgent focus*, and we shall find that the air in the thermometer will not be in the least expanded or moved; and shews that there is no more *fire* in that *focus*, than there was before the resplendent *light* was collected there, or was then in the circumambient air, though so great a quantity of light was in that focus at the same time. This experiment demonstrates that a great quantity of very bright refulgent *light* may be collected, and can exist alone in a given space, without any addition of heat, or any increase of the quantity of *fire*. It also shews, that this *light*, which comes from the *sun*, is, when thus reflected from the moon, so changed in its power of acting on *fire*, that it has totally lost its power of putting the pre-existing *fire* in motion in parallel right-lines, and producing heat. The same experiment being made, though with a much less speculum, within the torrid zone; where so great a quantity of *fire* existed in the common air, where the experiment was made, that it caused the mercury in *Fahrenheit*'s thermometer to rise as high as 80 degrees; yet the reflected *light* from the moon, which was so refulgent in the focus of that glass speculum, did not in the least act on that pre-existing *fire*, so as to put its particles in motion, nor produce the least increase of *fire* or heat. Hence it is evident, that as this great *light*, neither acts as *fire*, nor produces the same effects which *fire* does, it consequently is not *fire*."

Some considerations on the cause of the scarcity of the SILVER COIN, *with a proposal for remedy thereof.*

ABOUT 150 years ago, in the 43d of queen Elizabeth, the mint settled the standard fineness of the silver coin of England to be 11 ounces 2 penny weights, or 222 penny-weights, fine silver, and 18 penny-weights of alloy, in every pound weight troy of 12 ounces; the standard value whereof was thus fixed. The pound weight of standard silver was to be cut into 62 pieces, nominally called shillings, which in currency were to pass for 12 d. each.

Thus the coinage price, or value of our silver coin per ounce, as issued new from the mint, is 5 s. 2 d. per ounce; and this is the mint price of our silver coin, which undoubtedly was conformable to the governing market price, or value of silver, at the time that settlement was made by the mint.

So long as the market price of standard silver does not exceed the coinage price*, nor the proportion of our silver to our gold coin †, exceed the proportion subsisting among our neighbouring nations, so long there can be no profitable temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, to the loss of the nation.

But if the market price of standard silver exceeds the coinage price about 4 or 6, or 8 or 9 per cent. such profit will be sufficient temptation to melting, exporting, or bartering the silver coin, till all the heavy silver money be drained away, to the loss of the nation.‡ Or if the coinage price of our gold coin exceeds the market price, whereby the proportion of silver to gold, sufficiently exceeds the proportion subsisting among our neighbour nations; in this case also, the heavy silver money may be drained away, to the loss of the nation.

The

* *That is, while the market price does not exceed 5 s. 2 d. per ounce.*

† *The established proportion of our mint is rather better than 15 lb. silver coin to 1 lb. gold coin.*

‡ *The market price of standard silver, for many years past, hath exceeded the mint price of 5 s. 2 d. per ounce.*

The disproportion of silver to gold, may arise from two causes, from the overvalue of the gold coin, or the undervalue of the silver coin; and where the nominal values of the coins are invariably fixed, this disproportion will sometimes arise from one or other of those causes. When the proportion of silver to gold among our neighbour nations, is as 14 to 1, and the settlement of our mint is as 15 to 1, then it may be said, there is in our mint a disproportion of silver coin to gold coin; in which case, we need not wonder at foreigners carrying away our heavy silver coin, when they can get one fifteenth part, or about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. profit thereby, which is so much loss to the nation.

About 40 years ago, the disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, was thought to be owing to the first mention'd cause, the overvalue of our gold coin. *

Guineas were then issued from the mint at a nominal value of 21s. 6d. each in currency, which made the coinage price of our gold coin come out at 3l. 19s. 8d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per ounce, and the proportion of silver to gold coin to be as 15 lb. 5 oz. 3 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$ silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin: Therefore guineas were lowered to 21s. nominal value, which reduced the coinage price of gold to 3l. 17s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce, and likewise reduced the proportion of silver to gold coin, when new from our mint, to be as 15 lb. 0 oz. 17 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$ silver, to 1 lb. weight of gold.

At this present time, in 1759, the disproportion of silver to gold coin, it is apprehended, does not arise from an overvalue in the gold coin, but from an undervalue in the silver coin when issued new from the mint; the reason whereof will more plainly appear, first, by examining, how the farther lowering of our gold coin would operate; next, by examining how the raising the value of the silver coin (by encrease of tale in future coinage) will operate. The first will operate ineffectually, the latter will operate effectually.

The farther lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each in currency, will operate thus: It will reduce the coinage price of gold to 3l. 16s. 0d. $\frac{1}{4}$, or 3l. 14s. 2d. per ounce; and then, probably, the same consequence may attend the gold coin, that has attended the silver coin. The gold coin may likewise be drained away, and for the same reason that the silver is gone, because the coinage price or value will be too much below the market price or value. † The lowering of guineas to 20s. 6d. or 20s. each, will also reduce the mint proportion of silver to gold coin, to be as 14 lb. 8 oz. 10 dwts. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 14 lb. 4 oz. 5 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight gold coin; but then the profit on barter of gold coin for silver coin, will not be taken away, but will remain nearly the same that it now does, as figures will demonstrate. That profit on barter, arising from the market price, or value of silver, exceeding the coinage price or nominal value of the silver coin new out of the mint; ‡ therefore, the further lowering of guineas will operate ineffectually.

This will still more clearly appear, by examining next, how the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate.

If the mint were to coin the pound weight of silver into 66 shillings instead of 62, it will operate thus: It will reduce the mint proportion of silver coin to gold coin, even lower than the reduction of guineas to 20s. will do; for it will reduce the proportion to be as 14 lb. 1 oz. 18 dwts. silver to 1 lb. weight of gold coin; ‖ and at the same time will effect,

* *That is, the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, exceeded the market price or value; the altering therefore the coinage price, or nominal value of the gold coin, was the right means to rectify that difference.*

† *If the market price of standard gold run at 3l. 18s. per ounce, and the mint were to issue the gold coin at 3l. 14s. 2d. per ounce, the mint price would be 5 per cent. below the market.*

‡ *The altering the value of gold coin, will rectify a difference between the market value and coinage value of gold, but not of silver. A difference of that kind in the silver, can only be rectified by an alteration in the silver coin itself.*

‖ *The silver coin left passing current, is only light money, 68 shillings whereof will not weigh a pound weight; hereby the proportion of this light silver coin to gold coin, is reduced to about 13 lb. 8 oz. to 1 lb. weight of gold coin. Thus the wearing of the money has taken away the profitable temptation to barter, melt or export this light silver coin, and makes it remain with us. This strengthens the argument for increase of tale in future coinage. The wear of the money has effected the very thing proposed, to make more shillings go to a pound weight of silver, yet still this light silver passes among us in currency, at its first nominal value.*

what the further lowering of guineas will not do, for it will take away the profit on bartering, melting or exporting the silver coin, as figures will demonstrate; therefore the raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will operate effectually.

Hence then it appears also, that the present disproportion of silver to gold coin in our mint, does not arise from an over-value in the gold coin, but from an under-value in the silver coin, when issued new from the mint.

The coinage price of silver, as before observed, is 5 s. 2 d. per ounce, the new silver money from the mint being issued at 62 s. to the pound weight in currency.

If the market price of standard silver be 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce, then the pound weight of new silver money will sell by weight for 64 s. 6 d. which is 2 s. 6 d. more than the currency value, and is about 4 per cent. profit, which the seller gains, and the nation loses in its coin. *

If the market price be 5 s. 6 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 66 s. which is 4 s. more than the currency value, and is about 6 $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If the market price be 5 s. 8 d. per ounce, then the pound weight will sell for 68 s. which is 6 s. more than the currency value, and is about 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. loss to the nation.

If people can thus make a profit of 4 per cent. or 6 $\frac{7}{16}$, or 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. by once turning their money, and can repeat this four or five times in the year, they will make four or five times that profit per annum. No impossible thing. Such profit is too great a temptation to melting, exporting or bartering the silver coin. We cannot wonder then at the scarcity of our silver coin, when we have made it such a profitable article to foreigners to carry away.

If 100 l. debt be paid to a foreigner in our new silver coin, and he, by melting or exporting the coin, can and does make A 106 l. or 109 l. of that nominal hundred pounds, he is in fact paid 106 l. or 109 l. for his 100 l. debt, which is 6 or 9 per cent. gain to him, and loss to the nation who pays it. Yet such must the case be, where the market price of silver so greatly exceeds the coinage price.

These several instances of loss to the B nation on the silver coin, plead most strongly the expediency of making an alteration in the silver coinage, to prevent that great national loss to us. This alteration has been already hinted, to raise the value of the silver coin by increase of C tale in future coinage.

To say that no time can possibly happen, wherein it will be prudent to make any alteration in our lawful (that is silver) coin, which ought to be kept invariably on the present foot; it may thence be inferred, that however high the market D price of standard silver may rise, and for whatever term of time it may so continue above the coinage price, yet still no alteration ought to be made; rather let foreigners carry away all the heavy silver coin out of the kingdom, whatever be the gain to them and loss to the nation, E than venture to make any alteration in the coinage to prevent it. The natural consequence of adhering to such a maxim, must be the draining away all our heavy silver coin, which seems, indeed, to be now very fully verified; † nor can this loss of our silver coin be repaired, while F the market price of silver so far exceeds the coinage price.——No one will carry a pound weight of silver worth 68 s. or even but 66 s. in the market, to be coined at the mint, and receive back but a nominal 62 s. for it: Therefore the notion, that it cannot be prudent to make any alG teration in our silver coin, must certainly be a mistaken notion.

The

* *The silver money by wearing, will yearly decrease from its original weight (when new out of the mint) and as that weight decreases, the profit on melting or exporting that lighter money, must decrease in a like proportion, till at last the money may become so light, as to take away all profit. Nay, it may become so light, that the currency value shall greatly exceed the intrinsic value by weight, and then the light money stays in the kingdom.——This is the case of the silver coin passing current, it is too light to sell by weight and give any profit, therefore it stays with us.*

† *There is nothing now left current but light silver money, so light, as to have lost above 10 per cent. of its original weight. This light money, if sold by weight, will not sell for so much as it passes for in currency, therefore it is not carried away. The temptation to melting or exporting this light silver money, is removed by the wearing of the money, which has reduced the weight of it so far, that 68 shillings of that light silver will not weigh a pound.——Now if the new silver to be coined in future, were made of such light weight, as to remove the temptation to melt or export, most certainly that would stay with us likewise; this is clear, from the reason why the old light silver stays.*

The cause of draining away our heavy silver coin, has been the issuing it from the mint, at a nominal value, greatly below the intrinsic value by weight, and while the cause subsists, the effect will follow, and unless the cause be removed, the effect will not cease. Hence, then, it seems possible, a time may happen, and, indeed, it seems now to have happened, wherein it may be prudent to make an alteration in our silver coinage.

If it should be said, that the making such an alteration in the silver coinage, may have some prejudicial influence on the courses of exchange with foreign countries, it may be answered, that it seems repugnant to reason that it should. Supposing the nominal value of the coin be made, not to exceed, but only to be equal to the intrinsic value by weight; for if a pound weight of silver be coined into 66 pieces, (nominally called shillings) and these 66 shillings by their intrinsic value, are worth 66 shillings in any foreign market, then certainly they will pass for 66 shillings in the exchange with that foreign country: Therefore, if the nominal value of the silver coin be not made to exceed the intrinsic value by weight in foreign markets, it seems repugnant to reason, that the making it equal, should have any prejudicial influence on the course of exchange with foreign countries. *

If it be said the present high market price of standard silver may come lower again, it may be answered, that so it has been thought for several years past; yet still the market price has kept up so long, till all our heavy silver coin is drained away; and from circumstances of things, the market price seems likely still to keep up; but supposing the present high market price of standard silver should decline a little, there seems scarce any reason to expect it will settle lower than 5 s. 6 d. per ounce, or 66 s. the pound weight, and no reason to imagine it will settle so low as the present coinage price of 5 s. 2 d. per ounce, or 62 s. the pound weight.

Therefore, as the market price, or value of standard silver, seems so unlikely to decrease to the coinage price or value, it seems only consonant to reason, that the mint should raise the future coinage price or value, (by increase of tale in coinage) in conformity to the governing market price, on the average of the last 10 or 20 years.

The raising the value of silver coin by increase of tale in future coinage, will answer all the purposes wanted, of settling the proportion of silver to gold coin, of settling the nominal value of the silver coin in nearer conformity with its intrinsic value by weight, and thereby taking away the profitable temptation to melting, or exporting the silver coin.

Therefore, it is apprehended, such an alteration will be found to prove the most efficacious remedy for the good of the nation, which is the sole aim and sincere wish of the author.

(See p. 147.) MERCATOR.

Account of the EXPEDITION *on* LAKE CHAMPLAIN. *(See p. 627.)*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 27. On Saturday last arrived a mail from New-York, which brought a letter from major-general Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated camp at Crown-Point, October 22, giving an account, that the general had learnt, on the 16th of August, that the enemy, after having abandoned Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point, had retired to Isle au Noix, at the other end of Lake Champlain, and five leagues on this side St. John's: That M. Bourlemaque was encamped at Isle au Noix, with three battalions of regulars, five Pickets of five other regular battalions, with Canadians and La Marine, making 3500 men, and that he had 100 cannon; that the enemy had four vessels, viz. La Vigilante, a schooner of 10 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; a sloop called Masque Longuy, of 2 brass 12 pounders, and 6 iron 6 pounders; La Brochette, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders; and L'Esturgeon, of 8 guns, 6 and 4 pounders, besides swivels mounted in all; that M. de le Bras, a captain of a man of war, commanded them, with M. Rigal, and other sea officers, and that part of the Pickets of Languedoc, Bearn, and La Sarre, were on board. On this intelligence, the general sent for captain Loring, who was building a brigantine at Ticonderoga, who came

* *The silver money left current in payments, is only the light silver money, reduced by the wearing to such lightness, that the intrinsic value by weight is not so much as the nominal value in currency. Yet, notwithstanding we have no better silver specie left than such light silver, we do not see any ill effects or influence that it has on the course of exchanges; by parity of reason then, if new silver be coined, and the nominal and intrinsic value made equal to each other, it can have no prejudicial influence on the course of exchanges.*

came the next day, and having acquainted him with the force of the enemy, the captain thought the brigantine would not be of ſufficient ſtrength, and concluded on building a radeau, to uſe its guns on the lake, as well as to tranſport them over the ſame. That, on the 1ſt of September, the general having learnt that the enemy had launched a new veſſel pierced for 16 guns, he ſent for captain Loring, that a ſecond veſſel might be built, if it could be done without retarding the other, as it appeared the enemy was trying all they could to have a ſuperior force by water; the captain came on the 3d, and they concluded on building a ſloop for 16 guns: That the utmoſt diligence was uſed in building all the above veſſels; That on the 29th of September, the radeau, 84 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, to carry ſix 24 pounders, was launched: That on the 10th of October the brigantine arrived at Crown-Point; ſhe has ſix 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 20 ſwivels, 70 ſeamen, and 60 marines detached from the troops: That on the 11th the ſloop alſo arrived; ſhe has four 6 pounders, twelve 4 pounders, and 22 ſwivels, 60 ſeamen, and 50 marines, and is commanded by lieutenant Grant, of Montgomery's: That in the courſe of that very day, the general, with the troops under his command, embarked in batteaux; the ſloop and brigantine got out about four o'clock, ſailed with a fair wind, and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoiſted in the night on board the radeau. The 12th, at day-break, the general heard ſome guns; major Gladwin, of Gage's, ſent him word he ſaw the veſſels engaged, but ſoon after found his miſtake: and major Reid, returning with ſome batteaux of the royal highland regiment, reported, the ſloops had fired on him; he had loſt the columns in the night, followed the light of the brigantine for the radeau, and at day-break found himſelf amongſt the enemy's ſloops at les Iſles au quatre Vent: They fired ſeveral guns, and it is ſuppoſed ſtruck one batteau, as they took one with lieutenant M'Koy, one ſerjeant, one corporal, and 18 men: Soon after the general ſaw the enemy's ſloops make all the ſail they could: Towards night bad weather came on, and the general ordered the troops into a bay on the weſtern ſhore, to be covered from the wind, which begun to blow hard, ſent the men on ſhore to boil the pots, and relieve themſelves by walking about; ordered the rangers on an iſland, and Gage's advanced on the ſhore. The 13th it blew a ſtorm, and quite contrary wind; continued ſo all day. On the 14th the general had letters from captain Loring, and captain Abercrombie (one of his aids de camp whom he had put on board) that, on the 12th at day-break, when they judged they were 45 miles down the lake, they ſaw the ſchooner, gave chace, and unfortunately ran the brigantine and ſloop a-ground, but got both off again, and then ſaw the enemy's ſloops, which they had paſſed in the night, between them and the army, and chaced to bring them to action; drove them into a bay on the weſtern ſhore, and anchored ſo as to prevent their getting away. The next day they ſent into the bay in ſearch of them, and found they had ſunk two of them in five fathom water, and ran the third a-ground, and that the crews were eſcaped; that captain Loring had ordered captain Grant with the ſloop, to try to ſave the veſſel, with the ſtores, guns, and rigging; and that he would go to his ſtation, and hoped to get between the ſchooner and Iſle au Noix. The men, who brought the letter, ſaid captain Loring was about 30 miles off, and that it was impoſſible for a boat to get back while the wind continued. The 15th it blew a ſtorm all night; and the continuance of it that day made the lake impaſſable for boats, the waves running like the ſea in a gale of wind. The 16th it froze in the night; and in the morning no change of weather: The general remained in the ſame place, where the batteaus were very luckily covered from the wind. The 17th the ſame contrary wind continued: In the afternoon, two whale-boats, which the general had diſpatched to captain Loring on the 13th, came back; the crew ſaid they had been trying, ſince that day, all they could to get down, but could not, and were forced to return. The 18th the wind came to the ſouthward: The general proceeded immediately down the lake, as far as the place where the French ſloops were; one was ſo far repaired, that ſhe ſailed that day with the brigantine and ſloops. The general detached 200 men in whale-boats, to aſſiſt captain Loring in looking for the ſchooner. The 19th, the wind being northerly and contrary, and an appearance of winter being ſet in, the general determined not to loſe time on the lake, by ſtriving to get to the Iſle au Noix, where he ſhould arrive too late in the ſeaſon to force the enemy from their fixed poſt, but to return to Crown-Point, to complete the works there as much as poſſible, before the troops go into

into their winter-quarters. The general returned with the troops to the ſame bay he came from, and, on the 20th, purſued his route, and got within 12 miles of Crown-Point; ſent the light infantry and grenadiers, in whale boats, on to that place, and left the rangers, with the rateau and boats with guns, which could not come on ſo faſt. On the 21ſt the general arrived at Crown-Point. The general obſerves, that building veſſels had been a tedious buſineſs: That they have now, though late, the entire dominion of Lake Champlain, and he imagines that captain Loring will be able to weigh up the two ſloops which are ſunk, and that he has directed him to do as he judges beſt. General Amherſt ſays, that the repairs at Ticonderoga are finiſhed; that the ground, on which he is building a fort at Crown-Point, is the beſt ſituation he has ſeen in America; that it is no where commanded, and has all the advantages of the Lake, and ſtrength of ground, that can be deſired; that for the better defence of Crown-Point, and to make the fortreſs as formidable as he can, he has ordered, with the advice of the engineer, three forts to be erected, which he has named the Grenadier Fort, Light Infantry Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry Fort, ordering thoſe corps to build each their own as faſt as poſſible; and though the fortreſs and dependant forts will not be ſo completely finiſhed as he intended they ſhould be, yet he thinks he may aſſure, that they will be ſo reſpectable, that the enemy can do nothing againſt them, ſhould they attempt it: That he ſhall continue the works at Crown-Point ſo long as he poſſibly can, and ſhall then try to diſpoſe of his majeſty's troops in ſuch quarters, that they may effectually protect the country from any inroads of the enemy, not neglecting to have a due regard to the care and preſervation of the health of the men: That a road had been cut from the village, to join one he had directed to be made from Ticonderoga, for driving cattle, &c. and that another road had alſo been cut 77 miles to No. 4, to open a communication from the Maſſachuſets and New Hampſhire governments to Crown-Point: That the works he has been carrying on, have been frequently interrupted by the wet weather, there having been, by all accounts, more rain this ſummer, than any people remember in the country. General Amherſt adds, that the Provincials begin to grow ſick, and loſe ſome men; that they are excellent axmen; that the works could not be carried on without them; and that the zeal and activity of their colonels is of the greateſt aſſiſtance in forwarding the works.

General Amherſt further mentions, that on the 14th of Auguſt he ſent major Chriſti to ſerve as deputy quarter-maſter general with brigadier-general Gage, and wrote to the brigadier, repeating what he had before ordered, and recommending the taking poſt at La Galette, as of the utmoſt conſequence, whereby we ſhould be entire maſters of Lake Ontario, and his majeſty's ſubjects on the Mohawk river would be thereby as effectually freed from all inroads and ſcalping parties of the enemy, as the whole country from Crown-Point to New-York is, by the reduction of Ticonderoga, and of that important poſt. That on the 19th of September, the general, to his great concern, received a letter from brigadier-general Gage, dated the 11th, that he had been obliged to give over the thoughts of taking poſt at La Galette, from the many difficulties and impoſſibilities he found there would be in erecting a poſt there before winter, to which the general, on the 22d of September, wrote an anſwer in the following terms, viz. "That it is now, indeed, too late in the ſeaſon, or will be, before this can reach you, to make any alterations, and I muſt give over the thoughts of that very advantageous poſt La Galette."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your magazine (p. 246) a method was propoſed, whereby a ſhip might be prevented ſinking, after having received ſuch damage as otherwiſe muſt carry her to the bottom. The propoſal I think ingenious, and capable of being improved into actual ſervice; but apprehend there may be more difficulty in placing the lower deck and making ſliding hatchways in the bulkheads (as the gentleman calls them) than he at preſent may be aware of.

In the year 1721, I commanded a veſſel for Sir Richard Steel, called the Fiſh-pool, burthen upwards of 130 tons, built for the purpoſe of carrying live fiſh. This veſſel was ſo conſtructed, that I went in her without ballaſt (ſave the water wherein we kept our fiſh) ſeveral voyages from London to Norway, Ireland, &c. As I ſuperintended her conſtruction, I was fully acquainted with the manner of it. About ſix feet from the kelſon was placed a deck, which extended from ſtem to ſtern, by which alone ſhe ſwam, drawing

ing about 12 feet water: The hold or well under this deck, when she floated, contained about 100 tuns of water, and was her ballast, which, by experience, I found in every respect more safe than the common ballast; for that is liable to, and frequently does, shift, but the water ballast cannot, nor can a vessel ballasted with it overset by any storm of wind; and was such a vessel to drive on rocks, and her bottom be entirely staved to pieces, she would still remain secure, becoming, by such disaster, a flat-bottomed vessel, of small draught of water floating by the deck, which before bore her up. About two feet below this deck, on either side the stem, was fixed an iron grate of a foot square, and on either side the stern-post was also fixed another grate of 18 inches square, whereby the water had a free passage through her as she passed through the water; and notwithstanding she always contained 100 tons of water, yet we had free communication from the upper deck in the hold, by means of a hatchway, 10 feet long, opening into such hold, which hatchway was kept open in bad weather, and thereby at all times we could put in or take out fish, without receiving in any other part of the vessel the least inconvenience, from such water in her hold; from whence I conclude, and am well assured, that were the powder rooms on board of his majesty's ships built with a well-deck, covering the powder-room only with bulkheads caulked and properly secured, so as to prevent the water having communication with any other part of the ship, and a hatchway, (as in the aforementioned vessel) for conveniently passing in and out with stores, the ship's crew might at all times, in case of fire, with great ease, infallibly prevent her blowing up, by having a cock, of large bore, fixed through the ship's bows by the stem into the powder-room, with a handle to be come at, at all times, by the turning of which the powder-room might be immediately filled with water without incommoding any other part of the ship, or materially altering her trim. Such a security would at all times give spirits to the crew, and instead of deserting the ship for fear of an explosion, they would to the last use their endeavours to stop the fire; which, if effected, the water so let in, might with great ease be pumped out, and the ship return to her former trim. There are few people but have the most dreadful apprehensions of fire, even on shore; how much more horrible is the calamity at sea, where there is no possibility of escaping, yet that horror is heightened by the apprehension of instant annihilation; could this fear but be removed, many ships and lives might be saved to the good of the publick, as well as many individuals. I am, &c.

A Description of the SHAH GOEST.

THIS creature is about 18 inches high, of the cat kind, but the legs and feet stronger in proportion than the body, being very large and broad, with strong talons; the head somewhat resembles a hare, with long fine ears extremely black, from whence issue hairs, like those of a horse. He has a very lively eye. Shah Goest, in the Indian language, signifies fine ears: The body is the colour of the deer, but the belly and breast are white. They feed it with raw mutton. It seems to be a beast of prey; yet very docile, and so tame, any one may touch it. The keeper is an Indian, and servant to the Nabob of Bengal: When he speaks to it in the Indian language, it will do any thing he bids it. A cock coming into the room where it was, he seized it immediately, and killed it. The Nabob has one to go a hunting with him (tho' they are extremely scarce in that country) which shews it is capable of being taught any thing: In short, it is a very beautiful beast. (See our last, p. 625.)

We gave, in our Magazine, *for* May, *(p. 254.) an Extract from a very sensible and ingenious Book, intitled,* An Inquiry into the Causes of the Pestilence, and the Diseases in Fleets and Armies.* *Upon a more mature Review of this benevolent Discourse, seemingly flowing from so much goodness of Heart, and Humanity in the Author, we cannot help thinking that a fuller Account of the Work will be agreeable to our Readers, and tend to the general Benefit and Relief of Mankind: Especially as our own Opinion of the Work, has been confirmed by that of one of the most able and most eminent Physicians of his Country. He frankly and generously owns, that this important Inquiry has been neglected, and warmly speaks of the Performance, as a Piece that will greatly contribute to the Happiness of the Human Species.*

The Great Question *in* Physick *considered; or,* an Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies. *In* THREE PARTS.

PART

* *Printed for* S. Bladon, *in* Pater-noster Row, *pr.* 3*s. and to be had of Messrs.* Kincaid *and* Bell, *at* Edinburgh.

For ij London Mag:



PART I. *The eſtabliſhed* Theories *in* Phyſick *examined.*

MANKIND have beheld, with aſtoniſhment, the effects of thoſe mortal diſtempers, the peſtilence or putrid fever, the dyſentery and black ſcurvy, which, in every age, have greatly afflicted the world.

Theſe evils are imputed to many accidental cauſes, and a variety of notions prevail concerning their origin: Yet, although men are apt to yield implicit reverence to opinions which have been long eſtabliſhed, or generally received, many gentlemen of the medical profeſſion, and others who have reflected upon this ſubject, were never fully ſatisfied with theſe notions: Therefore, an inquiry concerning this important ſubject ſeemed to be wanting: For while its primary cauſe is unknown, or remains involved in uncertainty, no human remedy can be propoſed, capable of checking their progreſs, or removing, with certainty, the violence of the diſtreſs.

In the firſt place, it ſeems neceſſary to examine the eſtabliſhed theories in phyſick, concerning the cauſe of this mortality.

Proſper Alpinus, a phyſician of Venice, who travelled into Africa, towards the cloſe of the ſixteenth century, in queſt of medical knowledge, takes notice *, that the people of Egypt acknowledge the plague is a native of their country, and breaks out in thoſe years when the river riſes to an uncommon height. And authors in every age are agreed, that this fever rages more frequently upon the banks of the Nile, than in any other country.

The ſame author further obſerves, that, the notion which prevails in Egypt, concerning the origin of the ſickneſs on thoſe occaſions, is, that the water of theſe extraordinary inundations, riſing above the ordinary limits, does not get back quickly, but forms into lakes, which ſpoil the air, and create the peſtilence.

Any man, however, who will duly reflect upon this notion which obtains in Egypt, and has been adopted by other nations, will ſoon perceive its weakneſs.

Water is the moſt valuable treaſure in Egypt, a country where rain rarely falls; and the ſpace that is not within the limits of the ordinary inundation, or that cannot be ſupplied with water, by the art and induſtry of the people, is ſandy deſart. Now, ſhould the waters, by getting upon theſe deſarts, remain for ſome time amongſt the ſand, and be exhaled ſlowly, what poiſon can ariſe from theſe liquid pearls, that deck the bladed graſs (in the beautiful expreſſion of Shakeſpear) to ſpoil the air? We do not find that even the vaſt lakes of North America, of Aſia and Europe, impart any thing noxious from their chryſtal exhalations.

For every man, who has ſeen a lake of freſh water, with a ſandy bed, muſt be charmed with the purity of the fluid.

In Lochlomond, in the highlands of Scotland, and in all ſuch lakes, where the water ſlides gently off, or when it remains undiſturbed in their ſandy beds, it increaſes in purity; becauſe water being ſpecifically lighter than earth, ſwims uppermoſt: And this muſt ever be the condition of thoſe lakes, if any exiſt, in the ſandy deſarts of Egypt.

Dr. Mead, who ſays, in his book on the peſtilence, that he never ſaw a plague †, writes contrary to the teſtimony of Alpinus ‡, an eye-witneſs of the progreſs of this fever in Egypt: For that author upon the authority of Le Brun's voyages, c. 38. imagines, that a dirty canal in the city of Grand Cairo, mixed with the mud of the Nile, produces this fever that has ſo often alarmed mankind, and afflicted Egypt annually through all ages of the world §. But this aſſertion is ſurely a miſtake; becauſe all the dirty places, and ſtagnant waters, in the autumn ‖, when the fever begins to rage, and in the winter, when it riſes to its greateſt malignity, have been long overflowed, or ſwept away, by the wholeſome ſtreams of the river **.

The cauſes then, to which the riſe and frequency of the plague, on the banks of the Nile, have been hitherto imputed, ſeem to have no foundation; therefore ſomething leſs liable to exception muſt be ſought after.

Famine in eaſtern countries has been, in every age, as regularly attended by the peſtilence, as the real ſubſtance in the

* *De Med. Egypt, lib.* 1. *c.* 15. *Appendix*, No. 1. † *Preface, p.* 2.
‡ *Lib.* 1. *ch.* 14. § *See Appendix*, No. 2. ‖ *Ibid.* No. 3. ** *The Nile, according to Herodotus, Diodorus, Alpinus, and other writers, begins to overflow its banks, commonly, about the* 17*th of June, and the receſs commences about the end of September, and is compleated after November. Alpinus being an European author, and addreſſing his work to Europeans, who divide the year into four ſeaſons, ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter, when he mentions the autumn in his firſt book, and* 14*th chapter, muſt mean the months of Auguſt, September, and October.*

light is by its shadow; and to the effects of the corruption of the dead carcasses of locusts upon the air, this sickness has been imputed *. Famines in the east proceed from the effect of long drought; whereas the scarcity of corn in the British isles has been always occasioned by cold, and the effect of too much rain. The food of the locusts is grass, and other vegetables. In these seasons, when long drought afflicts the land, the grass is the crop that is first consumed, the gardens and corn-fields are the last.

In northern climates, during a winter- storm, the feathered kind, not meeting with food in their usual stations, flock together, and make a vast shew, flying towards the sea-shore, and those lands that lie still uncovered with the snow. The locusts must feel the same impulse, directing them to these spots of garden and corn-fields that are yet green, in order to procure that subsistence they find cannot be obtained from the grassy lands. The unhappy people of these countries, seeing swarms of foragers near their habitations, in unusual numbers, consuming the remnant of their all, conceive, no doubt, a vast abhorrence for the insect itself, and a terrible idea of their numbers.

The juice of the locust, after it dies, must be in a few minutes dried up by the scorching heat of the sun; and when this is their certain state, their carcasses cannot occasion a worse smell, nor do more harm in the air, than those fishes do that are dried in the sun, in vast quantities, along the borders of the ocean, with or without salt.

Many people have seen, in Britain, Holland, and at Hamburg, dunghills made up of the offal of whales, which occasion a terrible putrifaction; they seem to be more abominable, than if a hundred dead horses were thrown together, and consumed above ground in their sap: Yet we never found, that the family of a farmer, the people of a parish, or a county, have been killed in any country by the nearest approach to such cadaverous dunghills. But allowing, for the sake of argument, that these locusts, who have darkened the air in their flight, were vastly more numerous than they really are, or can be supposed to be, no man can maintain, that the greatest heap of these little insects do amount to a quantity of putrifaction, equal to that huge mass of corrupted matter produced in the cities of London or Paris; for, at a moderate computation, the quantity in either of these cities cannot be less than seven or eight hundred millions of pounds weight every year; and a great proportion of this putrifaction is of the animal kind. This immense quantity of matter is first consumed in the bodies of men, and of live cattle, by a heat equal to that of ninety-six degrees in the thermometer. It is further corrupted by the heat of the dunghill, and at last is spread forth upon those lands that lie in the neighbourhood of these cities. And though this be the situation of London and Paris, covered over with the exhalations extracted from these putrifactions, the pestilence has not attacked these cities more frequently than others of smaller extent.

It is believed that there have been, in ancient times, cities larger than London or Paris; such as Rome, in the zenith of her glory; Nankin and Pekin, in modern times; with several others: So that a greater quantity of corrupted matter, than that of London or Paris, must have overspread these mighty capitals, tainting the air with its putrid exhalations; and, by all accounts, the pestilence has done no greater hurt in those places, than at London or Paris, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants.

Thus, in hot climates, as well as in cold, we see it the same: We find, that the immense quantities of animal and vegetable putrefactions produced in and around these vast capitals, so far as their histories go, have not produced worse effects in the air than the filth of smaller cities.

These powerful facts oblige us to reject the only opinion that is given, and which has universally prevailed, concerning the rise of the plague in time of famine; therefore its cause should be sound in another object.

The accounts concerning the pestilence agree, that the working people are first consumed †. In other distempers, such as the small-pox, measles, and chincoughs, the rich, and their children in the cities, are no more exempted from infection, than the poor and their children; and, by the reigning evil among the horned cattle, the fat and the lean, the young and the old, are equally afflicted.

The

* *Dr. Mead on the pestilence, p.* 32, *see Appendix,* No. 4. *And all other writers on that subject are of the same opinion.* † *See the journal of the Plague at Marseilles, in the year* 1720, *in Appendix,* No. 5, *and assented to in general by Dr. Mead, p.* 23 *and* 24, *in Appendix,* No. 6.

The poor people, in general, dwell on the firſt floor, or in low tenements; therefore, as all men know, that bad effluvia, expoſed to the air inſtantly aſcends, thoſe who dwell higher from the ground, ſhould be ſeized with infection as quickly as the poorer ſort: And a reaſon why the working people are firſt cut down upon thoſe occaſions ſhould alſo appear.

When the peſtilence is thought to come to Europe from the banks of the Nile, one third, a half, or three fourths of every city have been mowed down; yet this ſpark of infection imported to Europe, is ſurely not as one to a million of that magazine of plagues in ſtore in theſe countries for their own inhabitants. The cloaths, and other effects, of thoſe unfortunate people, who have died in Egypt of the plague, are bought up, and uſed without ſcruple, by thoſe who are left alive *. And as the peſtilence is a diſeaſe that a perſon may take oftner than once in his lifetime, like other fevers, it becomes, no doubt, a matter of ſurpriſe, that theſe countries, in former ages, ſhould have been ſo populous and flouriſhing; and that, at preſent, when Egypt groans under the yoke of Turkiſh oppreſſion, it ſhould ſtill be found to contain 4,000,000 of inhabitants †.

Proſper Alpinus remarks, that 500,000 people died of this fever at Grand Cairo, in the ſpace of ſix or ſeven months of the year 1580 ‡, which happened to be a little time before he travelled into Egypt. Now, if the infection of the plague was as eaſily got, as the people of Europe imagine, the cloaths and other effects of theſe 500,000, being bought up, and uſed by their neighbours, the calamity ſhould have again broke out, and by over-ſpreading the country, three times this number of people, at leaſt, ſhould have inſtantly died; and the goods of thoſe 1,500,000, ſo ſoon as they were diſpoſed of, ſhould have killed 4,500,000, if ſo many inhabitants remained; ſo that this gentleman could not have found any body alive in Egypt when he viſited that fine country. But as there is no foundation in hiſtory, to make us believe that ſuch devaſtation ever happened in Egypt, from infection, the people of Europe ſeem to be in a very unfortunate error in their notions of the plague. Other epidemics, ſuch as ſmall-pox, meaſles, &c. when they have got a footing in a country, do not abandon it: For the firſt of theſe evils has continued in Europe 800 years, the latter from time immemorial; and the reigning diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle ſeems to be of the ſame nature: But the peſtilence ſoon loſes its influence, for the mortality begins 30 or 40 days after the ſuppoſed importation of the evil. It goes on increaſing in violence, and extending its ravages, for five or ſix months; from that period it begins to abate, and in a few months diſappears, and is ſuppoſed to reign annually only in Conſtantinople, and upon the Nile: And why theſe things come to paſs, ſhould alſo appear.

When we take a view of armies, nothing of conſequence is handed down from the antients concerning their miſeries; and nobody in modern times, till lately, has conſidered of the ſubject §.

A Roman legionary ſoldier often carried 22 days proviſion of corn upon his back, during his march, which, Cæſar ſays, in his commentaries, occaſioned a deſertion among his ſoldiers enliſted from the highlands of Gaul, unaccuſtomed to ſuch labour: For, when this corn was added to the other baggage of a legionary and his arms, the load he bore could not be leſs than 120 pounds weight. Machiavel gives a particular account of the armour of thoſe ſoldiers, with which the Romans ſubdued the world ‖. A head-piece, a morion that covered the neck and ſhoulders, a brigantine that hung down and covered from his neck to his knees, greaves and gauntlets covered his arms and legs, all of iron; a ſword, four and one half feet long, hung upon his left, and a dagger ſtuck upon his right ſide, a pile in his right hand, and upon his left arm hung a ſhield ſix feet long, and three feet wide, ſurrounded with a ring of iron, and in the center, a ring of the ſame metal was placed, on which it lay when the ſoldier came to his reſt, and iron covered the face of this maſſy ſhield. Now, notwithſtanding this burden of the legionaries in the Roman armies, the rigour of their diſcipline, their quick marches, and other labours, which are well known, the Romans rarely periſhed by diſeaſe **. The whole load of a modern ſoldier ſeldom amounts to fifty pounds weight: And notwithſtanding this great difference, although we ſee the porters, and other labourers, in town and country, daily undergoing the ſevereſt toils, without any apparent injury, hiſtorians and others, generally impute to fatigue, thoſe diſeaſes

* *Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15.* † *Maillet.* ‡ *Alp. lib. 1. ch. 15.* *Dr. Pringle's pref. to his Obſerv. ſee appendix,* No. 7. ‖ *Ch. 2. upon the art of war.*
** *See Marſ. Saxe's ſurpriſe on this account, in article 3, of his reveries, appendix,* No. 8.

that kill soldiers upon their march, or in time of a siege, and seamen during a storm; yet it would seem that fatigue does not occasion their distress.

From the evidence of Cæsar's commentaries, and the experience of that able commander, we learn, that the air of Gaul was good *; but in later times, the air and water of this fine region are represented as poisonous †. The soldiers of modern armies have the same, or as natural food, as the Romans, and are as well lodged and clothed; yet we hear loud complaints from the moderns wherever they go, and all their distress imputed to imaginary hardships; but the Romans exposed to the influence of every climate, and who by their labours subdued the world, seem seldom to have complained of any such oppressions and wants.

This further proof, how groundless these clamours of our warriors, concerning provisions, watching in the night, and winter's hardships really are, may also be noticed. The shepherds do feed through the whole year upon the carcasses of cattle, that die of every distemper incident to their species, and even prefer this food to the bloodless flesh killed for the use of their masters. These men, in the midst of summer's rain, and winter's snow, follow without interruption, and through the night, their ordinary occupation, and climb the mountains tops in quest of their flocks, in defiance of the storm: Yet they go forth, and return in health, and die at a good old age.

Whatever nature the ground is of, on which an army happens to be encamped, the same fatal disasters attend them; and they are quickly cut down by putrid fevers and dysenteries; for altho' it is observed that damp ground is the worst for an encampment, as it brings on the distress quickly, and it has been frequently found that part of an army, which lay dry, has escaped, when another part of the same army that lay wet, have been destroyed by disease; (as Dr. Pringle, that able physician in the practice of his profession in his observations, upon many occasions, justly remarks,) yet the best ground that ever was marked out for an encampment, proves also an inglorious grave to the brave soldiers altho' natives of the country, for prince Eugene's camp at Belgrade, situated on the banks of the Danube, stood on a gentle eminence, the air was pure, the water was good, and plenty of all kinds of food and other necessaries, abounded; yet of 55,000 Germans who entered the camp in May 1717, 22,000 only were able to bear arms upon the eighteenth of August; the other 33,000 were dead or sick ‡. And, as the same catastrophe has happened to other armies in situations equally favourable, it would seem, that altho' damp ground is exceedingly unfavourable to health, yet in moisture the primary cause of this distress is not to be found.

There is nothing more obnoxious in a camp than in town; therefore the bad effluvia of prince Eugene's camp, containing 55,000 men, should not have done more harm in the air, nor amongst the soldiers, than the effluvia of an equal number of people dwelling in a city; for a city is a perpetual incampment: And four times this number dwelt at Vienna, three times this number at Prague, five times this number at Amsterdam, 10 times this number at Paris, and 14 times this number were dwelling at London in the year 1717, and no such calamity did arise from the air of these cities; therefore, it would also seem, that the original cause of this, and such misfortunes befalling armies, does not arise from bad effluvia.

When we extend our view to the sea, and to many situations at land, particularly in northern latitudes, where men feed upon salt provisions, a fever rages slower in its fury, which sweeps off amazing numbers of the youth and strength of every nation, during peace aud war. This distemper goes by the name of the black scurvy; and to prevent such misery from taking place, many experiments have been tried in vain §.

Upon those sad occasions much evil has been imputed to salted food; yet salt is an antidote against the powers of corruption; for it does not hold, that altho' greens and fruit prove excellent cordials in throwing off the scorbutick disorder, that salt provisions occasioned the disease: And upon a comparison of facts, to be made hereafter, salt provisions in place of being pernicious, will appear to have beneficial effects upon our species. Bad air at sea too is an object worthy of great attention, when a ship is sickly; but if the air of a king's ship, or of a prison, where few sick persons are to be found, could kill strong men, the Spaniards in the Manila Galeon taken by Mr. Anson, should have perished in a few hours; yet all men know

* *Appendix*, No. 9. † *See Dr. Pringle's Observ. and other accounts concerning the destruction of armies.* ‡ *Saxe's Rev. art.* 3, *appendix*, No. 8. § *See the accounts from different authors, relating to the scurvy at sea and land, in the appendix.*

know what infections are caught from ships, prisons, hospitals, where a crowd of sick do breathe.

Mr. Anson took this ship, upon June 20, 1743, off the Bashee islands in the East-Indies. Four hundred people were put down into the hold of the Centurion, upon an allowance only, for each man, during 24 hours, of an English pint of water to the salt food. The weather was prodigiously hot, and the stink of the hold dreadful beyond imagination; yet all these men came out alive, after a confinement of 38 days: And of 84 who were wounded and kept above, three only died; and these the first night they came on board the Centurion *.

Experiments in natural philosophy have been made by Boerhaave, and many other philosophers, which shew that animals † cannot breathe in a confined situation, where perspiration is stopt, and a proper supply of fresh air cannot get in; and an experiment much grander than any of these, though of a horrible nature, was made upon the English at Calcutta by the late Nabob of Bengal, when seven-eights of their number died by one night's confinement in the black hole. It is scarce possible then, that men could breathe in a worse situation than that of the hold of the Centurion, with the hatchways open; yet in this situation, in the midst of horrid putrifaction, human life was sustained. And when this was the case, better aired places, where a crowd of sick do not breathe, cannot destroy men, when confined in towns, on shipboard, or in prisons.

When the New-England militia landed in Cape-Breton, and came before Louisbourg in the year 1745, the ground was wet, and the men were seized with a flux, but it did not prove mortal to any body. The place surrendered on the 17th of June, and in August one half of the garrison fell bad of the putrid fever, flux and scurvy, by which they quickly perished ‡. And because this and such disasters have happened in that region since the year 1745, the air of Louisbourg is thought to be poisonous. But when we look back to former periods, as well as what happens every year, and described in history, voyages and travels, we must believe, that the air of the British channel, the finest situation in Russia and Livonia, during the clear frosty season; nay, that the finest countries in every quarter of the world harbours poison for the human race; but as we cannot believe that the air of the sea of almost every river and country, is poisonous, nor that the worst of these situations at land, where the like calamities have happened to natives as well as strangers, is so bad as that of the hold of the Centurion, it would seem that the cause of the distress does not exist in the air, or depend on change of climate.

Those who remain unconsumed on those occasions, consist mostly of the officers and boys; for we find the Spaniards in sad distress when they came on board the Centurion from the Manila Galleon, as they observed that 500 stout men had been forced to give up their rich vessel to a handful of striplings §. And the Extraordinary Gazette of the 18th of August 1758, takes notice, that the remains of the crews of five ships of the line, and six frigates, found at Louisbourg, consisted only of 1249 men in health, and of these 135 were officers: And, by all accounts, this in general is the case. This circumstance agrees exactly with what happens by the plague in the cities, the working people, or poorer sort, die first. It agrees also with what happens in armies, the officers generally escape, when the common men are cut down by disease upon every occasion ‖.

Whale ships, going out to the Greenland seas, are provided with no better food than king's ships; and, in general, the crews of the latter are consumed by the fever and scurvy, more quickly in cold than in hot climates. And the crews of merchant ships, even such as are employed in carrying over Germans to America, do not often taste of sickness during their voyage.

From the sea we may cast our eyes back upon the land; and there most cities invested by armies, for a considerable space of time, have been desolated by a pestilential fever **. And the cause of these misfortunes has been supposed to arise from places crowded with people and cattle; as at Athens, during the second year of the Peloponesian war. This city took in a compass of seventeen English miles, †† and most of the effects of the Athenians were transported before the invasion

* *Ans. Voy. ch.* 8, *see appendix*, No. 10.

† *On dogs in glass ovens.*

‡ *Doug. Sum. Vol.* I. *p.* 351, 352.

§ *Anson, ch.* 8.

‖ *Dr. Pringle's Obs. p.* 11, *see appendix*, No. 12 *and* 13, *and all other accounts agree in the same particulars.*

** *Dr. Pringle's Obs. p.* 288, *see appendix*, No. 14.

†† *Thucydides.*

invasion, to Euboea, an island in their neighbourhood. But allowing that all the effects of the Athenians were actually inclosed within the walls along with their owners, the city would not have been more crowded than London is at this day; and London, or any other city, during any period whatever, was never so much crowded as the hold of the Centurion in the months of June and July, 1743. When Julius Cæsar besieged Marseilles, a dreadful plague broke out in that city, which the Romans and Gauls imputed to musty corn *, yet the soil and air of the place are dry; so that the grain could not be much the worse for keeping at Marseilles than at Dantzick and other places where grain is hoarded up for many years; and these corns kill no body, so far as we know, and all Europe have experienced. Upon other occasions, great calamities are imagined to have arisen from putrid cabbages and plants in marshes †; yet the vegetable putrifaction extracted from the cattle killed at Edinburgh, is cooped up in noxious dunghills, for a long time together, and great quantities of this filth make part of the North Loch; yet it has not depopulated the adjacent houses; for the people in its neighbourhood meet as seldom violent deaths by fevers, as others do who dwell on the Castle hill: And even these vegetable putrifactions are not equal to the cadaverous smell of the offal of whales, or the dirt of London or Paris.

Lastly, We have not seen any reason given, how it came to pass that Europe, in antient times, should have abounded with our species, and that North America should have, in time past, remained almost a desart. Great complaints, indeed, are made of wood-lands and marshes, upon many occasions, in America; yet this mortality falls out in the clear frosty season, and in Europe, while in its barbarous and savage state, woods and marshes abounded, as they do now in these spacious regions of the western world. It seems also necessary to notice, and whoever reads over the descriptions of these scenes of distress will observe, that whatever name they go by in Africa, Europe, and the other parts of the world, the grand and general symptoms where fresh food is the diet, are universally the same: Such as headachs, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, pains in the bowels, deliriousness, dejection of spirits, boils and pustules on the skin, attended with death in six, eight, or ten days; and where salt food is the diet, the symptoms are less virulent, and somewhat different, with a blackishness and large discoloured spots dispersed over the skin, swelled legs, putrid gums, and an extraordinary lassitude over the whole body, a dejection of spirits, &c. followed by death in three, six, nine, or more weeks, or a recovery the same at sea and land.

Such a variety of circumstances which stood in opposition to one another, and the diversity that appeared betwixt facts and a chaos of opinions, which have in time past overspread the world, and bewildered mankind, in their inquiries concerning the origin of this distress, led us at first to call in question the established theories in physic, because from the facts already produced, there seemed no foundation for a belief, that the primary cause of the mortality has yet been discovered; for all that seems certain is, in antient times as well as at this day in the Turkish empire, it has received the common name of pestilence or plague, and in later ages is known by the appellations of True Plague, Camp Fever, Dysentery, Black Scurvy, &c. and by which every nation through all ages have been thinned in their turn.

PART II. *The Cause of the Plague, and the Mortality in Fleets and Armies, pointed out.*

SINCE therefore the mortality is universal, and its primary cause does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One object in nature only remains untouched, and which is universal, that is, the HUMAN FRAME.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabric of divine architecture; and if the cause of its distress exists in its vitals, the history of mankind ought to give ample and universal testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of this motion. The natural pulsation being seventy-

* *Cæs. Com. Book* 11, *ch.* 9. † *See Dr. Pringle's Observations, p.* 288.

venty ſix in a minute, the perſon whoſe heart keeps time neareſt to nature, beats neareſt to this ſtandard during his life; for the blood veſſels being of a flexible ſubſtance, the power of the motion of the heart and lungs determines their wideneſs *.

Let us then take a view of our ſpecies, in order to know how far they act with propriety in regard to the juſt formation of their frame. In this view, it ſeems neceſſary to divide mankind into three claſſes, of Indolent, Active and Laborious.

In the firſt claſs, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, eſpecially thoſe of China; the ladies confined to their ſeraglios through Aſia, in the religious houſes in the Popiſh countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The ſecond claſs are gentlemen who take exerciſe for their amuſement, the maſters of thoſe employed in a variety of labour, ſtriplings, and the idle inhabitants of thoſe countries, where little induſtry prevails, ſuch as in the highlands of Scotland, Orkney, &c.

The third claſs are the poorer ſort, who earn their bread with the ſweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, conſequently of cities, armies, and the crews of king's ſhips, is made up.

When a perſon of the firſt claſs attempts moderate exerciſe, his firſt effort is impoſſible to be accompliſhed; becauſe his motion forces from the extremities of his body the maſs of blood into his heart and lungs with more celerity and in greater quantities than the natural, and their painful efforts are incapable to puſh it from them and give relief; therefore he is cut ſhort in his attempt, as his reſpiration is ſtopt; for upon thoſe occaſions he pants, he ſtruggles inceſſantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and then only he can breathe without pain. This diſtreſs in the animal œconomy is occaſioned by the natural ſtraitneſs of the larger blood-veſſels, which admits his natural quantity of blood to circulate from the heart in its uſual manner, but cannot admit ſo great a part of it to circulate, as the performance of theſe motions puſh inceſſantly into the heart and lungs. The ſituation of human affairs has made it neceſſary for exerciſe and labour to be carried on in the world: Our creator therefore has ſuffered a violation to be wrought in the human conſtitution, by an enlargement of the meaſure of the blood-veſſels; for, if they were not of a flexible nature, ſo as to ſtretch, and become wider in conſequence of, and to favour exerciſe and labour, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, men could not breathe, with their natural quantity of blood, when they attempted action, and neither exerciſe nor labour, in that caſe, could go on in the world.

If the blood-veſſels of a man who lives long in a ſtate of entire indolence, hold twenty four pounds, this quantity is all the nouriſhment his conſtitution requires for its ſupport; becauſe nature has formed her works with infinite exactneſs; therefore a leſs quantity than this would occaſion a faintneſs, and diminiſh the ſtrength, and might bring on a decay of the conſtitution, as a greater quantity could not be of uſe: Therefore, if a ſpace is opened for the reception of more blood than twenty-four pounds, it muſt be unnatural.

When one of the firſt claſs walks quickly, the heart and lungs work with a force above the natural; when he attempts to run, or to perform any hard labour, this motion is ſtill increaſed, until a ſpace is procured for the natural quantity of blood to circulate with eaſe. Therefore, as the power of the motion of the heart, at ſeventy-ſix ſtrokes in the minute, ſupported by the natural play of the lungs, widened theſe veſſels, for the reception of the neceſſary quantity of nouriſhment, in the conſtitution of the indolent, a motion ſuperior to it muſt have enlarged their meaſure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty ſix in the ſecond, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third claſs, or to a ſize exceeding the natural meaſure in the active, and greatly above it in the laborious: And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themſelves, while their meaſure is enlarged, muſt be waxing ſtrong and rigid, like the hands of the tradeſman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exerciſe and hard labour they ſupport.

The function of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, the richer ſubſtance, ſpecifically lighter than urine, flees off in perſpiration; the ſalt, the watry, and the groſſer parts, are drained off chiefly to the bladder. Theſe are the channels through which the conſtitution is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which aſcends from the ſides of the guts by the lacteal veſſels, cannot make its way back again, by reaſon of its being ſhut in by the valves of theſe

* *The ſkin of any animal widens in proportion to the degree of force with which it is ſtretched, and the blood veſſels and the ſkin are of the ſame flexible texture.*

these vessels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by the other vessels connected with the animal œconomy; because nature has formed these, to perform other functions peculiar to themselves, the same in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the same in the lady as in the handmaid *.

Each class, then, requires their degree of relief.

The first class, as they possess at all times their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved from the finer juices which become unuseful to the constitution, by the natural perspiration.

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class, possessing still a greater quantity of superfluous matter, are relieved in consequence of their toils.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, altho' it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the active sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour ceases, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full, consequently the constitutions demand, that the superfluous matter which cannot get down thro' the kidneys and pass off in urine, nor circulate usefully in their constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The exact proportions in the human frame are violated by the quick circulation which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of the superfluous matter introduced into their vitals by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first class cannot take exercise upon their first efforts, because their respiration is stopt; as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood: Neither can the second perform the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal œconomy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an enlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels of both classes, by which a quantity of fat inactive matter is introduced into their vitals, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, in proportion to their condition, to take it off the constitution, as it has no other channel by which it can pass, and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third class to perform daily their wonted labours.

When the superfluous matter found in the frame of the active and laborious part of mankind, remains thirty days amongst the blood, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh it must appear yellow, when salted, black, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black †.

If the primary cause of the pestilence or plague, according to the meaning of that extensive appellation, with the antients, or true plague, camp fever, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the general stile of the moderns, is the rich superfluous food, exposed to the influence of animal heat, in the vitals of the active and laborious; mankind in general, when it passes off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains obstructed a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; and soon after them the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality.

[*To be concluded in our* Appendix.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

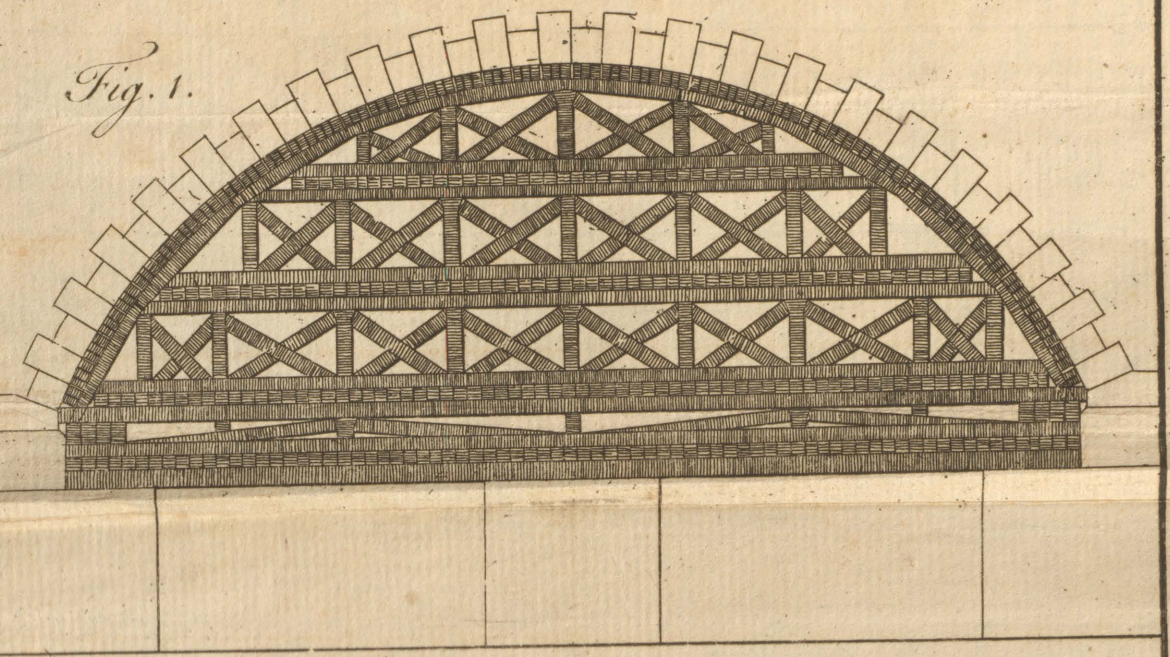
SOME weeks ago, as I was strolling about the publick buildings of this city, an amusement I very often gratify myself in, I could not but take particular notice

* *By gall, saliva, the brain, and the menstrual discharge in women.* † *Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth: It must have still greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than the teeth, consequently more liable to be dissolved, when pounds of it prey upon the vitals.*

Engraved for the London Magazine

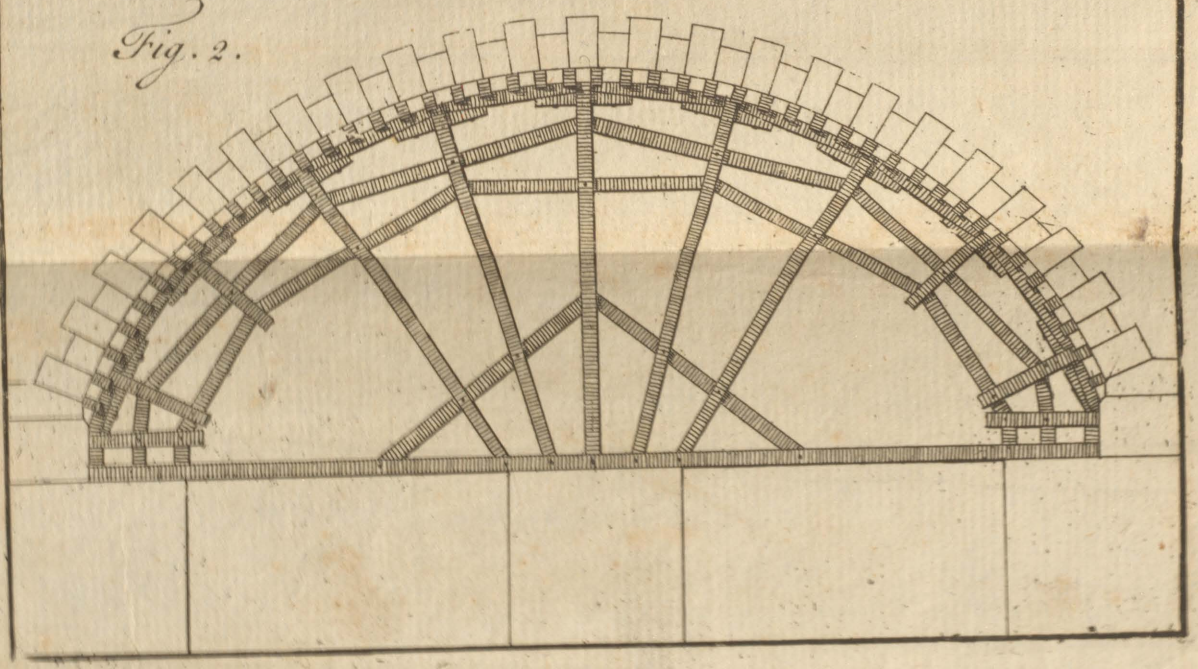
The Center of the great Arch of London Bridge

Fig. 1.



Scale of 40 Feet

Fig. 2.



notice of a center erected for the building the new arch at London-Bridge. I was croſſing the river, a little below bridge, and at that diſtance it ſeemed as if it had been entirely ſolid; the vacant ſpaces were ſo ſmall, in proportion to that occupied by the beams of wood, that it really had that effect at a diſtance. I ordered the waterman to go cloſe up to it, and, after ſome examination, found that my firſt idea did not ſubſide, ſuch a quantity of wood had been crammed into it. I returned next day, and, as nearly as poſſible, took the dimenſions of it, thinking that it might be a fact worthy the conſideration of the curious. In the annexed deſign, fig. 1, you have a pretty exact likeneſs of it, and you will find, in meaſuring it by the ſcale, that it contains about 17000 feet of wood. About 60 or 100 years ago, ſuch a thing might have paſſed unnoticed, and have been thought the reſult of inattention; but you know that of late years great improvements have been made in the joining timber, ſo that, with half the quantity they uſed before, a ſtronger piece of work is commonly now made to ſupport any given weight; and that only rendered ſo, by the proper diſpoſition of the beams which compoſe it: Witneſs Walton and Kew-Bridges, and many other pieces of work performed in our time, but which have been taken away as ſoon as the work was finiſhed under which they ſtood. The great arch of Weſtminſter-Bridge is 76 feet wide, and ſprings, from 2 feet above low water mark, to a ſemicircle. The ingenious Mr. King, among many other ſurpriſing inventions of this kind, only made uſe of 6500 feet of wood to make a center, fit and ſtrong enough for that great arch to be turned on. This new arch at London-Bridge is only 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and by being a ſegment of a circle, riſes only 23 feet. There are 6 feet of the ſterlings within the end of the arch, ſo that they had ſpace enough for the end of the center to reſt on, and the old pier ſtill remaining in the middle of this new arch, to ſupport that part of it which has the greateſt tendency to fall. Theſe advantages, which they had not at Weſtminſter, ſhould have been ſufficient reaſon to have employed leſs wood; but on the contrary, although the arch is 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet narrower, and 12 feet lower, they have employed near 10,500 more feet of wood. It is true, the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet broad, and therefore 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet more in that reſpect than Weſtminſter-Bridge. For that reaſon I have made out a deſign (alſo annexed here, fig. 2.) which I humbly think might have ſerved all the purpoſes required. And although the bridge is 48 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet broad, yet with the advantage of the old pier to ſupport the middle part of the center from, I have only made uſe of 7000 feet of wood; ſo that the difference betwixt this one, and that one employed for the conſtruction of the bridge, is about 10,000 feet. The carpenter employed for the conſtruction of this curious center, had two ſhillings a foot, including workmanſhip, with the wood returned when the center ſhould be taken away; ſo that the publick paid in this article of about 1700l. only, 1000l. more than if the center had been conſtructed according to the annexed deſign, in fig. 2.

I am, your, &c.

Aug. 15, 1759. E. M.

Reaſons why WILLIAM I. *is now called* WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

THE ingenious and learned author of *A Treatiſe on the Law of Deſcents in Fee Simple*, lately publiſhed, has given us the true reaſon why William the firſt has, ſince his death, been called William the Conqueror, though he never, in his lifetime, pretended to aſſume that title. This author, in explaining his 5th rule or canon of inheritance, obſerves as follows:

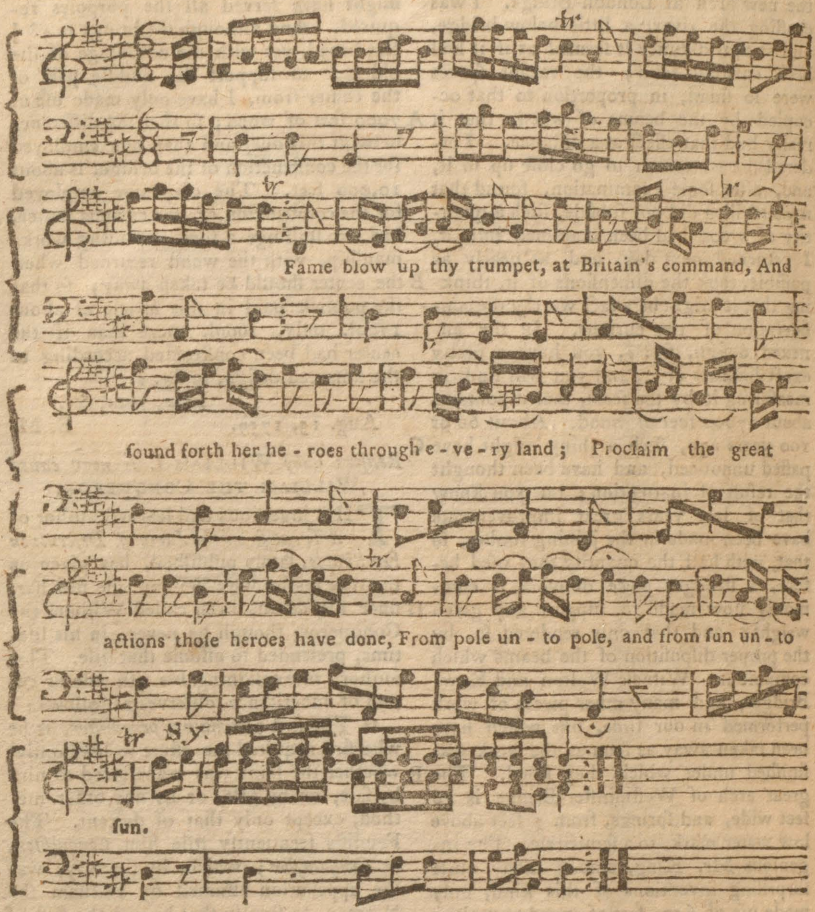
"The firſt purchaſor, *perquiſitor*, is he who firſt acquired the eſtate to his family, whether the ſame was transferred to him by ſale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of deſcent. The Feudiſts frequently ſtile him *Conquiſitor*, or *Conquaeſtor*; which, by the way, was the appellation aſſumed by William the Norman, to ſignify that he was the firſt of his family who acquired the crown of England, and from whom, therefore, all future claims by deſcent muſt be derived; though now, from our diſuſe of the feodal ſenſe of the word, together with the reflection on his forcible method of acquiſition, we are apt to annex the idea of victory to this name of *Conquaeſtor*, or Conqueror."

As this remark is curious, and has not, ſo far as we know, occurred to any of our hiſtorians, we thought it would not be amiſs to communicate it to ſuch of our readers, as have not yet had an opportunity to peruſe this learned treatiſe.

In our laſt, p. 599, *col.* 2, *l* 2, *for* from, *r.* to.

☞ *Many ingenious Pieces, in* Proſe *and* Verſe, *are deferred to our* Appendix, *or to the Month of* January, *which we hope will not diſoblige our kind Correſpondents.*

SET by R. L.



2.

Let Europe begin with this wonderful truth,
For Europe has ſeen, and beheld the brave youth;
How firm and intrepid our infantry ſtood,
And dy'd Minden's plains with their enemies blood.

3.

Both Eaſt and Weſt-Indies can partly declare,
What England can do, and what Britons can dare;
Ev'n France, to her ſorrow, in this muſt agree,
We conquer by land, and we Hawk them by ſea.

4.

The river St. Lawrence rolls down to the main,
And tells to the ocean what conqueſts we gain;
That nothing the ardour of Britons can check,
To prove the great truths only points to Quebeck.

5.

Let Africa join in the ſame glorious ſtory,
And talk of her Senegal, Gambia, and Goree;
Fame, blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's command,
And ſound forth her heroes through every land.

6.

Let's now toaſt the brave, who occaſion this joy,
Who their lives and eſtates for their country employ,
Who never once think, till the battle is won,
Of the toils they endure, or the dangers they run.

7.

But now, for a moment, muſt ſorrow prevail,
Our joy muſt be ſilent, to hear the ſad tale;
The loſs of the gallant, brave Wolfe to deplore,
Who dy'd for his country; what cou'd he do more?

8.

8.

His honours ſtill live, let us be of good cheer,
His name to Britannia will ever be dear;
Fame blow up thy trumpet, at Britain's command, [land.
And ſound forth her heroes through every

9.

Now fill up your glaſſes, and drink to the man, [plan;
Whoſe wiſdom could trace out ſo noble a
Here's his health, in a bumper, but firſt it is fit, [Pitt.
To know who's the man, it is honeſt Will.
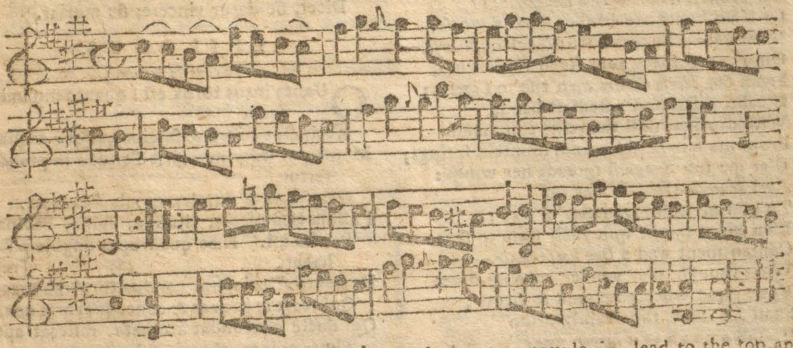
10.

Then let us proceed, with one heart and one ſoul, [growl;
'Till the mongrels of faction forget for to
'Till malice and envy, which flows from their tongue,
Be chang'd into melody, triumph, and ſong.

11.

'Tis this is the way for Old England to bleſs,
With a ſeries of glory, renown, and ſucceſs;
I daily pray heaven they ever increaſe,
'Till George ſecures all by a laſting good peace.

A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.



Caſt off two couple —, caſt up again —, croſs over two couple —, lead to the top and caſt off —, foot contrary corners, then to your partner — lead out ſides — *N. B.* Beat three times at the middle and end of each ſtrain.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1759.

The PHAETON *and the* ONE HORSE CHAIR. A FABLE.

Written at Oxford, *by a Gentleman of that Univerſity.*

AT **Blagrave*'s, once upon a time,
There ſtood a PHAETON ſublime:
Unſullied, by the duſty road,
It's wheels with recent crimſon glow'd;
It's ſides diſplay'd a dazzling hue,
It's harneſs tight, its lining new:
No ſcheme-enamour'd youth, I ween,
Survey'd the gaily deck'd Machine;
But fondly long'd to ſeize the reins,
And whirl o'er †*Campſfield*'s tempting plains.
Meantime, it chanc'd that, hard at hand,
A ONE HORSE CHAIR had took it's ſtand;
When thus our vehicle begun
To ſneer the luckleſs *Chaiſe and One*
"How could my maſter place me here
Within thy vulgar Atmoſphere?
From claſſic ground pray ſhift thy ſtation,
Thou ſcorn of *Oxford* education!
Your homely make, believe me, man,
Is quite upon the Gothic plan;
And you, and all your clumſy kind,
For loweſt purpoſes deſign'd:
Fit only, with a one-ey'd mare,
To drag, for benefit of air,
The country parſon's pregnant wife,
Thou friend of dull *domeſtic* life!
Or, with his maid and aunt, to ſchool,
To carry *Dicky*, on a ſtool:
Or, haply to ſome chriſtening gay,
A brace of godmothers convey. ——
Or, when bleſt *Saturday* prepares
For *London* tradeſmen reſt from cares,
'Tis thine to make them happy one day,
Companion of their genial *Sunday!*
'Tis thine, thro' turnpikes newly made,
When timely ſhow'rs the duſt have laid,
To bear ſome alderman ſerene
To *fragrant* Hampſtead's *ſylvan* ſcene.
Nor higher ſcarce thy merit riſes
Among the poliſh'd ſons of *Iſis:*
Hir'd for a ſolitary crown,
Canſt thou to *ſchemes* invite the *Gown?*
Go, tempt ſome prig, pretending taſte,
With hat new cock'd, and newly lac'd,

* *Well known at Oxford for letting out carriages.* † *In the road to Blenheim.*

O'er mutton-chops, and scanty wine,
At humble *Dorchester* to dine!
Meantime remember, lifeless drone!
I carry *Bucks* and *Bloods* alone.
And oh! whene'er the weather's friendly,
What inn at *Wallingford* or *Henley*,
But still my vast importance feels,
And gladly greets my entering wheels.
And think, obedient to the throng,
How yon gay street we smoke along:
While all with envious wonder view
The corner turn'd so *quick* and *true*."
To check an upstart's empty pride,
Thus sage the ONE HORSE CHAIR reply'd.
"Pray, when the consequence is weigh'd,
What's all your spirit and parade?
From mirth to grief what sad transitions,
To broken bones—and *impositions!*
Or if no bones are broke, what's worse,
Your *schemes* make work for *Glass* and *Nourse*.—
On us pray spare your keen reproaches,
From *One Horse Chairs* men rise to *Coaches*;
If calm discretion's stedfast hand,
With cautious skill the reins command.
From me fair *Health*'s fresh fountain springs;
O'er me soft *Snugness* spreads her wings;
And *Innocence* reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way:
E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a *One horse chair*.——
What though, o'er yonder echoing street
Your rapid wheels resound so sweet;
Shall *Isis*' sons, thus vainly prize
"A RATTLE *of a larger size?*"
BLAGRAVE, who during the dispute,
Stood in a corner, snug and mute,
Surpriz'd, no doubt, in lofty verse,
To hear his carriages converse,
With solemn face, o'er *Oxford* ale,
To me disclos'd this wondrous tale:
I strait dispatch'd it to the muse,
Who brush'd it up for * *Jackson*'s news,
And, what has oft been penn'd in prose,
Added this moral at the close.
Things may be useful if obscure;
The pace that's slow is often sure:
When empty pageantries we prize,
We raise but dust to blind our eyes.
The GOLDEN MEAN can best bestow
Safety, for unsubstantial *Show*.

The following is the Prologue *and* Epilogue *to the* Adelphi *of* Terence, *which was lately acted by the young Gentlemen of* Westminster *College.*

PROLOGUS.

CUM patres populumque dolor communis haberet,
Fleret & Æmilium maxima Roma suum,
Funebres inter ludos, his dicitur ipsis
Scenis extinctum condecorâsse ducem.
Ecquis adest—scenam nocte hâc qui spectet eandem,
Nec luctum nobis sentiat esse parem?
Ut cunque arrisit pulchris victoria cæptis,
Qua sol extremas visit uterque plagas.
Successûs etiam medio de fonte Britannis
Surgit amari aliquid, legitimusque dolor.
Si famæ generosa sitis, si bellica virtus,
Ingenium felix, intemerata fides,
Difficiles Laurus, ipsoque in flore juventæ,
Heu! lethi nimium præcipitata dies;
Si quid habent pulchrum hæc, vel si quid amabile, jure
Esto tua hæc, WOLFI, laus, propriumque decus.
Nec moriere omnis—quin usque corona vigebit,
Unanimis Britonum quam tibi nectit amor.
Regia quin pietas marmor tibi nobile ponet,
Quod tua perpetuis prædicet acta notis.
Confluet huc studio visendi Martia pubes,
Sentiet et flammâ corda calere pari;
Dumque legit mediis cecidisse heroa triumphis,
Dicet, sic detur vincere, sic moriar.

EPILOGUS.

[*Syrus loquitur.*]

QUanta intus turba est! quanto molimine sudat
Accinctus cultro & forcipe quisque coquus!
Monstrum informe maris Testudo in prandia fertur,
Quæ varia & simplex omnia sola sapit.
Pullina esca placet, vitulina, suilla, bovina?
Præsto est. Hæc quadrupes singula piscis habet.
De gente Æthiopum conducitur Archimagirus,
Qui secet & coquat & concoquat arte novâ.
Qui doctè contundat aromata, misceat aptè
Thus, apium, thyma, sal, cinnama, cepe, piper.
Qui jecur & pulmonem in frustra minutula scindat,
Curetque ut penitus sint saturata mero.
Multo ut ventriculus pulchrè flavescat ab ovo,
Ut tremulus circum viscera vernet adeps.
His rite instructis conchæ sint fercula, nam tu,
Testudo, & patinis sufficis atque cibo.
Quam cuperem in laudes utriusque excurrere conchæ!
—Sed vereor *Calepash* dicere vel *Calepee*.
Vos etiam ad cœnam mecum appellare juvaret,
Vellem & relliquias participare dapum.
At sunt convivæ tam multi tamque gulosi,
Restabit, metuo, nil nisi concha mihi.

An Occasional PROLOGUE, *written and spoken by Mr.* Havard, *at the Head of a Number of Boys cloathed by the* MARINE SOCIETY, *at the Theatre Royal in* Drury-lane, *the 5th of* December, *when the Tragedy of* Zara *was acted for the Use of that Humane and Laudable Institution.*

BRITONS! this night ye dignify your name;
The sons of virtue are the heirs to fame.
And what cœlestial virtue can out-vie
Thy merits, all relieving Charity!
O Charity! how pure thy off'rings rise,
The sweetest incense that ascends the skies.
The charitable soul, on seraph's wings,
Mounts to that God-head whence his virtue springs;

The

* *Jackson's Oxford Journal.*

The pious effort heav'n is pleas'd to raiſe,
And the preſerver ſhares the Maker's praiſe.
If ſuch the merit, when to low diſtreſs
The bounteous hand is open'd to redreſs;
If but to wipe the tear from ſorrow's eye
Be ſuch a grateful office to the Sky:
How ſtrong muſt be our feelings of delight,
When int'reſt and humanity unite,
And Britain's glorycrownsthepointofſight,
Ye ſons of freedom, view this little band:
They owe their ſafety to your foſt'ring hand.
Snatch'd from the paths of vice and branded ſhame,
You point the road to honeſty and fame.
This ſmall plantation which your hand firſt laid,
May riſe in time your ornament and ſhade.
Our ſons perhaps ſhall ſee, with glad ſurprize,
In ſome of theſe new Drakes, new Raleighs riſe.
Nobly proceed—Exert your chymic ſtriſe,
Extracting ſpirit from the dregs of life;
Our ſafety, our humanity combine,
And ev'ry virtue glows in the deſign.
O! may this glorious ardor ſtill improve,
This blend of charity and patriot love!
Th' increaſing numbers which your bounties ſave,
Shall in your cauſe the boldeſt dangers brave,
And ride triumphant o'er the ſubject wave.
France ſhall look pale to ſee their glorious toil,
And tremble at the Gleanings of our iſle:
No more contend in rivalſhip again,
But yield us the full empire of the main.
Nor can ſhe ſtand another overthrow,
For GEORGE, by Hawke, has ſtruck the final blow.

PROLOGUE *to* OROONOKO *alter'd.*

THIS night your tributary tears we claim
For ſcenes thatSouthern drew; a fav'rite name.
He touch'd your father's hearts with gen'rous woe,
And taught your mothers' youthful eyes to flow;
For this he claims hereditary praiſe,
From wits and beauties of our modern days;
Yet, ſlave to cuſtom in a laughing age,
With ribbald mirth he ſtain'd the ſacred page;
While virtue's ſhrine he rear'd, taught vice to mock,
And join'd, in ſport, the buſkin and the ſock:
O! haſte to part them!—burſt the opprobrious band!
Thus art and nature, with one voice demand:
O! haſte to part them! bluſhing virtue cries;—
Thus urg'd, our Bard this night to part them tries —
To mix with Southern's tho' his verſe aſpire,
He bows with rev'rence to the hoary ſire:
With honeſt zeal, a father's ſhame he veils;
Pleas'd to ſucceed, not bluſhing tho' he fails:
Fearleſs, yet humble; for 'tis all his aim,
That hence you go no worſe than here you came:
Let then his purpoſe conſecrate his deed,
And from your virtue your applauſe proceed.

REBUS.

I Am both man and woman too,
I go to ſchool as good boys do.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated April 7.

"HERE have three very extraordinary accidents happened here. On the 13th of December there was almoſt a total eclipſe of the ſun, which laſted from ten in the morning till near one o'clock. A comet has been ſeen theſe 20 days, and remains ſtill viſible about four o'clock in the morning. A very large meteor in the air was ſeen on the fourth of this month at about ſeven o'clock at night, which appeared in the ſame ſhape, but much larger than the comet, and had the ſame direction. It laſted about ten ſeconds, and was of ſo great a brightneſs, that it was not poſſible for a perſon to look ſtedfaſtly at it. As for myſelf, I narrowly eſcaped feeling the effects of it, being then returning from a village near Bombay town, and in the open road: Seeing an extraordinary light in the air, I turned my head that way to ſee what it was, when it immediately caught my eyes, in a manner, that I was not ſenſible whether I had loſt them or not, and was obliged to put my hands up to ſcreen them. Every houſe was illuminated by it, as if there were a number of flambeaux lighted."

BRITISH FISHERY, for 1760.

His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, governor. Francis Vernon, Eſq; preſident. William Northey, Eſq; vice-preſident.

COUNCIL.

Solomon Aſhley, Abraham Atkins, Eſqrs. Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. William Beckford, George Bowes, Thomas Bladen, Eſqrs. Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Velters Cornwall,

wall, Esq; Sir James Creed, Knt. Thomas Collet, John Edwards, Esqrs. Right Hon lord viscount Folkstone, Edward Godfrey, Esq; Hon. lieutenant general Handasyd, William Hart, William Janssen, John Jeffer, John Joliffe, Esqrs. Hon. lieutenant general Onslow, Right Hon the earl of Shaftesbury, Peter Simond, William Sloane, William Sotheby, John Joliffe Tuffnell, John Tucker, Hon. George Townshend, Hon. John Vaughan, John Underwood, William Watson, Esqrs. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.

On Nov. 15. a barn, stable &c. with a great quantity of wheat, &c. were consumed by fire, at King's Norton, in Shropshire.

The following letter to the secretary of the admiralty, we are favoured with by the Amsterdam Gazette.

"SIR,

In answer to your's of the 4th instant, concerning a memorial of Messrs. Hopp, Boreel, and Meerman, complaining that I caused some Dutch merchantmen to be searched near Cape Palos, who were under convoy of the Prince William man of war, Capt. Betting; and farther alledging, that notwithstanding the representations of this captain, I detained some of them; I must observe, that having certain advice, that the Dutch and Swedes carried cannon, powder, and other warlike stores to the enemy, I gave particular orders to the captains of all the ships under my command, carefully to examine all the vessels of those nations bound to the ports of France. On the day mentioned in the memorial, and near Cape Palos, I made the signal for the Warspite, Swiftsure, America and Jersey, to intercept some vessels then in sight; and which, on their approach, were found to be some of the Dutch ships under convoy of the Prince William, and bound to different ports of the Mediterranean, particularly two to Marseilles and two to Toulon. They were as strictly searched as could be done, at sea, in the space of an hour; but as no pretext was found for detaining them, they were suffered to proceed on their voyage; and the captains assured me that every thing passed with great civility and good order. I never received any complaint on this subject from Capt. Betting, nor indeed had he an opportunity to make me any, as he continued his course to the Mediterranean, and I steered for Gibraltar, from whence I came soon after to England. As it is well known that the Dutch merchants assist the king's enemies with warlike stores, I think I did no more than my duty in searching the vessels bound to those ports.

I would have answered your letter sooner, but I was willing to inform myself, first, from the captains who are now in England, whether any thing had happened on occasion of this search, which they had omitted to mention in their report to me.

E. BOSCAWEN."

On the 22d of November, 10 bay of building, &c. were consumed by fire, at Northampton.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

St. James's. The humble address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, was presented to his majesty by the Rev. doctor Brown, vice-chancellor, and provost of queen's college; which his majesty received very graciously. And they all had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We the chancellor, masters and scholars of your majesty's most loyal and faithful university of Oxford, beg leave, amidst the general acclamations of a joyful and united people, to approach your sacred person with hearts full of duty and affection, most humbly to congratulate your majesty on the many glorious and happy events of this memorable year.

The uninterrupted and unparalleled series of successes, which have attended your majesty's plans of operation, during the course of a war so uncommonly complicated and extensive, will ever stand distinguished with a peculiar lustre in the annals of Great-Britain: Successes, equally remarkable for their number, variety and importance: Every quarter of the globe having afforded scenes for your majesty's signal triumphs both by sea and land, and been a witness of the repeated disappointments and defeat of your restless and ambitious enemies.

Among the numerous and happy effects of your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures; whether concerted for the support of the protestant religion and the liberties of Europe; or more immediately directed towards the preservation and advancement of the commerical interest of your British dominions; the truly difficult and glorious conquest of Quebec (attempted in vain more than once by your royal predecessors) doth, on many accounts, demand more particularly our warmest congratulations. So valuable and important an acquisition seems to have been reserved by providence to compleat and crown all the preceding glories of your majesty's most auspicious reign.

In this and many other arduous and successful enterprizes, we cannot but see, and, after your majesty's great and pious example, devoutly adore the hand of divine providence, which hath on all occasions, so visibly supported the justice of your cause and the progress of your arms.

And we doubt not, but that, under the protection of the same good providence, the utmost efforts of an enraged and desponding enemy will be baffled and frustrated through your majesty's known wisdom and experience, through the abilities and activity of your ministers, the courage and conduct of your commanders, the intrepidity of your forces, and that perfect harmony and union, which

which happily subsists amongst all your subjects.

May your enemies themselves perceive at length, and acknowledge the interposition of heaven, so conspicuous in your majesty's favour; and, by entertaining more serious sentiments of equity and moderation, give your majesty an opportunity of accomplishing the desire of your heart, by dispensing to contending nations the greatest and most comprehensive of all temporal blessings, a general and lasting peace!

May your majesty long live to enjoy such glorious fruits of your unwearied labours for the public good! And may there never be wanting in your royal house a succession of illustrious princes, inheriting your majesty's crown and virtues, and reigning, like your majesty, in the hearts of all their subjects!

Given at our house of convocation, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our lord 1759.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity. His majesty, the prince of Wales, the princess dowager, the duke, princess Amelia, prince Edward and princess Augusta, attended by the heralds at arms, went to the chapel royal, and heard divine service; the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, prebendary of Durham, from these words, 'I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the Lord do all these things.' Isaiah xlv. 7. The knights companions of the orders of the garter, bath and thistle, appeared in the collars of their several orders: At noon the guns at the Park and Tower were fired, and in the evening many houses were illuminated. The lord bishop of Worcester preached before the right honourable the house of peers, at the abbey church, Westminster, and took his text from Daniel ii. 20. 'Blessed be the name of GOD for ever and ever; for wisdom and might are his.' Mr. Dayrell preached before the right honourable the speaker and upwards of two hundred members of the honourable house of commons, from Psalm xcv. 1, 2. 'O come, let us sing unto the LORD: let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and make a joyful noise unto him with psalms.' The lord mayor, accompanied by many aldermen, and the two sheriffs, went to St. Paul's, where the Rev. Mr. Townley, master of the grammar school in Christ's hospital, preached on the following words, 'They shall prosper that love thee,' Psalm cxxii. 6. The cathedral was greatly crowded, as were the parish churches in general.

FRIDAY, 30.

Being St. Andrew's day, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal society for the year ensuing; after which the society dined at the crown and anchor tavern in the strand:

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, president.

Thomas Birch, D. D. sec. Mus. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Astr. Reg. James Burrow, Esq; Lord Charles Cavendish, Mus. Brit. Cur. Mr. Samuel Clarke, Peter Davall, Esq; James Earl of Morton, William Sotheby, Esq; Mus. Brit. Cur. James West, Esq; Treasurer, Mus. Brit. Cur. Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Members elected into the council.

Peter Collinson, Acad. Reg. Berol. Suec. Soc. William Fauquier, Esq; William Heberden, M. D. Samuel Mead, Esq; Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Charles Morton, M. D. Robert Nesbitt, M. D. Mr. John Smeaton. Mr. Joseph Warner, Taylor White, Esq;

Dr. Charles Morton was chosen secretary in the room of Peter Davall, Esq; The annual gold prize medal was adjudged by the council to Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. (who has lately compleated the building of the Edystone light house) on account of his curious and useful improvements in the construction of wind and water-mills, communicated by him to the said society. (See P. 432.)

About seven o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a stable in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which soon communicated to the Romish chapel, and burnt it down; and from thence to the house of his excellency Count Viri, the Sardinian ambassador, who being in an ill state of health, was immediately carried to Newcastle house, whither the valuable part of his furniture was also removed, owing to the care and assistance of his grace's servants.

Sir Edward Hawke's letter appeared in the Gazette (see p 639.) containing an account of his heartily *drubbing* the French fleet.

[Lieut. Aningham, who brought the news of Sir Edward Hawke's having defeated the French squadron, is made a post captain. The Formidable French man of war, taken by the admiral, carrying 80 brass guns of 48, 36 and 24 pounders, is 15 feet longer in the keel than any of the ships in his majesty's navy, and also every other way in proportion to the same.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in brick lane, spital fields.

MONDAY, 3.

Came on, in the court of king's bench, the trial of Belinda Henderson, otherwise Lenos, otherwise Smith, otherwise Stuart, for having defrauded the crown of 404 l. under pretence of being the widow of lieutenant-colonel Williams, who was killed in Flanders in 1747; when the court and special jury, being fully satisfied with the evidence on the behalf of the crown, found

the

the defendant guilty of the infamous offences for which she was indicted, without the jury's going out of court.

TUESDAY, 4.

Whitehall.

Translation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highness Duke Lewis of Brunswick has delivered to the Ministers of the belligerant Powers, residing at the Hague, in the Name of his Majesty, and of the King of Prussia.

"Their Britannick and Prussian majesties, moved with compassion at the mischiefs which the war, that has been kindled for some years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily still produce; should think themselves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preservation and well-being of their respective kingdoms and subjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a stop to the progress of so severe a calamity, and to contribute to the re-establishment of publick tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifest the purity of their intentions, in this respect, their said majesties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

That they are ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place which shall be thought most proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a solid and general peace, with those whom the belligerant parties shall think fit to authorise, on their part, for the attaining so salutary an end.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

A motion was made and agreed to, in common-council, by Mr. Paterson, That the thanks of that court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. late lord mayor of this city, for having most ably, as well as splendidly, supported the dignity of that high and important office, to which he was called by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens, in a time of imminent danger and difficulty.——For his exemplary zeal to promote the service of his country, by a prudent exertion of his influence towards cementing the union, and improving the confidence, which have so remarkably, of late, subsisted between the king and people, and so greatly contributed to our success and reputation abroad, as well as to our safety and tranquillity at home.——And, lastly, for his generous patronage and assistance to the loyal endeavours of the citizens of London, to strengthen the hands of government against the meditated efforts of a desperate, though vanquished, enemy; a measure, sanctified by the approbation and acceptance of our most august sovereign; and by the lasting honour which he has been graciously pleased to confer upon this city, in the person and posterity of their then chief magistrate.

THURSDAY, 6.

Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales's birth-day was kept at St. James's, and there was a ball, in the great ball-room, at night. The ball was opened by his royal highness the prince of Wales and princess Augusta; his majesty came into the ball-room before nine o'clock, and withdrew at eleven, and the ball ended at one o'clock. Her royal highness the princess of Wales appeared in mourning for her daughter princess Elizabeth.

FRIDAY, 7.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Hartshorn and William Budd, for horse-stealing; and James Brown for a robbery in St. James's park, received sentence of death. Sixteen were cast for transportation, three branded in the hand, and three acquitted.

The prosecutor of James Brown is a gentleman's servant, who going through the park, the Bird-cage-walk, on an errand of his master's, was accosted by an accomplice of Brown's, genteely dressed, who clasping him round the middle, forcibly took him aside, and offering him several indecencies, was surprized by Brown (planted for that purpose) who after using the alarming names of Sodomites, &c. threatened that, unless he would part with his money, he would have him hanged; and after compelling him to give them 5s. demanded his buckles, and on his refusal to give them, they took him to the guard, in order to charge him with the above detestable crime, but were prevented by a servant of lord Harcourt's, whose business accidentally leading him that way, had the curiosity as well as humanity to watch; and having observed the whole affair, became the happy means of preserving the young man's character, and the bringing to justice such an offender.—The accomplice was acquitted, the robbery not being fully proved upon him.

Came on to be tried at Guildhall before the right hon. lord Mansfield, by a jury of non-freemen, a cause of great expectation and consequence, wherein the mayor, commonalty and citizens of this city were plaintiffs, and William Best, a salesman in Newgate-market, defendant; for certain rates or tolls payable for victuals and provisions brought into that market; when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, by which they have established their claim or right to those rates or tolls. At the same time came on to be tried another cause against Samuel Weaver, a salesman or dealer in butter, for the toll of butter brought into that market; when a verdict was also given for the same plaintiffs, by which they also established their right to that duty.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Five houses, with barns, &c. were consumed by fire, at Wilton, in the parish of Great-Bedwin, in Wilts.

SATURDAY, 15.

Mr. Dashayes, deputy and agent of the islands of Guadaloupe and Dependencies, had the honour of being presented to his majesty by the earl of Orford, one of the lords

lords of the bedchamber. Mr. Goy of the said islands had the same honour.

TUESDAY, 18.

Was executed at Nottingham, where he received sentence of death at the assize held for that town, on the 10th of August last, the execution of which was respited from time to time, William Andrew Horn, of Butterley-hall, in Derbyshire, Esq; aged 74, for the murder of a child only three days old, 35 years ago. His brother, who was the only person privy to this long concealed murder, was at last induced to discover it, partly from an uneasiness of mind he was under on that account, and partly from the cruel treatment he received from Mr. Horne.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Plymouth. Arrived the adventure transport, captain Jacob Walker, from Croisset, where she had been ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to take up the guns of the Soleil Royal; but the weather being tempestuous, and the people from the shore keeping a constant firing, they only took up two. They drove for two days, by little and little, in all about two miles, and at last were in the utmost danger. They were obliged to cut their cables, and make the best of their way for this port. The Active frigate, who was in company with them, lost her mizen mast.

An officer belonging to his majesty's ship Royal George came in the above transport, whom admiral Hawke had sent on shore at Croisset, with a flag of truce, to demand admittance up Vilaine, in order to destroy the nine sail of French men of war that took shelter there, or else he would bombard the town; but the admiral's demands were refused: However, he was as good as his word, and threw about 100 bombs into it.

Croisset is a large town in Britanny, one league and a half from Guerande, between the mouths of Vilaine and the Loire, on the sea-coast, where it has a large and very safe harbour. The officer reports, that it is a well-built town. Two of the French ships in the river Vilaine are over-set, and lay upon their broad sides. (See the foregoing map.)

St. James's. Prince Sanseverino envoy extraordinary from the king of the Two Sicilies, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his letters of credence.

Captain William Laurence, was carried in a cart from Newgate, through Whitechapel and the New-Road, to Execution Dock, where he was hanged according to his sentence; he appeared to be a man of a morose temper, tho' he behaved very devout, calm, and composed. In his last moments he gave a caution to all seafaring men to take care they be not guilty of his crime. (See p. 618.)

The convocation met in the Jerusalem chamber, and were further prorogued till the 13th of February next. (See p. 622.)

THURSDAY, 20.

A commission, signed by his majesty, was sent to the house of peers, authorising the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others of his majesty's privy council, to assent in his majesty's name to the following bills, viz. The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter. The bill to prohibit for a limited time the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain. The bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army. And to one naturalization bill.

The Right Hon. the house of peers adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of January.

And the honourable house of commons to Monday the 14th of January.

Came on before the lords of appeals for prizes, at the Cock Pit, Whitehall; the trial of the pretended Dutch ship, called the Snip, taken by the Lyon privateer, captain Creil, which ship and goods had been sometime since condemned as French property by the judge of the admiralty court at Doctor's Commons; upon which trial it plainly appearing to their lordships that the real bills of lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a cask or bag of coffee, and that the counterfeit papers were encouraged by the Dutch governor of St. Eustatia, who was deeply concerned in the lading; their lordships, were unanimously pleased to confirm the judge's sentence, by pronouncing the ship and cargo (which is worth upwards of 8000l.) to be French property.

SATURDAY, 22.

Ended the drawing of the lottery, when No. 35372, as last drawn ticket, was intitled to 1000l.

SUNDAY, 23.

About four o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Whittle's, a cabinet-maker in King-street, Covent-Garden, which consumed near twenty houses.—It is said it began in his workshop, by heating an oven for bending their wood for for different purposes in the cabinet way.—It consumed Mr. Whittle's, where it began, Mr. Fortescue's, linendraper, and Mr. Bellis's, goldworker, in the front in King-street, and greatly damaged many others in the same street. The other houses burnt down were in Rose street, and several courts between that and Long-acre. There was a great scarcity of water for above an hour after the fire broke out; and it is said there was not a watchman upon any of the stands, even to give the people in most danger any notice. Several persons were burnt or buried under the ruins, at this dreadful fire, and many terrible accidents happened to the firemen, &c.

TUESDAY, 25.

Admiral Saunders arrived from Quebec, and the next day waited on his majesty and was most graciously received.

His

His majesty has settled 1500l. per ann. upon Sir Edward Hawke, for his own life and that of his son.

The skinners company have subscribed 100 guineas to the Guildhall scheme for recruiting the forces.

Lord George Sackville having again made application to be tried by a court-martial for his supposed misconduct on the first of August last, a doubt has been raised whether he is amenable before such a court, as he does not at present hold any military employment whatever. This point is referred to the judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

During the present war, there have been taken or destroyed, 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole 58 taken or destroyed, and six lost. We have lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

We should not do justice to the generosity and humanity of the English nation, if we forgot to observe that the subscription for the relief, and reward of the soldiers, who triumph'd at Minden and Quebeck, meets with great encouragement: And that another for cloathing and comforting the French prisoners, during the present rigorous season, has already the sanction of many great and illustrious names; whilst they, unhappy, brave fellows! are totally neglected and abandoned by their own country.

Cowards are cruel; but the brave
Love mercy, and delight to save.

Several lieutenants of counties having in pursuance of the power vested in them by an act 31 Geo. II. suspended all proceedings in the execution of the militia acts, until the next year; and others until March and April, 1760; and the speedy carrying into execution the several provisions for the better ordering the militia, being most essentially necessary, at this juncture, to the peace and security of this kingdom; by the act lately passed, it is enacted, that where a sufficient number of qualified persons, willing to accept commissions, have not been found within any county, &c. the lieutenant shall summon a meeting within one month after passing this act, of all persons qualified and willing to serve as officers, to deliver in their names; and shall proceed in the further execution of the laws relating to the militia, as if there had been no suspension thereof; and meetings for the said purposes shall be summoned monthly, till a sufficient number shall offer themselves, or until the expiration of the militia laws. The like method shall be annually observed for carrying the said acts into execution, as is directed by act 31 Geo. II. to be observed in the year 1758; except, that the first general meeting of lieutenants and deputy lieutenants shall be annually held on the 2d Tuesday in January; and six days notice of all such meetings shall be advertised in the London Gazette, and weekly papers.

Addresses have been presented this month (see p. 625.) from Tewkesbury, Berwick county, Whitehaven, commission of the church of Scotland, Aberdeen university, Aberdeen city, Bedford, Northampton, Jersey island, Ipswich, Carlisle, Oxford city, Winchester, Warwick, Clifton Dartmouth-Hardness, Poole, Leicester, Westmoreland county, presbytery of Aberdeen, Appleby, Cumberland county, Chichester, Bridport, Lanerk, grand jury of Dublin, Beverley, Ducham city, Kirkby, in Kendal, Derby, and Thetford, in Norfolk.

The freedom of Dublin, in a gold box, is agreed to be sent to Mr. Pitt.

The freedom of Edinburgh is presented to admiral Boscawen.

Bath, Dec. 17. On the 7th instant a man and four lads being in a coal pit at Kilmersdon, near Coleford, a vapour took fire; which the man perceiving, called for help from above, upon which a bucket was let down, but before he was half up, being affected by the vapour, he fell out of it, and died directly: The bucket was then let down again, when two of the lads got into it, and were drawn up alive, but so much hurt that their lives are dispaired of. The other two, when the vapour was extinguished, were found arm in arm. It is remarkable, that no less than 17 persons have lost their lives there in this manner, within these few years.

Extract of a private Letter from York, Dec. 22.

"A few days since as Hugh Bethell, Esq; of Rise, was hunting the stag between Scarborough and Burlington, the creature being very hard pressed, took down a cliff of an immense height; and ten couple and a half of the leading hounds followed; by which accident they were every one killed upon the spot, and the stag had three of his legs broke. One of the whippers-in, a young lad, being just at their heels, and seeing his danger threw himself from his horse; and the horse upon coming near the precipice suddenly stopt, by which means they were both preserved."

Private letters from Dublin give the following account of some late disturbances in that city. That the minds of the people, in order probably to prepare them for the French invasion, had been poisoned by their emissaries with the notion of an union being intended between England and Ireland, that they were to have no more parliaments, were to be subject to the same taxes, &c. Upon this, a mob of many thousands broke into the house of lords, insulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and seated an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the members of both houses that they met in the streets, to take an oath that *they would never consent to such an union, or give any vote contrary to the true interest of Ireland!*

Many

Many coaches of obnoxious perſons were cut or broke, their horſes killed, &c. One gentleman, in particular, narrowly eſcaped being hanged, a gallows being erected for that purpoſe. The horſe and foot were drawn out on this occaſion, but could not diſperſe them till night; and the day after, addreſſes to the lord lieutenant were agreed to, and a committee of enquiry appointed.

Mr. Baldwin, ſurgeon's mate of his majeſty's ſhip the Shrewſbury, which ſail'd to join Sir Edward Hawke, but heard of his ſucceſs at ſea, obſerves in a letter dated Dec. 25. that on the 28th of Nov. they fell in with admiral Geary, off Uſhant, and that from the 2d of Dec. to the 15th they had a moſt violent ſtorm, which did great damage to the Shrewſbury, in particular, which is arrived at Plymouth to refit, and in general to moſt of the ſhips of the fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Tralee *in* Ireland, *dated* Dec. 5.

"On Sunday night laſt a Norway ſhip bound for Galway, laden moſtly with boards, was wrecked at a place called Ballylongane, within a ſmall mile of Ballyhige; ſhe had eight men on board at coming off from Norway, and her paſſage was ſo unfortunately tedious, having loſt her compaſs in a violent ſtorm, that for want of ſubſiſtence, five of the eight were eaten by the captain and mate; the eighth we may ſuppoſe died in the paſſage. The five ſkeletons were nailed to the maſt. The captain, notwithſtanding the great care that was taken of him, died in about ten hours after he was brought on ſhore. It was a very melancholy proſpect to ſee him, and to find five of their fingers as a ſtore. The mate is ſtill living. There has been a great quantity of boards ſaved, but the veſſel is quite wrecked."

Tickets drawn prizes of 100l. and upwards, in the late lottery, from Nov. 25. to Dec. 22, the laſt day, incluſive. No. 15757, 20000l. No. 16279, 62651, 5000l. No. 4899, 3000l. No. 16559, 2000l. No. 2833, 2884, 10853, 16647, 20377, 22505, 25624, 26575, 33768, 35732, 35635, 40061, 46449, 47266, 48087, 58419, 63179, 63862, 1000l. each. No. 7685, 8450, 9959, 11023, 12431, 17082, 17366, 20144, 26207, 36724, 44334, 47347, 49103, 49532, 57218, 57319, 57627, 62095, 62996, 64431, 500l. each. No. 1172, 1562, 2290, 2724, 3735, 4076, 5050, 5162, 5550, 6445, 7274, 8463, 10216, 12677, 13237, 13870, 14173, 14891, 16374, 17467, 17684, 17694, 18809, 18822, 19033, 19236, 19866, 21684, 21861, 22004, 22184, 23553, 23757, 24090, 24967, 25905, 25931, 27202, 28247, 28982, 29683, 31192, 31874, 33791, 33780, 33814, 33882, 33904, 33913, 33924, 34000, 34156, 34353, 34874, 35068, 35162, 36949, 37734, 38019, 39658, 41026, 41581, 42238, 44104, 44933, 45834, 47137, 47453, 47515, 48468, 48505, 49130, 49421, 50122, 50717, 50907, 52000, 52491, 52503, 52940, 52669, 53404, 54761, 55399, 56217, 57677, 60613, 61802, 61968 62977. 64597, 65163, 65726, 100l. each. (See p. 627.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. REV. Mr. Clive, of Atherley, in Shropſhire, was married to Miſs Clive.

Chriſtopher Griffith, Eſq; to Miſs St. Quintin.

Charles Mears, Eſq; to Miſs Dore.

4. Thomas Yeo, Eſq; to Miſs Tedd.

John Tyrell, of Hatfield Peverel, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Maſter.

6. Capt. White, to Miſs Offarrel, heireſs of the late general Offarrel.

8. John Aſtley, Eſq; to lady Duckenfield Daniel, of Tabley, in Cheſhire.

Capt. Lawrence, to Miſs Aiſlabie.

11. Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. to the counteſs dowager of Carliſle.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John, to Miſs Chaſe.

15. Dr. Forreſter, to Miſs Moore, niece to the earl of Drogheda.

Richard Pryce, Eſq; to Miſs Byrne.

19. Iſaac Whittington, Eſq; member for Agmondeſham, to Miſs Haywood.

Nov. 20. Counteſs of Balcarras was delivered of a ſon.

21. Counteſs of Leven, of a ſon.

Dec. 9. Lady of Mr. Harvey, member for Eſſex, of a ſon.

12. Lady Caroline Adair, of a daughter.

13. Lady of Michael Biddulph, Eſq; of a ſon.

Lady of Samuel St. Hill, Eſq; of a daughter.

14 Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter.

Lady Clifford, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. MAJOR Hewitt, of an illneſs contracted at Guadaloupe.

Dec. 2. Mr. Walſingham Beazley, an eminent Brewer.

5. Nathaniel Cole, Eſq; an eminent attorney, many years clerk to the ſtationers company, &c.

Richard Manley, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Weſtminſter.

James Froſt, jun. of Great James-ſtreet, Eſq;

7. Lieut. Col. Tame, of the 1ed regiment of trained bands.

Lethelier Took, Eſq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

Geo. Harriſon, Eſq; member for Hertford.

8. Brigadier-general Ingoldſby, after a lingering illneſs, a brave and honeſt officer, not employed ſince the battle of Fontenoy.

Rev. Mr. William Guyſe, a diſſenting miniſter.

Stephen Unwin, of Kenſington, Eſq;

Mr. Virgo, ſen. merchant, in the Old Jewry.

10. Charles Leithieullier, Eſq;

12. William Williams, of Crew's-hole, near Briſtol, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Arrowſmith, rector of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet.

13. Mr. Dottin, an eminent Barbadoes merchant.

Edward Green, Eſq; an eminent barriſter at law.

Samuel John, Eſq; clerk of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals.

14. James Vere, Eſq; member for the ſhire of Lanerk.

Mr. Cromwell, of Hampſtead, a deſcendant of the Protector.

Jeremiah Burroughs, of Wymondham, in Norfolk, Eſq;

Sir John Paterſon, of Eccles, in North-Britain, Bart.

15. Lady dowager Laneſborough.

The counteſs of Stair.

15. Thomas Holden, of Erdington, near Birmingham, Eſq;

James Tod, Eſq; late an eminent merchant.

Mr. John Deviſme, an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

Robert Parry, of Iſleworth, Eſq;

William Brotherton, Eſq; high ſheriff of Berkſhire.

16. Ferdinando John Paris, Eſq; an eminent conveyancer.

Henry Fairfax, of Toulſton, near Tadcaſter, Eſq;

18. Mr. Iſaac Romilly, F. R. S.

19. Mrs. Vaillant, mother of the preſent ſheriff.

21. Mr. Benjamin Gaſcoyne, a common-council-man for Vintry ward.

On Nov. 29. The Rev. Mr. Philip Brooke, A. M. formerly chief librarian of the univerſity of Cambridge. A gentleman of great learning, but of ſo much modeſty, that he would never venture to prepare any thing for the preſs; and of a conſcience ſo ſtrict and ſcrupulous, that, upon the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, he gave up his place, rather than take the oaths.

Lately. Right Hon. Gerald de Courcy, 24th baron of Kinſale, in Ireland. The title is extinct.

Mrs. Eliz. Owen, of Langharne, in Carmarthenſhire, aged 106.

Eve Schellerin, of Sorau, in Sileſia, aged 106.

Mr. William Lewis, Bookſeller, of Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Charles Mayne, Eſq; of Charles-town, South-Carolina.

At Northampton, Nov. 20. Mrs. Webſter, well known to the poor and indigent, by that charitable aſſiſtance which ſhe was ever ready to afford them.—Her perſonal qualifications were juſtly admired; and, joined with the graces of her mind, would have done honour to the higheſt ſtation:—Her excellent ſenſe, true politeneſs, and innate generoſity, were all heightened by that moſt amiable virtue humility; which ſhone conſpicuous in every part of her conduct; but more particularly ſo in her acts of piety and charity.

[*The* Eccleſiaſtical Preferments. *&c with the* Bill of Mortality, *in our* Appendix.]

BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 23. to Nov. 20.

Chriſt.	Males 510	Femal. 498	1008
Buried	Males 779	Femal. 750	1529
Died under 2 Years old			528
Between 2 and 5			219
5 and 10			65
10 and 20			50
20 and 30			140
30 and 40			129
40 and 50			113
50 and 60			100
60 and 70			86
70 and 80			64
80 and 90			29
90 and 100			6
			1529

Buried	Within the Walls	112
	Without the Walls	405
	In Mid. and Surry	768
	City and Sub. Weſt.	244
		1529

Weekly, Oct. 30	404
Nov. 6	367
13	379
20	379
	1529

Decreaſed in the Burials this Month 13.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 8d ½.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

FROM Bruckenau we had an account that the corps of Wurtemberg troops, compoſed of 10,000 men, and commanded by their ſovereign in perſon, marched through that town on the 20th ult. in their way to Fulda; but they were ſoon diſturbed in their quarters, of which we have the following relation from prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Kroſdorff, Dec. 5.

On the 28th ult. early in the morning, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and prince Charles of Bevern, ſet out from Marburgh with the following regiments, viz. De Boſch, Hanoverian dragoons, prince William and prince Frederick of Heſſe's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's, of Brunſwick, the regiment of grenadiers, Heſſians, and that of Blunſbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one ſquadron of white, and one of black huſſars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the ſame day to Kiſdorff

Kisdorff and Heimershausen; and the following, being the 29th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The hussars and the volunteers of Trimbach were posted further on at Sandershausen; and the hereditary prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the hereditary prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his serene highness went to reconnoitre, in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which, the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, our hussars and yellow dragoons, drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the mean time the rest of his serene highness's corps, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption, to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wurtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Our cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were filing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, we played our howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, our hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with the Hessian grenadiers, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit: Whilst prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

The enemy in their retreat shut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other side of the town, the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wurtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The hereditary prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Bock's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the mean time his serene highness, with the rest of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there were but six killed, and 14 wounded, on our side. Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musket-ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the first of December, 913 prisoners were sent to Hirschfield, under an escort commanded by major Marshal. The rest of those four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy, who went off before the action; and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The duke of Wurtemberg, was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a feu de joye; so that these regiments were in their best cloathing. The duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table; and to a ball, which he intended to have given that very day. But, upon the unexpected news of the hereditary prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry; and to file off in our presence, on the other side of the Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this has enabled us to cut them so easily to pieces, and with so little loss on our side.

On the 1st instant, the hereditary prince remained quiet at Fulda, the whole day. His serene highness has since advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place situated upon the right flank of the enemy's army. This position, added to the difficulty of subsisting their troops any longer in a country entirely exhausted, has probably determined the duke de Broglio at last to abandon his camp at Giessen, which he did this morning in falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Frankfort. His serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, detached two corps in pursuit of him. A garrison of near 2000 men is left in Giessen; the commander whereof has been summoned to surrender; but we are not informed if any answer has been returned to the summons.

The cavalry have been cantoned these nine days; and his serene highness has likewise ordered part of the infantry to enter into

into their quarters of cantonment this very day; the reſt are to follow to-morrow.

But Fulda being at too great a diſtance from the allied army, to think of holding poſſeſſion of it, the hereditary prince with his detachment ſoon returned to the army, and ſome of the Wurtemberg light troops again took poſſeſſion of the place on the 7th inſtant. In the mean time the allies have taken poſſeſſion of the French camp at Klein-Linnes, and are preparing to beſiege Gieſſen, which 'tis thought the French, who have now their head quarters at Friedberg, will attempt to relieve.

On the 7th ult. the king of Pruſſia ſet out from Spremberg in Luſatia, and on the 12th arrived at Torgau, and was followed by 19,432 men from his army in Sileſia, with which he joined his brother prince Henry at Meiſſen, who had before under his command 44,346 men, ſo that the whole army then amounted to 63,778 effective men; from whence his majeſty preſently detached general Finck with a body of 19 battalions and 35 ſquadrons to take poſſeſſion of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorff, which obliged count Daun to retreat to Plauen, whereupon his majeſty advanced to Wilſdruff, imagining that he had entirely cut off the retreat of the Auſtrians to Bohemia, at leaſt on that ſide of the Elbe; but old Daun was on this occaſion a little too cunning for his majeſty, as appears from the following relation publiſhed by authority at Vienna, November 24. "The king of Pruſſia had joined his brother prince Henry the 13th, and the ſame day cauſed Meiſſen to be occupied by general Wedel. That corps afterwards advanced, and the king's army followed it as far as Keſſelſdorff, not without having his light troops often engaged with the Hungarians. Count Daun fixed his head-quarters the 17th at Plauen; and that ſame day accounts were ſent from the king's army to Berlin and Magdebourg, that his majeſty had found means to cut off marſhal Daun's communication with Bohemia, by making general Finck's corps occupy the poſt of Dippodeſwalda and the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, by which all that remained of Daun's army muſt paſs to return into Bohemia. They wrote that the marſhal would be forced to come to an action, and that he had no reſource but in victory.

According to the inſtructions and expreſs order of the king, general Finck turned the Imperial and royal army by its left flank, and believing he had cut off the communication with Bohemia, poſted himſelf at Maxen, placing on the hill to the right of the village three battalions, with a battery of ten pieces of cannon. The reſt of the Pruſſian corps put themſelves in order of battle behind the village, fronting the corps commanded by general Brentano. The field-marſhal, who pretty well knew what ground the enemy would make choice of, made his diſpoſitions for attacking them on the 20th. He afterwards ſent to reconnoitre the poſt on the hill, and the report having confirmed the conſtant ſecurity of the enemy at that place, he put in motion, about three in the afternoon, the reſerve under the baron de Sinsere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippoldeſwalda, towards Reinhardt Grimma. General Sincere divided his corps into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods. He met with no obſtacles in his march, and the troops were ranged in order of battle without any accident or hindrance. The enemy at length ſaw us approaching them, and made a very briſk fire from their artillery, which had little effect, on account of the elevation. The Auſtrian artillery played with more ſucceſs, and efficaciouſly protected our grenadiers, who were marching with a moſt ſurprizing intrepidity againſt the enemy's left, and the battery of ten pieces, of which they made themſelves maſters.

The Pruſſians then made a half wheel-about by their left, and advanced againſt the Auſtrian grenadiers who were climbing up the hill. The fire of the muſketry was great on both ſides, till the Pruſſians being diſmayed, retired in great diſorder. The ardour of the Auſtrian grenadiers, made the marſhal apprehend that the enemy's cavalry would attack them unexpectedly, and therefore he cauſed the ſecond line of infantry of the reſerve to advance, in order to ſupport them in caſe of need. But there appeared no Pruſſian cavalry. The Auſtrian grenadiers, who in the purſuit had paſſed the village of Maxen, put themſelves in order to attack the enemy upon the heights behind the village, and upon which they had rallied to make a ſtand; but the intrepidity of the grenadiers not permitting it, they quitted the heights of Maxen, with the hopes of being better able to defend themſelves upon thoſe of Schmorſdorff, which they accordingly occupied. The field-marſhal ſent thither the regiment of young Modena dragoons, which was ſupported by the grenadiers. Thoſe dragoons charged ſword in hand, and diſlodged the enemy, who by favour of the night made their laſt retreat towards Falkenhayn. The night which favoured general Finck, obliged the marſhal to ſtop his troops ſhort, on the field of battle, and to wait under arms for day-break. Already he had gained a victory, of which 30 pieces of cannon, four pair of colours taken from Finck's regiment by the regiment of young Modena, and another flag and ſtandard, were the trophies.

At break of day on the 21ſt, the field-marſhal, on the field of battle, made the diſpoſitions for a new attack. During the night he had made thoſe which were neceſſary to cut off the enemy's retreat; and had done it ſo completely, that general Finck found himſelf entirely encloſed. Driven to the valley of Muglitz, which he could not

deſcend but by a ſteep precipice; blocked up on his right by general de Brentano, who formed a wall of bayonets; preſſed on his left by general de Sincere, &c. and expoſed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the paſſage of Gieſhubel and Dohna, occupied by a detachment of the German army, which the marſhal had placed there the 14th. Certain of being cruſhed before he could reach that paſſage, the Pruſſian general waited not for the attack for which the Auſtrian grenadiers were ready; but ſent a trumpet to the marſhal to demand a capitulation.

Count Daun granted it in one ſingle article. The lieutenant-general Finck, eight other Pruſſian generals, and the colonel Wolferſdorff, who that day performed the ſervice of major-general, were received priſoners of war, with 19 battalions and 35 ſquadrons, which compoſed that corps of the army; 64 pieces of cannon, 50 flags, and 25 ſtandards, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This was an army ſtronger by 8000 men than the Saxon army which capitulated the 18th of October 1756, after having held out ſix weeks againſt all the forces of the king of Pruſſia.

The field-marſhal ſent over the Elbe the ſame day all thoſe priſoners, whom two regiments of cavalry are eſcorting to Bohemia. The artillery taken will be immediately conducted to Prague.

The marſhal's firſt care, after this marvellous day, has been to detach a corps of 20,000 men towards Freyberg.

We may eaſily comprehend how greatly the marſhal is ſatisfied with the zeal and conduct of the generals who have acted under his orders. The operation has been one of thoſe maſter ſtrokes, which cannot be made with ſucceſs but by a chief who has the eſteem of the general officers, and the confidence of the troops. The Pruſſians render juſtice to the Auſtrian grenadiers, who began the action of the 20th with a ſtroke of the greateſt audacity. In the midſt of a fire from cannon and muſketry, they paſſed over an over-flown field, which was frozen ſo that they could hardly keep their legs; and without ſtopping to take breath, climbed up the hill which the enemy thought inacceſſible. There they charged immediately, and made themſelves maſters of the poſt, and of the ten pieces of cannon which defended it. The young Modena regiment ſignalized itſelf by feats of the like intrepidity.

The princes of Saxony, Albert, and Clement, at the head of the grenadiers, followed and puſhed the enemy from poſt to poſt, from hill to hill, to the vale of Dohna, where they laid down their arms."

But this affair is far from being ſo conſiderable, according to the account from the king of Pruſſia's head quarters, November 28, as follows. "General Hulſen, who upon the firſt report of general Finck's being attacked, had been detached to Klingenberg, diſtant about half a mile from Dippolſwalda, was, upon the certain news of what had happened to Finck, recalled, and the day after ſent to occupy the important poſt of Freyberg, where he has continued ever ſince; and has now with him a corps conſiſting of nine battalions and upwards of 30 ſquadrons, and the proper diſpoſition is made for reinforcing him in caſe he ſhould be attacked. In the mean time, the infantry under Hulſen's command are cantoned, and form a Cordon from Freyberg, which almoſt joins with the right of this army near Hertzogwalda, ſo that the whole chain of cantonment ſtretches from Freyberg to the Elbe.

The loſs in general Finck's affair does not turn out to be ſo conſiderable as was at firſt apprehended; a great number of infantry, as well as cavalry, having, during the confuſion, made their eſcape; and many of them are actually returned to this army, or to general Hulſen's corps. A ſmall body of huſſars ſwam the river, and, it is imagined, may be got into Sileſia. Upon the whole, if reports from Dreſden may be credited, the Auſtrians have not marched above 5000 priſoners into Bohemia. General Finck had left two battalions at Freyberg to guard the boulangerie; which are happily ſaved.

And from the ſame place, December 6, we have an account of another affair which has likewiſe been greatly magnified by the Auſtrians, but the Pruſſian account ſeems moſt likely to be true, and is as follows. "General Diercke, who had been detached by his majeſty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven battalions of infantry and 1000 horſe. This poſt was ſo advantageous, that he thought his retreat to Meiſſen abſolutely ſecure, eſpecially as he had been aſſured by the pontooners that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours, (for they had been obliged, during the hard froſt, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over that river, and the wooden bridge at Meiſſen had been broke down by the Auſtrians) but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, becauſe of the quantity of ice floating in the river. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the neceſſity of making uſe of the boats to carry over his cavalry and part of his infantry, on the 3d inſtant, which took up a great deal of time, whilſt he himſelf with three battalions, formed the rear guard; and during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were tranſported to Meiſſen. But towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and after a very brave defence, the three battalions that formed the rear guard, being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made priſoners, except ſome part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a priſoner."

It

It seems now to be certain that the Russians have retired to their winter quarters upon the Vistula; for general Loudahon, with the Austrian troops under his command, has left them, and is arrived at Bilitz in Upper Silesia.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* December, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. THE Devout Christian's complete Guide, No. I. pr. 6d. Seymour.

HISTORY.

2. A complete History of England, price 18. 6d. Pottinger.

PHYSICK, BOTANY.

3. Allen's Synopsis Medicinæ, Vol. III. pr. 4s. Davis.

4. An Essay on Schirrous Tumours and Cancers. By Richard Guy, price 1s. 6d. Owen.

5. Sure and Easy Method to prevent the Communication of the Venereal Disease, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

6. The Vegetable System. By J. Hill, M. D. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The Life of General James Wolfe, the Conqueror of Canada, &c. attempted according to the Rules of Eloquence, pr. 1s. Kearsley.—[The good design of this piece, not its eloquence, must, we think, reprieve it from too harsh a censure. There is no circumstance mentioned of the hero, but what is well known, and the whole may be stiled a preachment rather than an oration. The author, who writes himself A.M. is not very correct in his phrase, and tho' he may understand the rules of eloquence, does not seem to be the most able hand, at the exercise of them.]

8. The Conduct of a late noble Commander, candidly considered, pr. 1s. Baldwin. —[The principal design of this pamphlet, which really merits reading, is to answer and expose the fallacy of the *Letters to a late noble Commander*. (See p. 518.) It is wrote with spirit and impartiality.

9. The Number of Alehouses shewn to be pernicious to the Publick. By the V. of S. in Kent, pr. 6d. Baldwin. —[A very honest and necessary display of an evil that sooner or later must produce the worst consequences to the nation, and already is known to be a principal source of the idleness, poverty and profaneness of the lower ranks of people.]

10. A Plan for establishing the General Peace of Europe upon honourable Terms to Great Britain. By Mr. Brecknock, pr. 2s. Baldwin.—[Mr. Brecknock's plan discovers a commendable zeal for the honour of his country; but it is somewhat wild, and we are apt to imagine it will not be followed, nor the system of Europe be altered quite to his mind, at a general peace.]

11. A genuine State of a Case in Surgery. Being a full Refutation of certain Facts related by Mr. Bromfield. By George Aylett, Surgeon at Windsor, pr. 6d. Dodsley.—[We remember Mr. Pope somewhere intimates, that in reading the controversial writings of the papists and protestants, he was alternately led to be of the opinion of each of the opposite writers by their specious method of argumentation. If this may be the case in a religious dispute, in a controversy where facts are appealed to, are confidently, yet differently asserted, by two opposite parties of equal credit and honour, well may the mind be at a loss and a puzzle. We really imagined nothing could be advanced against the allegations of Mr. Bromfield, so forcibly supported by Mr. Benwell; but we find ourselves mistaken; Mr. Aylett, who writes like a gentleman, has given us, here, reason not to be overhasty in our determinations. We must at length leave the decision to the publick, of who is the injured party; for as they are both men of reputation, and they have represented facts almost diametrically opposite and contradictory to each other, we will not pretend to say which is in the right. The court of assistants of the Surgeons company, to whom this pamphlet is addressed, will be best able to decide in this matter. See p. 632.]

12. Bellicus; or a Treatise on the Art of War, pr. 3s. Cooke.

13. The Partisan; or the Art of making War in Detachment, pr. 3s. 6d. Griffiths.

14. Sacra Concerto: An Introduction to Musick, pr. 3s. Davey and Law.

ENTERTAINMENT, POETICAL.

15. Themistocles, a Satire on Modern Marriage, pr. 6d. Morley.—[A Piece of three Leaves introduced by a Title, Preface, &c. of five. It seems this is a juvenile Poet, and therefore he merits our Compassion, especially as his Muse appears to be as young as himself; hardly pinioned yet.]

16. Oroonoko; a Tragedy, altered from Southern, pr. 1s. 6d. Bathurst.—[Here the comic scenes, which did no honour to Southern, are all left out, and the play is made a regular tragedy of five acts. As it appears at present, it will, perhaps, banish the original, and with great propriety, from the stage, for the future. An account of the alterations, and the reasons for them, are prefixed to the play. (See the new prologue, p. 677.)

17. Oronooko; also altered from the original Play, to which the Editor has added near 600 Lines in Place of the comic Scenes, pr. 1s. Corbet.

[*The Remainder of the* Books *in our* Appendix.]

ABOUT the Middle of *January* will be published, An APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1759. With a beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a general TITLE, curiously engraved, compleat INDEXES, and every other Requisite to compleat the Volume.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLIX.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 646.



JANUARY, 29th, 1759, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several other sheriffs, whose names were thereunto subscribed, to the same purpose with the two former, which was ordered to lie upon the table, until the said bill should be brought in; and on the 26th of February, Sir Richard Lloyd presented the bill to the house, being intitled, *A Bill for the more regular and easy collecting, accounting for, and paying of, Post-Fines, which shall be due to the Crown, or to the Grantees thereof under the Crown, and for the Ease of Sheriffs in respect to the same*; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. March 5th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 20th of March; but on the 14th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of William Daw, the younger, and Maximilian Daw, committees of the person and estate of William Daw, the elder, clerk of the king's silver-office, a lunatick; alledging, that if the said bill, as then framed, should pass into a law, it would deprive the said lunatick, and his successors, of an antient fee belonging to his said office, which he and his predecessors had received, on searches made in the said office for post-fines, by the undersheriffs of the several counties, and might be otherwise prejudicial to the said office; and therefore praying, that such provision might be made in the bill, for saving the estate and interest of the said lunatick in the said office, as the house should think proper.

This petition was referred to the committee upon the bill, and then it was resolved, that the foreign apposer *, or other proper officer or officers of the Exchequer, should lay before the house, a list of the names of all and every lord or lords of liberties, proprietors or grantees under the crown, of post-fines on writs of covenant, sued out for the passing of fines in the court of Common-Pleas, together with a list of the several hundreds, liberties, and districts, for which they and every of them so claim. And it was ordered, that the said officer or officers should lay before the house, an account of all and every sum and

* *This officer examines the sheriffs accounts of post fines, and several other sorts of accidental revenue. He is so called from the old English word,* To apposе, *signifying,* To examine *or* question.

and sums of money, allowed by him, or them, to such respective lords of hundreds, liberties, and districts, proprietors, or grantees under the crown, for their several post-fines for seven years, ending at Michaelmas, 1758, distinguishing each year, together with an account of the fees claimed and taken by the said foreign apposer, and other officers, and each of them, in obtaining the respective quietus's * for such post-fines.

In pursuance of this resolution and order, several lists and accounts were presented to the house; and on the 20th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of Joseph Stonynought, register and keeper of the records of fines, in the chirographer's office; recommending his office as the proper place where post-fines ought to be made payable, and praying accordingly; which petition was referred to the committee upon the bill; and the house having the same day resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 23d; but this order being put off until the 26th, there was on that day presented to the house and read, a petition of Nathaniel Rowe, Esq; clerk of the warrants, inrollments, and estreats, in the court of Common-Pleas; recommending his office as the proper place for the aforesaid purpose; and representing, that if the post-fines were made payable before bringing to his office the roll on which the fine is ingrossed, it might deprive him of great part of the profits of his said office; and therefore praying that such post-fines might be appointed to be paid at his office, or that otherwise such provision might be made in the bill, for saving his estate in his said office, as the house should think proper.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the said report should be taken into consideration, which it presently was; and after several of the amendments made by the committee had been agreed to, a motion was made for recommitting the bill, but the question being carried in the negative, the other amendments, with an amendment to one of them, were agreed to, and several clauses were added by the house to the bill, after which it was ordered to be ingrossed; and on the 29th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was passed without any amendment, and on the 2d of June it received the royal assent.

In the preamble of this act, several of the difficulties to which sheriffs were exposed in the collecting of these post-fines are recited, therefore it is enacted, That from and after the first day of Trinity-term, 1759, the officer whose duty it is to set and indorse the præ-fine, shall also at the same time set the usual post-fine, and indorse the same on the back of the writ, together with his name or mark of office; the said post-fine to be forthwith paid to the receiver of præ-fines at the alienation office, who is to indorse upon the back of every writ, a certain mark of office, together with his name, and the sum received as the post-fine due thereon, which shall discharge the estate comprised in the writ, and the cognizees † therein. And until this be done, no fine is to be deemed valid and effectual.

And because no præ-fine has ever been payable for estates of under five marks a year, but as a post-fine of 6s. 8d. has always been payable, even for such small estates, when conveyed by fine, therefore, by another clause it is enacted, That the officer at the alienation office, whose duty it is to set and indorse the præ-fine, shall set on every writ of covenant brought to that office, on which no præ-fine shall be payable, a post-fine of 6s. 8d. and shall indorse such post-fine thereon, together with his name and mark of office; the said post-fine to be paid to the receiver of that office, before the writ be passed there; and on payment thereof, the receiver shall indorse on, and mark the writ, as before directed.

There are likewise proper clauses for obliging the receiver at the alienation office to give 5000l. security; for enforcing his attendance at proper hours; for obliging him to account and pay the post-fines to the several persons having a right thereunto; and for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to counterfeit his mark or hand; but no clause relating to any of the above-mentioned petitions that were presented to the house by the officers concerned in the passing or levying of fines. These petitions, however, shew how difficult it is to introduce a reformation into any branch of the practice of the law; for in every branch there are a number of officers concerned, all of whom have obtained their respective offices by a very

* Quietus *is the Exchequer word for the sheriff's discharge or release, after his account has been examined and passed.* † Cognizee *is the law term for the buyer or grantee of the estate, in whose favour the fine is levied, and consequently is the plaintiff in the writ of covenant.*

very long attendance, or have purchaſed them at a very high price; and as almoſt every ſuch reformation muſt leſſen, perhaps annihilate the profits of ſome of theſe offices, it muſt be attended with a hardſhip upon ſome of the officers concerned; for when a gentleman has paſſed the whole of his youth, in obtaining and executing an office in the law, or has laid out the whole, or the greateſt part of his fortune, in the purchaſe of it, and has thereby got a comfortable ſubſiſtence for life, according to the then law or cuſtom, it is certainly a great hardſhip to leſſen, much more to annihilate, the profits of that office, even for the publick good, without giving him a ſuitable recompence. This is a great diſcouragement for any gentleman who has the honour of a ſeat in our legiſlature, to attempt a reformation in any branch of the practice of the law, becauſe, if he ſucceeds, he may probably bring a hardſhip upon ſome of the officers concerned, perhaps ſome of his own acquaintance, and is not ſure of being able to provide for them a ſuitable recompence; and even when no ſuch hardſhip is with any real foundation to be apprehended, yet from the imaginary fears of ſome, he is ſure to meet with oppoſition, which was the caſe with reſpect to the reformation intended by this law.

December the 20th, a committee was appointed, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the houſe, which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and the ſaid committee having on the 5th of March been revived, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon the next day reported the ten reſolutions they had come to, the four laſt of which were then agreed to, and a bill or bills ordered to be prepared and brought in, purſuant thereunto, by the ſaid alderman, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. Harbord, and Mr. Thomas Coventry, to whom ſeveral inſtructions were afterwards ordered, for adding clauſes to one or other of theſe bills; and the ſix firſt having been referred to the committee of ways and means, five of them were, upon report from that committee on the 12th of April, agreed to by the houſe, and a bill or bills ordered to be prepared and brought in by the ſaid alderman, Mr. Olmius, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Charlton, with inſtructions ordered, either before or after the bill was brought in. But as to the act of the 9th of his preſent majeſty's reign, for the further encouraging and regulating the manufacture of Britiſh ſail-cloth, &c. which was recommended by the 5th reſolution of the expiring laws committee, it was not, it ſeems, thought neceſſary to be continued, as the moſt uſeful parts of it had been provided for by the act of the 19th of his preſent majeſty's reign, for the more effectual ſecuring the duties now payable on foreign made ſail cloth, &c. which was recommended by the next following reſolution of the ſaid committee, and was agreed to by the houſe.

In conſequence of the reſolutions thus agreed to, the following bills were brought in and paſſed into laws, viz. *An Act for regulating the Laſtage and Ballaſtage of the River Thames, &c.* *An Act for continuing the Law, relating to the Puniſhment of Perſons going armed or diſguiſed, &c.* *An Act for continuing ſeveral Laws near expiring.* *An Act concerning the Admeaſurement of Coals, &c.* And *An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons, &c.* None of which, but the laſt, require any particular notice. As to the laſt, it was made almoſt quite a new act; for there were alterations, amendments, or additions, in every part of it, a recapitulation of which, would appear tedious to thoſe that are no way concerned, and as to thoſe that are, of whom, I am ſorry to ſay, there are always too many amongſt us, they muſt have recourſe to the act itſelf; in which the two chief amendments, or rather additions, are, 1ſt. That where more creditors than one ſhall charge any priſoner in execution, and ſhall deſire to have him detained in priſon, they ſhall only reſpectively pay him each ſuch weekly ſum, not exceeding 1s. 6d. a week, as the court, at the time of his being remanded, ſhall direct. And, 2d. That if any priſoner deſcribed by the act ſhall remain in priſon three months after being committed, any creditor may compel him to give into court, upon oath, an account of his real and perſonal eſtate, to be diſpoſed of for the benefit of his creditors, conſenting to his being diſcharged.

This act, ſo far as it extends, is certainly a juſt and humane law, eſpecially if the debtor be ſuch a one as has become inſolvent by misfortunes or diſappointments; but why it ſhould be confined to thoſe priſoners only, who are not charged in execution with any debt exceeding 100l. is what, I believe, no man can give a tollerable reaſon for. Surely, a man who through misfortunes or diſappointments falls, from affluent circumſtances and extenſive credit, into the utmoſt miſery, and want, is more to be pitied than a man who never knew ſuch circumſtances, nor ever

ever had credit enough to contract a debt of above 100l. yet by this law the latter is to be discharged, or maintained in prison by his creditor; whereas the former must starve in prison if, among his other misfortunes, he has met with that now terrible one of owing above 100l. to a revengeful relentless, and merciless creditor. For this cruel and amazing difference no reason can be assigned but a partiality to the rich, so observable in many parts of our law, and which I shall never miss taking notice of as often as it falls in my way. A man who has been in affluent circumstances and extensive credit, and has become insolvent, has probably several rich men among his creditors: They must by law be indulged with a privilege to rack the utmost of their endless revenge upon the unhappy object, let his case be never so much to be pitied, let the injury they have suffered be in their circumstances never so little sensible, at least to any sense but that of their avarice. But a man who has always been in such low circumstances as never to have had credit from any one person for above 100l. has very seldom any rich man among his creditors, therefore if he becomes insolvent none of his creditors are by law indulged the privilege of revenging themselves by detaining him in jail, unless they maintain him whilst they hold him there, and this let their revenge be never so just, let the injury they have suffered be never so ruinous.

Suppose an honest tradesman or shopkeeper has been prevailed on, by the fair speeches and false tho' plausible pretences of a sharper, to let him have goods upon credit to the value of 80 or 90l. which the sharper sells for half price, and spends the money in the utmost extravagance, shall such a tradesman be obliged to discharge such a sharper from prison, because by that very fraud he has been reduced to such low circumstances as not to be able to afford him a groat a day for his maintenance in jail? Suppose again that a merchant in affluent circumstances and good credit, has such a run of losses, by shipwreck and the bankruptcy of his insurers, as to render him unable to pay all his just debts; and suppose that a rich man, his creditor, to whom perhaps he owes near as much as he does to all the rest, should come to him with this speech; my good friend, I can see that by your late losses you must be so reduced as not to be able to pay all you owe; but I know that you have a large quantity of goods in your warehouses, sufficient to pay what you owe to me, and have not as yet committed any act of bankruptcy, now if you'll deliver those goods to me, I will give you a release, and I will contrive to get you freed from all your other creditors by a statute of bankruptcy. To this the other honestly answers, 'tis true, Sir, I am not now able to pay any thing like 20s. in the pound, but since it is so, my creditors shall all fare alike, I will call a meeting of them, and they shall divide what I have proportionably among them. To which the rich oppressor replies, if you are such a fool, Sir, I will take care, you shall meet them no where but in jail: Then goes directly, arrests the honest merchant, judgment and execution must soon follow, and in jail he must remain all the days of his life, without so much as a groat a day for his subsistence in prison, or any thing but charity and the jail allowance. He cannot obtain his discharge by a statute of bankruptcy; because he cannot have the consent of four fifths of his creditors in number and value: He cannot be discharged or obtain any subsistence by an act of insolvency, because a statute of bankruptcy was taken out against him, perhaps at the instigation of this rich oppressor, in order to bar him of this relief: And he cannot be discharged or obtain any subsistence by the act now under consideration, because he is charged in execution with a debt of more than 100l. to one person.

A multitude of such cases may be supposed: Some such do actually happen almost every day, as must be known to every man who has been much conversant in the low or middling state of mankind. But it may be said, that a man who runs in debt only for the support of his idleness or extravagance deserves to be punished, and imprisonment is the punishment which the law justly inflicts upon such criminals. That such debtors ought to be punished I shall readily admit; but that perpetual imprisonment without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a just or political punishment, even for the most heinous of such criminals, I cannot allow; nor does the world think so, as we may judge from the many charities given to such prisoners, and which this very law deems to be such by recommending the care of them to the commissioners for charitable uses; for it can be no charity to free or deliver a criminal from a punishment which the law has justly inflicted upon him for his crime.

With me, therefore, the world must think, that perpetual imprisonment, without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a punishment too severe even for the most criminal debtor. It is in effect a capital

punishment:

punishment: It is worse: It is inflicting a tormenting and lingering death; for considering the treatment such an unfortunate wretch must meet with from jailers and their underlings, it would be impossible for him to live long if he had no other relief; and if his strength of body and patience of mind should prolong his life more than usual, it would only be a prolonging of torment. The laudable lenity of our laws admits of no torture in any other case whatever. A robber, a murderer shall be put to death, in a way which does not give him a moment's pain; but an insolvent debtor shall be exposed to the torments of hunger and cold, and the insults of jailers servants, till he happily expires under the torture. This is the punishment the law inflicts; for if he meets with any relief from charity or friendship, it is what is not provided for him by law; and is this a punishment duly proportioned even to insolvency by extravagance, a crime which men are never led into but by their youth, their vanity, or their luxurious appetites, which is rather a degree of madness than a malicious crime, and consequently is rather to be pitied than punished.

It being thus evident, that imprisonment without any subsistence but the jail allowance, is a punishment too severe for any sort of insolvency not amounting to the fraudulent, which may, or at least ought to be punished by indictment and the pillory: This, I say, being the case as to all insolvents who owe above 100l. to one person, it may be said in excuse for the law, that it does not inflict that sort of punishment, but only gives a power to the creditor to inflict that sort of punishment if he thinks proper; and the creditor is the best judge what sort of punishment is adequate to the injury he has suffered. But is not this directly contrary to one of the chief ends for which mankind have formed themselves into societies. One of these chief ends is, that it may not be left in any man's power to inflict whatever punishment he thinks proper upon the injury he has received; but that the proportioning of the punishment to the crime, may in all cases be determined by the legislative or the jurisdictive power of the society. If it were otherwise: If it should be left in every man's power to inflict whatever punishment he pleased upon every injury he receives, the society could not long subsist; for the punishment would be generally too severe, which would be an injury to the person punished, and consequently would give him or his friends a right to punish in their turn. The legislative power of the society may therefore leave it in the power of every man to forgive, so far as the public safety or interest is not concerned; but it is both impolitic and unjust in the legislative power of any society to leave it, in any case, in the power of the person injured to inflict too severe a punishment, and to protect, and even to assist him, in inflicting such a sort of punishment.

Lastly it may be said, that as there are certainly many bankrupts or insolvents who deserve to be punished, and as no legal method can be found for making a distinction between those that ought to be punished and those that ought to be pitied, the law is obliged to leave this distinction to be made by the creditors themselves. If this were true, that no such legal method could be found, it might be an excuse for leaving this distinction to be made by all the creditors jointly, or the majority of them, but it can be no excuse for leaving it in the power of all the creditors jointly, or the majority of them, to inflict too severe a punishment; much less can it be an excuse for leaving it in the power of any one creditor to inflict such a punishment, or any punishment, contrary to the opinion and the desire of all the rest; for in making this distinction the quantity of a man's debt can have no manner of concern: It ought to be founded entirely upon the general character of the debtor, and upon the causes of his misfortunes, of which a creditor to whom he owes but 10l. may be as good, perhaps a better judge than the creditor to whom he owes 100 or 1000l. and the former has certainly the best chance for being impartial; therefore it is ridiculous to oblige a bankrupt to have the consent of four fifths of his creditors in value as well as number, before he can obtain his discharge, and that without leaving it in the power of the court to enquire into, or judge of the reasons why a rich creditor refuses his consent.

But if the making of this distinction is by law to be left to the creditors in all cases where the debtor owes above 100l. to any one man, why is it taken from them in all cases where the debtor is not charged in execution with any debt above that sum? In all such cases the making of this distinction is not only taken from the creditors, but the law itself makes no such distinction. Let an insolvent debtor have been never so extravagant: Let him even have contracted some of his debts in a fraudulent manner, in order to support his

his extravagance, yet upon his petitioning, and giving a true account of his eſtate, or declaring upon oath that he has no eſtate, his creditors muſt diſcharge him, or allow him a groat a day; and if the trade or buſineſs he was bred to be ſuch as may be exerciſed in jail, or within the rules of a A priſon, his continuing in jail is really an advantage to him, becauſe he may earn as much by his labour as if he were at large, and he has the addition of a groat a day from his creditors. On the other hand, let a man's inſolvency have been owing to the moſt extraordinary, the moſt unavoid- B able misfortunes: Let his character be ſo good, that no creditor who did not owe him a grudge upon ſome other account, would give him any trouble, but truſt to his paying them if ever a change of fortune ſhould enable him to do ſo, yet let ſuch a man have the additional misfortune C of having amongſt his creditors a rich man who under valued the ſmall expence of a groat a day, and who owed him a grudge, perhaps for having refuſed at his deſire to be guilty of ſome diſhoneſt or diſhonourable action. I ſay let this be the caſe of the moſt honeſt and moſt unfortunate D debtor, he muſt remain in jail during life, if his rich and revengeful creditor happens to ſurvive him, which in ſuch circumſtances he probably may; yet this would be his unhappy, his undeſerved condition, even by the otherwiſe compaſſionate law now under conſideration; and if he had E been bred to no trade or buſineſs which could be exerciſed in jail, or within the rules of a priſon, he would be utterly miſerable, for he could not provide himſelf, much leſs his family, in the coarſeſt ſort of food and raiment upon a groat a day.

Is there any reaſon for the legiſlature's F allowing, or rather enacting that this ſhall be the wretched condition of any unfortunate but innocent ſubject? Surely, it cannot in a trading country be thought, that no inſolvent can be innocent. I have ſaid, enacting; for it has been enacted, ever ſince impriſonment for debt was ingrafted G upon the body of our antient laws. Is it conſiſtent with common ſenſe for any ſociety, to multiply by law the objects of charity within the boundaries of it's government? In this there could neither be ſenſe nor reaſon, even ſuppoſing it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between the unfortunate H and the extravagant or fraudulent inſolvent. But that excellent method originally eſtabliſhed by our law, of trying the truth of every fact by the verdict of a jury of honeſt and diſintereſted neighbours, daily points out to us the proper and the juſteſt method for making this diſtinction; and nothing could have prevented our having long ſince had recourſe to it, but a partiality towards the rich, and the too prevalent influence of petty-fogging lawyers, and of thoſe who ſhare in the cruel profits of our priſons.

Impriſonment by way of puniſhment is of all other ſorts of puniſhment the moſt ridiculous; becauſe to a poor man who has nothing but the jail allowance for his ſupport, it is too ſevere a puniſhment for any of thoſe crimes for which it alone is uſually inflicted; and to a man who has ſufficient for ſupporting him in jail, eſpecially if he has ſufficient for purchaſing what is called the liberty of the rules, and if his impriſonment does not interrupt his carrying on his trade or buſineſs, it ſcarcely deſerves the name of a puniſhment: At moſt it can be ſaid to be little more than a moderate fine, which, inſtead of being applyed to the public good, is applyed to the enriching of the jail-keeper. Therefore a truly unfortunate inſolvent or bankrupt, either ought never to be impriſoned, or he ought by law to be diſmiſſed from priſon as ſoon as poſſible; and for the idle, the extravagant, and the fraudulent, meaning thoſe who are found to be ſuch by the verdict of twelve honeſt and diſintereſted neighbours, ſome other ſorts of puniſhment ought to be inflicted.

If men knew that, in caſe of bankruptcy or inſolvency, their character, and the cauſes of their misfortune would be inquired into by a jury of honeſt and diſintereſted neighbours, and their verdict directed, or at leaſt very much influenced by an upright, impartial, and penetrating judge, it would make all men more cautious of launching into any unneceſſary expence, and it would oblige all conſiderable dealers to keep exact and regular books of account, that in caſe of any ſuch misfortune, the true cauſes of it might plainly appear. This would be a more effectual bar to that luxury and extravagance that now ſo generally prevails, and deſcends ſo low, than any other regulation or ſumptuary law that can be contrived; and I am certain it would not hurt private credit with honeſt and fair traders, whatever it might do with uſurers, extortioners, and the miniſters of luxury and extravagance, who are always too ready to give credit, and always cruel in their proſecution for nonpayment.

[*To be continued in our* Mag. *for* January.]

An

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.

Continued from p. 654.

UPON this occaſion, it was ſaid, we ought to conſider, that let a man's credit be ever ſo good, let the ſecurity he has to give, be ever ſo undoubted, yet before he can borrow, he muſt find people that have money to lend; and, in a general ſenſe, no man can be ſaid to have money to lend, who has already lent it out, either upon publick or private ſecurity, becauſe he cannot convert the publick ſecurity he has purchaſed into money, or recover payment on the money he has lent upon a private ſecurity, unleſs he can find one who has money to purchaſe his ſtock or publick ſecurity, or unleſs the borrower or debtor upon a private ſecurity has money of his own, or can find a perſon who has an equal ſum to lend, or lay out upon the purchaſe of what he inclines to ſell, or perhaps muſt ſell, in order to raiſe the money demanded. In a general ſenſe, therefore, the whole ſum of money in Europe, that is ready to be lent, is not near ſo large at preſent as is commonly imagined, becauſe the laſt peace has continued but a very few years. As in every country there is a number of people who ſave money yearly, and cannot find an opportunity to lend it, or to lay it out upon a purchaſe, therefore in time of peace the general ſum of money ready to be lent will yearly increaſe. This makes it ſo eaſy at the beginning of a war, for any nation that has good credit to find money to borrow; but if the war continues until it has borrowed all that was ſaved in time of peace, that is to ſay, all that was ſaved and not lent or laid out upon any mortgage, ſecurity, or purchaſe, in time of peace, it can then borrow yearly no larger ſum than that which is yearly ſaved by thoſe who chuſe to truſt to its ſecurity rather than to any other. And if it ſhould endeavour to increaſe the number of ſuch people, by offering a large premium or very high intereſt, ſuch a ſtep might bring its credit into queſtion, in which caſe it would find no ſubſcribers to any new fund, and few would incline to purchaſe any of the old.

This they ſaid, ought to be well conſidered before we engage in any continental war, becauſe it may bring us under a neceſſity to borrow five or ſix millions yearly, as we did before the end of the laſt war; and tho' the peace preceeding that war had continued with very little interruption for near 30 years, yet before the end of the war we found, that by borrowing ſuch large ſums of money, we had exhauſted all the money of thoſe, who chuſe to truſt to the ſecurity of our funds rather than any other, that is to ſay, all the money which they had ſaved during ſuch a long tract of peace, and had not lent or laid out upon any other ſecurity; for we may remember how difficult it was for the ſubſcribers to our then laſt money ſubſcription, to find money to make good their payments; which was one of the chief cauſes that obliged us to reſtore, by the peace, the accidental but valuable conqueſt we had made during the war; and if we again engage in ſuch an expenſive continental war, the ſame cauſe will probably produce the ſame effect. Whereas, if we confine ourſelves to our own war at ſea and in America, though we muſt borrow a little yearly, yet it is to be hoped, that we ſhall never, in one year, be obliged to borrow more than is yearly ſaved by thoſe who chuſe to lend their money upon our publick funds rather than upon any other ſecurity, and conſequently may continue the war until by our ſuperiority at ſea we have compelled the French to ſubmit to reaſonable terms of peace, without ſo much as deſiring any reſtitution of what we may have conquered during the war.

Theſe, and ſuch as theſe, were the arguments made uſe of by the party which I have called the Britiſh party: They appeared in oppoſition to ſome words propoſed to be inſerted in the addreſs at the beginning of the ſeſſion, as I have before-mentioned; and they, with no better effect, continued to oppoſe every meaſure that tended to involve this nation in a continental war, for the defence of any dominions not belonging to Great Britain, unleſs it could with confidence be aſſerted, that there was good reaſon to expect our being able to form ſuch a confederacy among the powers of Europe, as, in all human probability, would be ſufficient for that purpoſe, without requiring any greater aſſiſtance from this nation, either in money or troops, than we could eaſily and conſiſtently with a vigorous proſecution of our own war, ſpare to give. At the ſame time they declared zealouſly for exerting the utmoſt of our national ſtrength in the proſecution of the war by ſea and in America; and in order to increaſe that ſtrength, they, on December 8, 1755, moved, in the houſe of commons, for its being reſolved, that the houſe would, on

the 18th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the laws in being, which relate to the militia of this kingdom; which motion was agreed to *nem. con.* but the order was put off until the 21st of January following, when the house resolved *nem. con.* that the laws in being, for regulating the militia, are ineffectual, and ordered likewise *nem. con.* that a bill should be prepared and brought in, For the better ordering of the militia forces, in the several counties of England.

March 12, the bill was accordingly presented to the house, by the Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; who, to his honour, was one of its chief promoters; and after receiving many amendments in that house, it was, on the tenth of May, passed and sent to the lords; but as several objections were made to it by some of the lords, and as it appeared to them that some amendments would be necessary, which they thought they could not in that session spare time to consider, so maturely as the importance of the subject required, a negative was put upon the motion for passing the bill by 59 to 23.

As to the scheme of this bill, it was, upon the whole, pretty much the same with what has been since passed into a law, therefore I shall at present suspend giving any account of it, and proceed to give an account of what made the bill a great favourite among the people, and shewed that some such bill was absolutely necessary. As the French always will, upon any rupture with this nation, so they began early in this winter to threaten us with an invasion; for which purpose they gave orders for building flat-bottomed boats, and for the march of a great many regiments towards their coasts upon or near to the British channel. But as the people of this kingdom were never more unanimous for the support of our government, nor ever more irritated against the French, than they were from the very beginning of this war, no one could suppose that the French had formed a design to make a conquest of this kingdom; however, as our coast-towns are all open, and inhabitants were neither provided with arms, nor acquainted with any sort of military discipline, it was apprehended not only that the French might form, but that they might accidentally find an opportunity to execute a design of sending over a body of 3 or 4000 men, in order to plunder some of our towns, and ravage some part of our coast, and to put to sea again, before we could send a sufficient number of our troops to oppose their progress, or a sufficient squadron to intercept their return.

For this reason his majesty sent orders to Col. Yorke, his minister at the Hague, to demand the 6000 men which the Dutch are by their alliance to furnish, whenever this nation shall be in danger of being invaded. Accordingly, Mr. Yorke, on the 13th of February, presented a memorial to the states general for this purpose; but their high mightinesses were so far from complying with this demand, that they made use of all the methods which they may, when they please, be furnished with, by the constitution of their republick, for delaying to give any answer. The memorial was by the states general transmitted to the states of the several provinces, and by them to the principal cities in each; consequently the states general pretended, they could give no answer to Mr. Yorke till they had an answer from each of the several provinces, and the states of each province pretended, they could give no answer to the states general till they had an an answer from each of the principal cities in their province. Thus they delayed giving any answer to his Britannic majesty, in an affair which required an immediate answer; but they made no delay in communicating Mr. Yorke's memorial to M. D'Affry, the French minister at the Hague; for that minister, by orders from his court, presented by way of answer a counter memorial, on the 14th of March, in which his most christian majesty, as usual, charged us with being the aggressors, and threatened, that if they furnished the succour demanded, he would consider it as their taking part in the quarrel, and consequently as an act of hostility.

This counter memorial was of course transmitted to the states of the several provinces, and by them to the principal towns; and at last, on the 22d of April, the answer or resolution of the states of the province of Holland and West-Friesland was presented to the states general, and by them approved of; and, towards the end of May or beginning of June, a copy thereof was delivered by them to Mr. Yorke, as their answer to his memorial, as also a copy of the answer they had given to M. D'Affry's counter memorial. This answer would probably have contained a flat denial of their being obliged to comply with this demand, or to fulfil any of the engagements they were under by their treaties of defensive alliance with this nation; but, from the dilatory method they took to give an answer, his majesty presently

ſently ſaw their deſign, and therefore, long before this anſwer was drawn up by the ſtates of Holland, he ordered Mr. Yorke to declare to her royal highneſs the princeſs regent, that he had received orders not to inſiſt upon this demand. This freed them from the inconveniency of giving his majeſty a flat denial, and therefore their anſwer conſiſted only in repreſenting the difficulties they were under, and in thanking his majeſty for freeing them, by this declaration, from the embarraſſment into which his demand and the French counter-memorial would have thrown them.

But that their anſwer would otherwiſe have contained a flat denial, is evident; for, in their anſwer to M. D'Affry, they expreſsly ſay, that as they had not taken any part in the troubles or differences concerning the territories in America, nor in their conſequences, nor had intermeddled in them directly or indirectly; ſo they had no intention to intermeddle in them, *or in the conſequences that might thereafter reſult from them.* Thus far even the ſtates general went; but in a memorial, or what they called a previous reſolution, delivered by the towns of Amſterdam, Dort, Haerlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuyſen, to the ſtates of Holland, probably before they had heard of Mr. Yorke's declaration to the princeſs regent, theſe burgomaſters went much farther. They declared flatly, That the republick was not obliged by any treaty to take part in differences, or a war kindled by other powers, out of Europe; and ſince the firſt cauſe of the hoſtilities, which were then transferred to Europe, did not concern the Republick, ſo they could not be obliged to intermeddle in its effects.—That if the treaties were to be applied to the preſent caſe, the queſtion would be, who ought to be adjudged the aggreſſor in Europe? And the uncontrovertable anſwer muſt be, that England was the aggreſſor in Europe, by her ſeizing a conſiderable number of French ſhips *.—That the republick's guarantee of the proteſtant ſucceſſion could not then be alledged, as Great Britain's being threatened with an invaſion by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, was only to revenge, and obtain reparation for the injury he pretended to have ſuffered by the capture of his ſhips of war, and of the trading ſhips of his ſubjects.—And that the ſuccours demanded could be of no advantage to his Britannick majeſty, becauſe from the French king's declaration it appeared, that their granting theſe ſuccours would immediately lay them under a neceſſity of demanding, in their turn, ſuccours from Great-Britain.

This laſt reaſon was the only good reaſon any Dutchman could give for their refuſing the ſuccours we demanded: It was, indeed, a good reaſon for our not aſking them; and, with reſpect to our own defence, it will always be a good reaſon for our not aſking ſuccours from any potentate on earth. While we preſerve our ſuperiority at ſea, we really enjoy ſomething like a divine attribute: We can give aſſiſtance to whomſoever we pleaſe, and can ſtand in need of none from any potentate under the ſun. If this had been duly attended to, we ſhould not have been involved in any, far leſs in the many defenſive engagements we are now encumbered with. In conſideration of a beneficial treaty of commerce, we may engage to guarantee the rights, or defend the poſſeſſions of the potentate, who can and does grant us ſuch an advantage; but we ought never to aſk or ſtipulate any ſuch engagement from them, becauſe it will always be looked on by them as an equivalent, or at leaſt of greater value than it can ever be to us; for, if we had occaſion for aſſiſtance, there is not a potentate in Europe who, by granting us aſſiſtance, might not probably be reduced to the ſame dilemma, in which the Dutch found themſelves at the beginning of this war: That is to ſay, that their granting us the ſtipulated ſuccours would immediately lay them under a neceſſity of demanding from us greater ſuccours than they could afford to give us.

Now, as it is thus inconſiſtent with our real intereſt, even to accept of aſſiſtance from any power upon the continent, when we are in danger of being invaded; as our cities and towns upon the coaſt are all open, and have nothing for the defence or protection of themſelves, or the country in their neighbourhood, but the courage, arms, and military diſcipline of the inhabitants; and as it would be inconſiſtent with our liberties to keep up ſuch a numerous ſtanding army, as would be neceſſary for guarding every part of our extenſive coaſt, againſt being ravaged by a ſmall number of invading enemies; it is one of the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be urged, not only for our having a certain number of well diſciplined militia, but for our having at all times every man in the kingdom able to bear arms, at leaſt every man of any property, provided with proper arms and accoutrements, and acquainted with that ſort of military diſcipline which is neceſſary in an engagement; which ſort of diſcipline may certainly be

* *See before p.* 599.

much sooner acquired, than that which is now practised by our regular troops at a review, and in which our present military officers place their only confidence, tho' even they must acknowledge, that when the affair comes to be decided by the sword, or the screwed bayonet, these punctilios are all laid aside; and to this a militia will bring every affair in which they happen to be engaged, if they are well conducted, and if both the officers and men have a sufficient stock of courage and resolution, which, thank God! the people of the British dominions naturally have.

This, upon the news of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom, gave rise to two very different opinions amongst us. One party, which I have already called the British party, allowed, that the militia, as it then stood modelled by law, could not be made of any service; but then they insisted, that if his majesty would grant commissions to the noblemen and gentlemen of each respective county, to raise and form regiments of volunteers, and to arm and discipline them as fast as possible, with an assurance that they should not be sent abroad, nor called out to service, unless an enemy landed in some part of the island, most of the young men in the kingdom would list themselves in such regiments, by which we might soon form as many regiments as we could have occasion for, and those regiments might, in a few weeks, be taught so much of the useful military discipline, as would make them a match, in a close engagement, for any equal number of foreign regular troops, especially as such foreign troops could not bring any considerable number of cavalry along with them; from whence they concluded, that, for our defence against any possible invasion, there was no necessity for our bringing over a body of regular troops, either from Holland, or any other country in Europe.

By the other party again, this was treated as a meer speculative notion, which, upon trial, would be found practically impossible. Therefore they insisted, that we could trust to nothing for our defence but that of having a sufficient number of regular troops in the island, either of our own, or of foreigners; and consequently, as we had not a sufficient number of our own, it was absolutely necessary to bring over some foreign regular troops. Of this party most of our military officers declared themselves, and as they were reckoned the best judges of what belonged to their own trade, by those who were then our chief ministers, a demand was made, as I have mentioned, of the 6000 men which the Dutch were, by treaty, obliged to send us; but as it was soon perceived, that this demand would not be complied with, it was presently countermanded, and, on the 23d of March, his majesty sent a message, in writing, to parliament, by which he acquainted them, that he had received repeated advices, from different places and persons, that a design had been formed by the French court, to make an invasion upon Great-Britain or Ireland; and the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, then notoriously making in the ports of France opposite to the British coasts, together with the language held by the French ministers in some foreign courts, left little room to doubt the reality of such a design.—That his majesty had augmented his forces both by sea and land, and taken proper measures and precautions for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence.—That in order further to strengthen himself, he had made a requisition of a body of Hessian troops, pursuant to the late treaty, to be forthwith brought over hither; and for that purpose had ordered transports.—And that he doubted not of being enabled and supported by his parliament, in taking all such measures as might be conducive to an end so essential to the honour of his crown, the preservation of the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of these kingdoms.

Upon this message both houses voted most loyal addresses, in which, among other things, they thanked his majesty for the requisition he had made of the Hessian troops; and these addresses were agreed to without any opposition in either house; for though the British party did not approve of trusting our defence to foreign mercenaries, yet, as no method had been taken to arm and discipline the people, no not even in such of our maritime counties as, by their situation, lay most exposed to the danger, they were apprehensive that by this very neglect the French might be encouraged to make a sudden invasion, with a small number of troops, upon some part of our coast, and if any such thing should happen, they foresaw that their enemies would endeavour to throw the whole blame upon them, if they had opposed and prevented the introduction of any foreign troops.

This probably was the chief cause of these addresses being so unanimously agreed to, and by this unanimity our ministers were encouraged to proceed further in the same

ſame ſort of meaſures; for, upon the 29th of the ſame month, Mr. Fox, then ſecretary of ſtate, moved, That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, to beſeech his majeſty, that for the more effectual defence of this iſland, and for the better ſecurity of the religion and liberties of his ſubjects, againſt the threatned attack by a foreign enemy, he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order twelve battalions of his electoral troops, together with the uſual detachment of artillery, to be forthwith brought into this kingdom.

This was puſhing the——uſe of thoſe two ſacred words, religion and liberty, as far as they could well go; and, accordingly, the motion would have been ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Britiſh party, but it was a point of too delicate a nature to be warmly oppoſed in a direct manner, therefore they choſe to ſhew their diſlike of it in another manner; for as they had been appriſed that ſuch a motion was intended, they moved for the orders of the day, and inſiſted upon the queſtion's being put upon that motion. If the queſtion had been carried in the affirmative, it would probably have prevented the other motion, for that day at leaſt, and perhaps for the whole ſeſſion; for if they had found that the majority was of their ſide, they would always have prevented any queſtion upon it, either by a motion for the orders of the day, or a motion to adjourn; but the queſtion was carried in the negative by a conſiderable majority, conſequently the other motion was agreed to; and then it was reſolved to communicate their reſolution to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips agreed to; and this joint addreſs of the two houſes was preſented to his majeſty on the 1ſt of April, when his majeſty moſt graciouſly anſwered, that he would accordingly give immediate orders. And, in purſuance of theſe two addreſſes, theſe two bodies of foreign troops landed the next month in England, to their own great joy, I believe, but not much to the joy of the people of this kingdom, notwithſtanding their apprehenſions of being invaded by France.

Having thus given an account of all the proceedings of this ſeſſion of parliament, that any way related to the war, I have only to add, that, on the 27th of May, his majeſty, in a ſhort ſpeech from the throne, acquainted them of the invaſion of Minorca, by the French, and of his having, in conſequence thereof, declared war in form againſt that nation; after which, at his majeſty's deſire, the two houſes adjourned themſelves to the 18th of June; when they again, at his deſire, adjourned themſelves to the 15th of July, ſoon after which the parliament was prorogued.

[*To be continued in our* Mag. *for* January.]

An Inquiry into the Cauſe of the Peſtilence, and the Diſeaſes in Fleets and Armies, *continued from p.* 672.

PART. III. *Hiſtorical evidence for the Cauſe of the* Plague, *and the* Mortality *in* Fleets *and* Armies.

LET us take a view of mankind, and of their hiſtory.

We ſee the tradeſmen in the cities, the labourers in the country, and the miners even in the heart of the damp earth, when enjoying perſpiration, the fruit of their toils, in general free from the effects of deadly fevers. The active gentlemen enjoying their exerciſe, the ladies, and inactive gentlemen, who eat and drink abundantly on all occaſions, have alſo their ſuitable relief. Four hundred ſtout Spaniards were confined, as has been obſerved, in the horrid hold of the Centurion man of war, in the hot climate of the Eaſt-Indies, during 900 hours: They came out alive; their perſpiration had been exceſſive; for they went in ſtout men, and came aſhore in China reduced to mere ſhadows: And of eighty-four wounded in the battle, and kept above, three only died; and theſe the firſt night they got on board the Centurion. An unuſual eſcape for ſo many wounded by balls*! We ſee too our ſoldiers, in their own country, when not incamped, eſpecially the old regiments left at liberty to walk about, and take exerciſe, or following their original occupations, for ſome part of their time, by the indulgence of their ſuperiors, alſo keep their health; which is a proof that the calls of nature may be eaſily ſupplied.

The crews of the Greenland ſhips go out and return, in general, free from diſtreſs, even in the coldeſt climates: For the fatigue they endure, when they go in queſt of whales, and in their encounters with the ice, along with other labours, procure for them that degree of perſpiration their conſtitutions require. This, in general, is the caſe with the crews of other merchant ſhips; they return from the moſt tedious voyages in health, when they are kept in their uſual ſituation; and the ſick and diſeaſed in the hoſpitals, by the help of temporary evacuations, even in the midſt of total inaction, are cured of their maladies.

From

* *Anſ. Voyage*, c. 8.

From viewing man in his happy state, we shall begin with the sea, in narrating these dreadful events, by which the world has been depopulated. And as each of these facts gives nearly a view of what has always happened, it does not seem necessary to be long in the detail of human woe.

James I. in December 1624, intended to wage war upon the house of Austria, in favour of his son-in-law the elector palatine; and, to satisfy the enthusiasm of the English nation, an army of 12,000 foot and 200 horse were put on board at Dover, under the command of Count Mansfeldt: They did not get landed at Calais, as was intended, by reason of an alteration in the measures of France. This army therefore remained confined on board the squadron in the channel, for eight or ten weeks; two-thirds of them were consumed by the fever, and the other part melted away in Zealand *.

In the year following, upon the 7th of October, the duke of Buckingham imbarked with an army of 15,721 men at Plymouth, in order to carry war into Spain. He landed at Cadiz, and, finding the place too strong, he imbarked again, with an intention to hover twenty days for the Spanish plate-fleet; but his attempt was frustrated by the effects of disease: He returned to port the beginning of December, with scarce so many men in health as could serve to bring home his ships †.

The situation of men confined in these vessels is well known to be a state of great indolence; so that the degree of perspiration above the natural, which the constitutions of men formed for exercise and labour daily require, is not procured for them during their blockade.

In spring, 1693, Sir Francis Wheeler was sent from England, with a considerable force, in order to act offensively against the French settlements in America. He arrived at Boston June 12th; by that time his people were very sickly: He intended to perform some notable exploit against the enemy, but found his scheme impossible to be accomplished; for his squadron was forced home by sickness. He arrived in England October the 13th, with scarce so many people alive as were sufficient to work his ships ‡.

In the next place, we shall follow the tract of Mr. Anson's voyage to the south-seas. He set sail the 18th of September 1740, from St. Helens; upon the 20th of November the cry of sickness prevailed in the squadron §: This was the ninth week of their confinement. And when we look back upon this period of the two first voyages, made in the seas of Europe, in the winter season, Mansfeldt's men, who had probably fresh food, as they were not prepared for a tedious passage, were mostly dead, and Buckingham's men, who must have had salt food, as they were prepared for their voyage, were all sick. The little that men do in king's ships, during their passage to the south, makes them sweat somewhat, the evil day is thereby put off for a time; but in the north it can have small effect that way, especially in the winter season. The crews of the two first blockades therefore fell, sooner than Mr. Anson's people, a sacrifice to the power of the interior inactive putrefaction.

The Centurion made St. Catharine's December 20th; from her eighty men were put ashore sick, with a proportionable number of the other ships companies. At this port the sick increased aboard the Centurion to ninety-six ‖, which was near one fifth of the crew; the number of dead amounting to twenty-eight. Having recruited the health of the men by the ordinary methods, they set sail southwards on the 18th of January 1741; and after touching to St. Julian, they again set sail, and made Strait Lamair in the month of March. By that time the latent evil had full time to gather, especially as the climate was cold; so that the fatigue in passing the Cape, put their blood in violent motion, which brought out the distress. In April forty-three died aboard the Centurion **; and by the beginning of September three-fourths of the crew of the squadron had perished ††. This was the 12th month of their operations; most of these meted away the next long cruize; the remainder, as has been noticed, were a few of the officers and the beardless boys ‡‡; for the stout men, who were described in the third class, were consumed §§. Such was the fate of this squadron: Yet upon a comparison of their miseries with that of others of the third class brought into this situation, the progress of the devastation will appear one of the slowest instances in history, as shall soon be noticed.

The

* *Rushworth's Collect. Appendix* N°. 11. *Sum. vol.* 1. *p.* 555. *see Appendix*, N°. 16.
‖ *Anson, p.* 76. ** *Ibid. p.* 139.
§§ *Ibid.* 218. † *Ibid. Appendix*, N°. 15. ‡ *Doug.*
§ *Anf. p.* 48. *see Appendix*, N°. 10.
†† *Ibid. p.* 218. ‡‡ *Ibid.* 494.

The British forces that went upon the Carthagena expedition, as is well known, confined in the same manner, suffered the same fate. The North-American regiment, consisting of 3,600 men, scarce any of them survived. And of 500 men from New-England, fifty only returned home *, few of these were killed by the Spaniards.

In the next place, we shall take a view of our rival nation, during such situations, in a temperate climate.

A squadron was fitted out, in the year 1746, by the French, with a view to retake Louisburg, and annoy the British colonies. It sailed from Rochelle the 22d of June, under the command of duke d'Anville; the whole force amounted to 10,000 men. He arrived at Chebucto September 10th, and by the 13th of November, about one half of them, with the duke himself, were cut off by the sickness: So that this squadron, which seemed so powerful in the eye of their own nation, and so terrible an object to the colonies, returned, with its wretched wreck, without being able to perform any service to their country †. The 13th of November made the 19th week of the operations of d'Anville's squadron, and two months of this time were spent in recruiting their health at land. The Centurion's crew, consisting of 506, by the 16th week of their cruize had only ninety-six sick, the dead amounting to twenty-eight ‡. Mr. Anson had the benefit of a warm climate, which favoured perspiration; d'Anville, in the temperate climate of Nova Scotia, did not enjoy this advantage.

In the first of the season 1757, a powerful fleet was fitted out by the same nation, in order to protect the important fortress of Louisburg; 13,000 men remained about the squadron in the harbour, five months. In all they were out about eight months. A Gentleman, who was taken from on board a merchant ship, and kept prisoner with them all this time, informs us, that the whole occupation, with which this multitude were amused, so far as he could observe, was in smoaking, and shaping tobacco pipe-cases out of wood, at which art these unhappy men seemed very dextrous. By all accounts from France, the remains of this grand armament, in January 1758, did not consist of one tenth of the number that sailed from the mother country in the spring.

Sir Francis Wheeler's people infected the inhabitants of Boston with their disease; duke d'Anville's people the simple Indians of Nova Scotia: Mr. Douglas says one third of their little nation was consumed; and by the accounts from France, many of the inhabitants of Brest likewise received the contagion from the Louisburg squadron §.

Such is the figure these powerful nations make upon the watery element: For the annals of Britain and France show, how uniform these calamities fall on their people, especially during the first years of war, where men, from a state of labour have been suddenly thrown into a situation of extreme indolence in king's ships, and in proportion to the length of the voyages, the number of labourers confined aboard, and to the degree of coldness in the climate.

From the sea we shall view the devastations at land.

Plutarch, in his life of Pericles, observes, that a formidable army of Peloponnesians, and their allies, invaded Attica, and ravaged the country; that Pericles, the chief magistrate of Athens, determining to restrain the Athenians from opposing these invaders in the open field, had called all the inhabitants of Attica within the city; that these people, brought from their labours in the country, indulging themselves in a lazy, and wholly inactive life, during the invasion, were seized with the pestilence, which cut off the youth and strength of the state. The enemies of this magistrate, says this author, accused him for suffering his countrymen to remain in so indolent a situation.

Thucydides the historian, an eye-witness of the misery, and who had himself the

* *Doug. Sum. v.* 1. *p.* 554. † *Ibid. v.* 1. *p.* 332. *Appendix* N°. 18. ‡ *Anſ. p.* 76.

§ *Animal and vegetable ſubſtance, ſhut up in the blood veſſels, and beat upon for many days, by the force of animal heat, when it breaks forth from its confinement. Heat, ſeems to be a degree of corruption, vaſtly exceeding any thing to be found in open air: And, however far the primary cauſe may act in the deſtruction of mankind, infection acting as a ſecondary cauſe, appears to have great influence upon the healthy, in promoting the devaſtation, on a near approach to ſuch dreadful ſcenes of diſtreſs; but altho' thoſe ſick of the violent fever infect the healthy, on a near approach the diſeaſe ſeems to loſe ſoon its malignity, for thoſe infected do not communicate the malady to others. This was diſtinctly ſeen at London, in May* 1750. *from what happened at the Old Bailey; thoſe only who catched the contagion immediately from the priſon were conſumed.*

the fever, remarks, that the plague seized upon the Athenians, not many days after the second irruption, into Attica, of Archidamus king of Sparta, the second year of the Peloponnesian war; that this had been the longest stay of the enemy in the country of Athens; and during the first invasion of these Dorians, and their allies, they had kept six English miles from the city, and the people were employed within the walls, in making for themselves houses, and also upon several expeditions, abroad. But during the second invasion, and through the summer, when the plague broke out and raged in the city, the Athenians had no other labour, than burning and burying the dead, as these authors observe.

Thucydides sums up his moving description of this sad scene, with a prediction, handed down from ancient times, which was in every body's mouth upon this melancholy occasion. It conveys a lively picture of Greece and her sufferings, during a state of war, and the sure effects produced from a blockade, as experienced by these nations.

Two heavy judgments will at once befal,
A Doric war without, a plague within your wall.

Those who take a view of the map of ancient Greece will observe, that the natural strength of Peloponnesus, warring upon Attica, must have bore down, in every age, this naturally feeble power; for, when a strong state in Greece made war with one less powerful, the weaker party retreated, the country was ravaged, and the capital town invested *.

This state of inaction, anxiety, repining, and distraction, which prevailed amongst the Athenians, along with watching upon the walls, seems to be a true picture of the situation of cities, encompassed, or disturbed, by the enemy: Therefore the same distress should befal them when reduced to this situation; and, among this number, the following instances occur.

Rome, during the invasion of the Æqui and Volsi †. Carthage besieged by Africanus, were reduced to 5000 of both sexes. Marseilles besieged by Cæsar ‡. Jerusalem by Vespasian ‖. Rome besieged by Alaric §. Aquileia by Attila. The people of Edinburgh disturbed and frighted from their labours, in consequence of the war of king James IV. and the fatal battle of Flouden **. Milan blockaded by admiral Bonnival (Guicciard). The English garrison of Havre-de Grace, cooped up and besieged by Montmorency in the days of Elizabeth (Hume). Haddington in Scotland by the Scots and the allies in the days of Edward IV. †† Amiens besieged by Hen. IV. ‡‡. Rochelle by Louis XIII. ‖‖. Edinburgh, where the people were again frighted from their labours, upon the approach of the victorious army of Montrose §§. Stettin besieged six months by the troops of Brandenburgh, in 1677 ***. Thorn, upon the Vistula, blockaded five months by the Swedes, in the year 1703, lost almost the whole Saxon garrison; and those citizens, who substituted watching on the cold walls, in place of their labour, and a guard room for warm beds, suffered the same fate †††. The new England militia in garrison at Louisbourgh in the year 1745, were confined to the place, and they had no discipline nor labour ‡‡‡. They got possession of the fortress in June, and were cut off in August, and the following months. The garrison of Oswego, upon the lake Ontario, in winter 1756, confined within the place, from a terror of the indians and by the severity of the frost ‖‖‖. The town of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, invested about three months, in the end of 1757, and beginning of 1758, by the arms of Prussia §§§.

Several of these garrisons, such as Thorn, Stettin, and Oswego, had salt food, and were killed like the seamen by the slow fever, called the black scurvy, the other cities were desolated, as they had fresh provisions, by the quick fever or pestilence. And all of them that were besieged bowed their heads, and submitted implicitly to the severe law of the invader.

From these instances of the terrible effects of the interruption of exercise and labour, attended with want of usual perspiration to the active and laborious, in calling forth the deadly fever, as experienced at sea and land in every age, we shall take a view of those regions, where the pestilence has ever reigned with a dreadful sway, thinning the land of its people and striking into mankind innumerable

* *Thuc. v.* 1. *b.* 2. *see appendix* No 19.
† *Livy A. U.* 290, 291.
‡ *Cæs. com.* ‖ *Josephus.* § *Univ. His. Vol.* 16. *p.* 504. ** *Maitland.*
†† *Hume.* ‡‡ *Davila.* ‖‖ *Lind.* §§ *Maitland.* *** *Lind.*
††† *Dr Lind, see appendix* No 30. ‡‡‡ *Doug. sum, v.* 1. 351, 352. ‖‖‖ *We have this from a gentleman of the place.* §§§ *London Gazette, April,* 29, 1758.

merable alarms *: Theſe are the kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia.

The river Nile overflows theſe extenſive and populous realms, forcing before it the inhabitants of the country, confining them within the cities, far from their uſual exerciſe, and toilſome employments; for by the flood, one half, or three fourths of theſe nations are annually reduced to the ſame ſituation with idle warriors, encompaſſed by the ſea, and nations in cities incircled by the enemy, theſe kingdoms exhibiting to the eye the appearance of a royal ſquadron, with a ſhoal of attendants, hovering upon the ocean, from the middle of June till after November; and in order to obtain a ſatisfactory account of what happens during the blockade, we have recourſe to Proſper Alpinus already mentioned, a witneſs of theſe ſcenes of diſtreſs. He remarks †, that a peſtilential fever raged at Alexandria, where he was, during the ſecond, third, and fourth months of the inundation; that the ſickneſs grows to a vaſt height when the Nile riſes uncommonly high, that is to ſay, the fever increaſes in its violence, and ſpreads devaſtation in proportion to the length of the confinement; that in theſe years, when the cities are uncommonly long inveſted, the Egyptians allow that this fever is the plague produced in their country; that the ſtrangers or country people are in general afflicted when the citizens eſcape; and that in the year 1580, 500,000 people periſhed by it in the city of Grand Cairo alone. ‡

In following this ſubject, we muſt point out the effect of alarms upon European cities, becauſe of the dread of the plague, and ſhall omit mentioning any more than three caſes.

It has been noticed, (from Proſper Alpinus) that the Egyptians make no ſcruple of purchaſing the clothes and other effects of thoſe who die of the fever; and his teſtimony is confirmed by all accounts from the Turkiſh empire. By the boldneſs of the Egyptians in approaching the ſick, and perhaps too early their goods, it is probable that many lives are annually loſt by infection. This nation then may be too bold, as the ſickneſs ſwells to ſuch an height in their cities: But upon the other hand, we are afraid that the want of courage in the people of Europe, their timidity, and unneceſſary apprehenſions of the plague, has plunged them into that abyſs of diſtreſs, from which they fled.

All men know, from their own notions of the plague, how terrible the object appears to them; and, upon conſulting their hearts, they will feel them tremble at the very ſound of this awful word.

We have ſeen what has been produced during theſe ſituations already mentioned, where the plague never was alledged to have been imported, during the inundation of the Nile, upon the ocean, in king's ſhips, and in towns encompaſſed by the enemy; that the ſickneſs begins to cut off the lower claſs of people, who are driven from their labours, (in temperate climates) towards the end of the firſt, or the beginning of the ſecond month of this their ſituation; and that the ſickneſs ſpreads and encreaſes in violence for five or ſix months, and then begins to abate, as by that time its objects are moſtly conſumed; therefore with theſe uniform facts in our eye, we ſhall take a view of what happened lately in Sicily,

A letter in the London Gazette, dated Palermo, June 21, 1743 ‖, and ſeveral other letters publiſhed at that time in other gazettes, take notice, that the maſter of a veſſel, who had brought to the port of Meſſina, a loading of wool from Miſſilongi, had, in his way thither, called in at Patroſa, a town in which the ſickneſs at that time raged. The maſter of the veſſel bought ſome tobacco and cotton ſtuffs at this city, with an intention to have ſmuggled them a-ſhore when he came to Meſſina. One of the ſailors died during the paſſage, the maſter alſo ſoon after died; and the remainder of the crew, being conſcious they had called in at a ſickly city, and that the clean paſs from Miſſilongi had been preſented to the magiſtrates of health, were apprehenſive of the danger they imagined they were in, as well as that of the people among whom they were, acquainted theſe magiſtrates of their fears, that they had called in at Patroſa, and of the death of the maſter and ſailor. Upon which the alarm was given, that the plague was brought to the place; that the Meſſinians had dealings with the crew, and communication with the veſſel. The ſhip with her cargo was inſtantly burnt, excepting the things that had been ſmuggled a-ſhore, and the men who remained were ſtript, and ſent to the Lazaretto §. This veſſel arrived in the month of March, and before the alarm was given ſome days muſt have elapſed. Any man in Europe, who lays his hand to his heart, will feel the terror;

Appendix, 1759.

* *Both antient and modern authors are full in this particular.* † *Lib.* 1. *c.* 14. *Appendix* No 3. ‡ *See Appendix* No 1. ‖ *See Appendix* No 22. § *See Appendix* No 20.

that, had he been at Meſſina, he would have had no manner of communication with the people who dealt with the crew, and bought their goods, nor with thoſe who dwelt by the port, nor with the port itſelf: And as the imaginary evil was ſuppoſed to lurk chiefly in the goods that were ſmuggled a-ſhore, and ſcattered every where, the whole place muſt have felt the alarm, and during a month or ſix weeks, continued in a ſtate of dreary ſuſpence; and thoſe who were near the veſſel, or had correſponded with the people aboard before ſhe was burnt, muſt have remained totally inactive, as no body would venture to employ them. The anxious Sicilians therefore attended only to the object of their fears, upon which they had fixed their minds, hearkening to the motion of the winds, the waves, and the rumours of the city, to know whether or not the fever was broke out: And, during the dread of the alarm, it is ſcarce to be imagined that any body at Meſſina would venture to come out of their houſes into the ſtreets, or breathe with freedom the air, which they were taught by their anceſtors to believe was a poiſon. What may diſcover alſo the greatneſs of the fright is, the court of Naples, in a letter publiſhed in the London Gazette, dated April 27, conſider the burning of the veſſel and her cargo, as a matter of great conſequence, and had approved of the meaſure taken by the magiſtrates of health. This dreadful object therefore lay quiet in the troubled breaſts of the unfortunate Meſſinians until the month or ſix weeks were expired, at which time the poor, driven from their labours, and rendered totally inactive began to fall in great numbers. Accordingly, the firſt notice we ſee taken of the affair is in a letter, dated Naples June 4, publiſhed in the London Gazette, which remarks, that the magiſtrates of health at Naples had cut off all communication with Meſſina, becauſe an epidemical fever raged there, which for ſome time before had killed fifty people a day *. The next letters from Palermo, of June 21, obſerve, it was the plague; that it began to kill on May 15 †, and was making its uſual havock in that city.

From this late misfortune we may caſt our eyes back to a former period, in order to view the fate of a more populous city than Meſſina.

In the month of March 1720, the peſtilence raged amongſt the Turks ‡: The people of Marſeilles conſequently were uneaſy, as they carry on an extenſive commerce in the Levant; and their magiſtrates, attentive to the ſuppoſed danger, obliged the captains of every ſuſpected veſſel to perform quarantine, in the uſual manner.

Captain Chataud arrived, upon the 25th of May, at the iſlands of Chateaudif, off Marſeilles, from Sidon, Tripoli, Syria, and Cyprus; he preſented a clean paſs to the intendants, importing, that he came off on the 31ſt of January, which was allowed to have been ſome time before the diſeaſe made its appearance in thoſe parts: At the ſame time the captain informed them, that ſix of his men in the paſſage home, or at Leghorn, where he had touched, periſhed by fevers. Upon the 27th one more of his crew died; the corpſe being carried to the infirmary, and there examined, a report was made, that his diſeaſe was not the peſtilence: However, the cautious magiſtrates ordered the cargo to the infirmary of Marſeilles, there to remain forty days.

Captains Gabriel, and Ailland arriving from the Levant, with foul bills, their goods alſo were ſent thither. On the 12th of June an officer placed in Chataud's ſhip died: But, notwithſtanding this accident, Chataud's paſſengers, who had been confined in the infirmaries, were perfumed on the 14th for the laſt time, and diſmiſſed. On the 23d one of his cabin boys and a ſervant, both employed in airing his goods, fell ſick; and another porter, performing this office to the goods belonging to captain Gabriel, was alſo ſeized with the diſtemper; and upon the 24th a ſervant, employed about the goods of captain Ailland, was alſo ſeized in the ſame manner. Theſe four dying, on the 24th and 26th, their bodies were examined, and a favourable report given of the cauſe of their death: Yet the intendants, from a laudable, though fatal precaution, ordered them to be buried in lime, the three ſhips to be carried to the diſtant iſland of Jarre, the yard where the goods lay to be incloſed, and the remaining ſervants to be confined. On the 7th of July two more of Chataud's men felt the diſorder: Their ſurgeon found tumours in their groins, but did not give their diſtreſs the name of plague. Soon after this the ſurgeon himſelf, with part of his family, died. On the 8th, another ſervant of Chataud's ſeized with the fever was examined, and a ſwelling being found by his ſurgeon in the upper part of his thigh, he pronounced, immediately, the diſtemper to be the plague. He conſulted with the intendants; they called others to adviſe with; the reſult was, they concurred in the

* *See Appendix* No 21. † *Appendix* No 22. ‡ *See the journal of the plague at Marſeilles, in Appendix* N°. 5.

the ſurgeon's opinion, that all the three patients had this fever. On the 9th theſe patients die, they are buried in lime, and the goods of Chataud were inſtantly removed to the iſland of Jarre. In this manner the alarm was given at Marſeilles in the year 1720. The diſmal apprehenſions of the raging peſtilence in the Turkiſh empire; ſo many concurring accidents falling out aboard Chataud's veſſel, and at the infirmaries; the anxiety diſcovered upon thoſe occaſions by the magiſtrates; and the report made, that the three laſt-mentioned patients died of the plague, impreſſed the Marſeillians with dreadful aſtoniſhment. The frightful idea of an imported peſtilence preſented itſelf in its ghaſtly form; and the moſt terrible conſequences were expected immediately to enſue. Strict ſearch was made in the city, in order to catch the lurking evil, and to root it out, but in this the people were greatly diſappointed: Three perſons only of the city were ſaid to have this fever from the beginning of the alarm to the 26th of July, and even two of theſe caſes were diſputed. This diſappointment gave an opportunity for the thinking part of the town to recover from their fright upon the 21ſt, and even to upbraid thoſe who had ſounded the alarm: But the gathering ſtorm broke out at the uſual time upon its proper objects. The whole city in the utmoſt terror, and every one ſuſpicious of his neighbour's condition, there remained no leiſure for occupying the poor, for confuſion filled the whole city, the certain conſequence of ſo great an alarm; and as Chataud's paſſengers had liberty from the 14th of June, this circumſtance muſt have added greatly to their apprehenſions: Therefore that dawn of hope, enjoyed from the 21ſt, was overcaſt upon the 26th; for in the ſtreet of Laſſelle, a part of the old town, inhabited only by the poor, fifteen perſons ſickened, and a greater number of the ſame claſs were alſo ſoon after ſeized with the ſame diſtreſs. The trembling Marſeillians upon this occaſion, ſtill eager to lay hold on every plauſible conſideration, reaſoned with themſelves, that as the plague ſpread itſelf only by infection, why did the poor only die? why did not the rich as well as the poor ſuffer? And why did the diſtemper operate ſo ſlowly? The diſtreſs increaſed, and great numbers in every ſtreet, before the 17th of Auguſt, ſickened, all of them poor people; the unhappy Marſeillians, therefore, ſtill unwilling to part with their only hope, inquired, how, if it was the plague, ſhould none but theſe periſh? But reaſoning and doubt ended with this day, and their hopes were diſappointed for ever: For the calamity was acknowledged by its judges to be this dreadful evil; and contagion ſoon after ſeconding the primary cauſe in its uſual manner, and extending its influence, a multitude, conſiſting of every rank and age in the city, were mowed down.

From this cataſtrophe, we ſhall look back to a former period, in order to obſerve the conſequence of an alarm, raiſed upon a more ſlight foundation than the arrival of Chataud's veſſel at Marſeilles; and by which the fate of a nobler city was determined.

The people of England, in the year 1664 and 1665, were alarmed with the progreſs of the peſtilence, which, a little before, and at that time, raged in Holland. In London ſeveral alarms had been given, by people dying of violent fevers, and ſeveral of thoſe in St. Giles's pariſh got the name of *plague*: For ſo ſoon as that part of the town was ſuſpected, the people ſhunned all communication with it, and even with its neighbourhood*. In one week of the beginning of May, the deaths increaſed conſiderably, which ſtruck a general panic into the anxious multitude, whoſe hearts had long trembled at their imaginary danger†. The week following, the number decreaſing, the dread abated; but the week after, fourteen dying ſuddenly, the panic again ſeized the people with redoubled violence. Accordingly, the burials ſoon increaſed to forty-three; and in June they amounted to 470 in a week by the fever; for graſs grew upon the ſtreets, as buſineſs, from the beginning of the conſternation, had been totally relinquiſhed. Burying the dead became the only occupation of the living. The mortality increaſed, in September, to 1765 in a week, and the whole city became one ſcene of death, ſickneſs and lamentation.

The diſeaſe went on as uſual in theſe cities, in proportion to the length of the horror, till it had conſumed its objects; but with more imaginary miſery, than when men are deprived ſuddenly and for a conſiderable time, of their labours upon other occaſions, and their diſtreſs denoted by a leſs dreadful name than that of plague, as every fact already ſtated, and to be immediately given, ſerves to prove: Yet the ſickneſs is leſs fatal, in proportion to the numbers of people in towns, who conſiſts of all the three claſſes, and who have their warm beds to ſoak in at pleaſure, than to armies, garriſons and the

* *See the account of it by a citizen.*

† *See Appendix* N°. 23.

crews of royal squadrons, during first voyages, when brought into this situation, for the same length of time, as they consist chiefly of the third class, without any mixture of the first, and are harrassed with watching, which we shall afterwards take occasion to shew, by a comparison of these scenes.

From the common effect of blockades, and sudden alarms, in European cities, interrupting exercise and labour, and calling forth the pestilence, we shall consider the consequence of cold in the north; and as we beheld the months of August, September, October and November, to the end of the inundation, fatal by sickness upon the banks of the Nile, for a more powerful reason, the months of December, January, February and March, to the end of the frost, is the deadly season in the cold regions of the north, when, by its influence, labour is not only interrupted, but perspiration rendered difficult to be obtained. the most extraordinary frost recorded in history, was that which commenced with the end of the year 905, and lasted 120 days, even in the southern provinces of Europe, with great violence, and threw the empire into the same situation with the country people of Egypt, during an extraordinary inundation*; consequently the plague was acknowledged by all men, to have raged at that time in the known parts of Europe †.

The hard and long frost of the year 1709, had the same effect on Dantzic, at the foot of the Vistula, and Hamburgh on the Elbe, with several other trading cities, as the more extensive frost of 905 on all Europe, consequently the porters, and a multitude of other labourers, usually employed in trade and shipping, were reduced to the situation of the more southern parts of Europe, in that remarkable year. Therefore, the Europeans again like the Egyptians, acknowledged that the plague raged at that time in these cities ‡: When we go to the more inland parts of the continent of Europe, where salt provisions during the winter are chiefly used, we find the annual frost like the ordinary inundation of the Nile, occasioning annually, a considerable mortality in the same latitudes; and the distress like that of the sailors, denoted the scurvy, and with all the symptoms as at sea.

In the year 1738 and 1739, 30,000 people were engaged upon the banks of the Verona and Don, in preparing a fleet for the use of the Russian army. 2700 boors, 5 or 600 sailors, and 2 or 3000 soldiers composed this body. In the cold month of February the scurvy made its appearance; the lazy Boors compelled to work suffered little, the sailors who acted the part of their directors suffered more, but the soldiers their haughty lords, employed in watching this flock, in order to prevent desertion, were still more miserably afflicted §.

At Astracan situated on the Volga, the sailors who work thro' the whole year, are not consumed in the frosty seasons, but the boors, naturally indolent, deprived of their ordinary occupations, by the rigour of the season, and left at their liberty are greatly distressed; yet their misery comes short of that of the garrison of 6000 men stationed in the city. These soldiers raised from the humble order of boors, to the rank of idle gentlemen of the army, require from 600 to 1000 recruits, annually to fill up the places made vacant by the sickness, during the winter and spring ‖.

At Riga the capital of Livonia, the boors, more industrious than their brethren of Russia, suffering no interruption of labour, enjoying their health, the fruit of their toils thro' the whole year; but the idle soldiers of the army, destined to fall every where the first untimely sacrifices to diseases, suffer greatly during the frost: Yet their distress is far short of that of the proper garrison, consisting of 7000 men, who are confined to watch in the city **.

From the frozen continent of Europe, we pass to North-America, where the annual frosts far exceed in severity what is felt in Europe in ordinary seasons, or even perhaps in the remarkable year 905 itself occasioning, during the winter, a more early and still more extensive devastation; the history of Europe, in every age, gives evidence, that it was ever fertile in people, while the northern half of the western world, seems in ages past to have remained almost a desart, less than 100,000 natives, according to Dr. Douglass ††, is the amount of the inhabitants of the known parts of that vast and fertile continent. And altho' the French nation have been bent on establishing powerful colonies in Canada equal to the British,

* *Univ. Hist. vol.* 17. *p.* 87. † *In those days the cultivation of the ground, was almost the only manufacture attended to in Europe, therefore so prodigious and so tedious a frost, must have entirely put a stop to labour.* ‡ *See the Gazettes.* § *See Dr. Cook's letter in Appendix* N°. 24. ‖ *Ibid.* ** *Ibid.* †† *See Appendix* N°. 25.

Britiſh, ſince the reign of Henry the great, their attempt has proved ruinous and almoſt vain, for 150 years are expired, and the mother country drained during that time, and 12,000 men only was the number of the Canadians able to bear arms; according to the ſame author, in the year 1747 *, and this account of the true ſtate of Canada, is fully confirmed by general Townſhend's late letter, with the ſurrendering of Quebec. Such is the deſolate ſtate of North-America, and we have no reaſon to doubt, but that God planted theſe fertile and pleaſant regions, as early as the other parts of his world. The Savage nations indeed keep no records of the dead, but the winter's calamity by which the weſtern world is depopulated, and its ſpecific remedy is well known to them.

When the French ſettled upon the river St. Laurence, they were aſtoniſhed at the ſight and feeling of their miſeries, during the froſty ſeaſon †, upon which they conſulted the Savages for relief, who told them, that their cure was frequently ſweatings, that content, mirth and a chearful humour preſerved the Americans; for the diſeaſes generally killed the idle, the diſcontented and repining. If American records be the only evidence wanting in proof, of the cauſe of the deſolate ſtate of that vaſt continent; the journals of the Europeans fully compenſate the deficiency.

In the month of December, ſays James Cartier, a French gentleman, who carried over a colony in the year 1535, in order to ſettle upon the river St. Laurence, we underſtood that the peſtilence was come upon the people of Stadagana, and in ſuch ſort that before we knew of it above 50 of them had died, whereupon we charged them neither to come near our forts, nor about our ſhips: Yet, notwithſtanding this precaution, the ſaid unknown ſickneſs began to ſpread itſelf among us, after the ſtrangeſt ſort that ever was heard of or ſeen. It prevailed, ſays he, ſo about the middle of February, that of 110 people there were not 10 whole men, ſo that the one could not help the other, a moſt horrible and pitiful caſe. He further adds, this malady being unknown to us, the body of one of our men was opened, to ſee if by any means poſſible, the occaſion of it might be diſcovered, and the remainder of us ſaved; but in ſuch a manner did the calamity encreaſe, that there was not now three ſound men left; 25 of our beſt men died, and all the reſt were ſo ill, that we never thought they could recover again ‡.

The next accounts of the winter's miſery in Canada, is publiſhed by l'Eſcarbot, anno. 1604. Briefly, ſays the French, the unknown ſickneſs like to that deſcribed by James Cartier, aſſailed us; as to remedies there were none to be found. In the mean while the poor creatures did languiſh, pining away by little and little. It was moſt pitiful to behold, every one, very few excepted, in this great miſery, wretches dying as it were full of life, without any poſſibility of being ſuccoured, 36 died, and 36 or 40 more ſtrucken with it, recovered themſelves by the help of the ſpring, ſo ſoon as that comfortable ſeaſon appeared. They add further, that the ſickly ſeaſon is the froſty months of December, January, February and March, wherein men die moſt commonly every one in his turn §.

To the north of the river St. Laurence, the froſt proving ſtill more ſevere, the diſtreſs increaſes in proportion to its vigour; for all or moſt of the working part of mankind, who have wintered in theſe high latitudes have periſhed of the ſcurvy; (as their proviſions were ſalted) before the approach of the ſpring. Such as captain Monk's people in 1619, and captain James's in 1631, at Carleton iſland, and a ſet of ſailors left for an experiment at Spitſbergen in 1633, and another in the year 1634 ‖.

Yet the Hudſon's Bay company of England, ſince they recruited from the idle inhabitants of Orkney **, and ſuch others, do not bury one out of their four forts, containing 100 men, in ſeven years; for long experience taught theſe gentlemen, that ſuch men only as they now employ in the frozen latitudes, could ſurvive the winter ††.

But a ſtate of labour and indolence by turns, ſeems to be the habit of the Savage nations of North America, for the neceſſity they lye under in procuring food, compels them to undergo the ſevereſt toils, and the extreme rigour of the froſt, deprives them of an opportunity of ſtirring abroad in the winter, which they muſt ſuffer for, like other men during ſuch ſituation.

The Britiſh colonies lying upon the ſkirts of the ocean, are populous and flouriſhing;

* *See vol.* 1. *p.* 96. † *See the French account of their diſtreſs in the winter, Appendix* N°. 26, 27 and 28. *and the Engliſh account of it in Appendix* N°. 29. ‡ *See Appendix* N°. 26. § *Ibid.* 27. ‖ *Ibid.* 29. ** *A circumſtance well known, for the women do all the hard work in Orkney.* †† *Ibid.*

flouriſhing; they enjoy the benefit of an extenſive commerce, which has rendered labour neceſſary and valuable, during every ſeaſon.

Leſs happily ſituated than the Britiſh, are the French colonies in Canada, they lie farther to the north, at ſeveral hundred A miles diſtance from the ſea, and their communication with the world is frozen up, during ſeven months of the year *.

From the dull regions of the north, we paſs to the chearful climate of the ſouth, in order to view a ſingular ſcheme and its effects.

The ſimple Indians of Hiſpaniola made B their grand effort, with an army of 100,000 men, in order to rid their country of Columbus and his Caſtilians, but were unfortunately repulſed †. This trial of European proweſs convinced the Americans, that any further attempt with arms would prove vain and ineffectual: They C therefore had recourſe to a ſtratagem, which afforded a proſpect of better ſucceſs; for having long obſerved, that one Spaniard deſtroyed more proviſions than ten of their people, they concluded, that it was impoſſible for ſuch men to ſubſiſt in the iſland, were they deprived of the be- D nefit of their labours; the Hiſpaniolans therefore abandoned the low country, and retired to the mountains, hoping by this method to ſtarve their voracious lords; but the event proved lamentable on the part of the poor Indians; the fever ſeized upon them in their retreat; one third E of this multitude were conſumed, and ſcarcity of proviſions obliged the remnant to return to their labours, and ſubmit again to the yoke of Columbus.

From this ſample of the dire effects of European uſurpation in America, we may turn back to obſerve what paſſes during F the ſummer amongſt the nations bordering upon the Baltic.

Several gentlemen, who have been in theſe countries, inform us, and which is well known, that the royal ſquadrons of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, when they returned to port in the third or fourth G month of their cruize, as the Ruſſian ſquadron did from Memel, and the Swediſh and Daniſh from the coaſt of Norway, in the year 1757, and the Ruſſian ſquadron, during the preſent year, were ſickly, and and often have buried one half or three-fourths of their numbers. Theſe idle H warriors, moſtly peaſants, forced from their labours in the country, when parting with their ſorrowful friends, take their laſt farewel, in peaceful times, as well as in war, aſſured, from paſt events, they never ſhall return; the remnant, if not prevented, carry infection to land; and frequently it happened, as it did at Boſton, Nova Scotia, Breſt, and other places, many people die by contagion, when they approach very near theſe ſcenes of terrible diſtreſs. Let us, in the next place, conſider the ſituation of armies. Their time, during war, when employed in foreign countries, which is well known, is moſtly divided betwixt watchings and intire indolence on one hand, and a ſtate of violent action on the other.

The two firſt ſituations ſtop that great degree of perſpiration, which is neceſſary for the lower claſs of mankind daily to enjoy, and gives time to the latent evil to gather and corrupt. The laſt occaſions a quick circulation of the blood, which extends the veſſels beyond their natural wideneſs, and never ſuffers a ſoldier's condition to mend during war; which is not the caſe with the ſailors, for during the courſe of a few years war, their condition mends, and they enjoy health in an indolent ſituation, but with the ſoldiers it is not ſo, for one two or three days violent labour immediately ſucceeding 10, 20 or 30 days idleneſs, or a ſtate of watching, calls forth quickly that flame which conſumes the brave, during the courſe of every campaign. We ſhall mention only a few remarkable events. The ſanguine Athenians bent on the conqueſt of Sicily, ſent forth a fine army, under the command of Niceas, in order to accompliſh their ſcheme; but the vigorous efforts of the Syracuſans and their allies, retarded their motions, and rendered Niceas inactive, upon which the plague ſeized his army, and rendered the ſcheme of the Athenians, for the conqueſt of Sicily abortive ‡.

The Carthaginians, bent upon the ſame conqueſt, ſent forth a vaſt army, under the conduct of Imilcon; and this army, having tore down many ſepulchres, in order to form a wall round Agrigentum, were overtaken by the plague, and moſt miſerably reduced §.

The Carthaginians, obſerving no cauſe that had brought on this diſtreſs, were of opinion, that the miſery which befel them, was a puniſhment ſent from heaven for having violated the monuments of the dead. Soon after this diſaſter, an army, ſtill more numerous, of the ſame nation, under

* *We tremble for the fate of thoſe 5000 brave men, the conquerors of Canada, left in garriſon at Quebec; cooped up by the rigour of the froſt, in the midſt of ſavages, and in an enemy's town. The diſtreſs of the garriſon of Oſwego in the winter of 1756, as well as all the above inſtances, alas, is too evident a proof of the miſeries they'll ſuffer.* † *See App.* No. 17.

‡ *Hiſt. Univ. Hiſt. vol. 7th, p. 570.* § *Diodorus. The ſiege laſted eight months.*

under this commander, again invaded that fine island; and having nearly made themselves masters of it, meditated the siege of Syracuse, which they kept blocked up by sea and land, but they also met the plague, which frustrated the vast efforts of Carthage, and their Sicilian projects. There was no enemy in the field to keep them in motion, and investing a town could not give labour to such mighty shoals of Barbarians *.

Cæsar's fine army, in like manner perished, when he became master of Italy; for he was obliged to remain inactive at Brundusium, for want of shipping to carry them in pursuit of Pompey †. And his enemy Labienus, mentioning this disaster, in his speech before the battle of Pharsalia, observes, that many of the conquerors of Gaul were consumed by the plague in Apulia.

The crusading army of Louis IX. of France endured a blockade in their ‡ camp at Carthage in Africa in the year 1270, formed by the moors; and that prince, with most of his men, were also cut down, without being able to go further in his pious purpose of conquering the Holy Land.

Henry V. of England assembled an army of 50,000 men in the year 1415, in view of subduing a finer country. He made an unexpected delay of twenty or thirty days, in the midst of his embarkation, on account of a conspiracy against his life, in favour of the house of York. He set sail August 19th, and upon the 25th of October, they were reduced to 10 or 11,000 men, that famous day on which this little army gained the battle of Azincourt: The season was wet; they had a siege, and some marches to make; they died chiefly of the dysentery §. The Swedish army of Gustavus the great, and the imperial army commanded by Waleſtein, during their reciprocal blockade at Nuremberg in the year 1632, were cut down at first by the petechial fever, as the weather was warm and dry, in the end it became a dysentery ‖.

In the year 1717, as has been noticed, prince Eugene with a fine army came before Belgrade. He threw up extensive lines to confine the Turkish garrison within the place; he was obliged also to use the same precaution, to defend an eminence on which he incamped, in order to frustrate the efforts of the grand Turkish army that came to relieve the city. They encompassed Eugene in their turn** for ten or twelve weeks. These 55000 men in watching, during that time, upon these extensive lines, were reduced to 22000 able to bear arms, by the 18th of August, that day Eugene fought the Turks ††.

The 18th of August, seems to have been the middle of the third month of this blockade, from the time the works had been finished, at which about two-thirds of them were consumed, when every advantage of air, of climate, and of food was enjoyed. We shall compare it with the same period of other such situations, where the active and laborious have been deprived of their exercise and labour, so as to observe what effect climate and situation have upon the progress of the distress.

Not many days, says Thucydides, had Archidamus, with two-thirds of the forces of Sparta and her allies, ravaged Attica, confining the Athenian nation within their walls, when the plague broke out in the city, which consumed the youth and strength of the state; so that by this period the distress at Athens, as described by that author, had been far advanced ‡‡.

When we take a view of the British channel, in winter 1625, an army consisting of 12,200 of the forces of James, under the command of Mansfeldt, had, at this period of their confinement on board their vessels, paid, long before it was due, the debt they owed to nature §§. And in the same year, upon the ocean, before this period, an army of 15,721 men of the forces of Charles, under the command of Buckingham, in the like situation, were all sick, and forced to abandon their design on the Spanish plate-fleet ‖‖.

To the south, where great heat was endured, we find the forces commanded by Mr. Anson, had at this time only begun to taste the cup of distress ***.

To the cold Baltic the royal squadrons of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are thinned by disease, and making with speed, by this period of their cruize, their way into port. To England, in the year 1665, we find the vast capital of that kingdom, at this period of their horrible pannic, losing only 2010 of her people in a week; (the numbers of the dead as yet seems not to have exceeded 15000.) The bill of mortality amounting this year, in the whole, to 97306, the fever itself to 68596 †††.

To

* *Diodorus.* † *Cæs. Com. see App.* N°. 9. ‡ *Voltaire.* § *Rapin.*
‖ *See Hart's life of Gustavus Adolphus, vol.* 2. *p.* 251. ** *See the life of prince Eugene wrote by an officer.* †† *Saxe's Rev. art.* 3. *in Appen.* N°. 8. ‡‡ *Thuc. v.* 1. *b.* 2. §§ *Rush. Collect. for that year.* ‖‖ *Ibid.* *** *Anson, p.* 48.
††† *See the journal of the plague of Marseilles.*

To the right of the Danube we behold Meſſina, a populous city, in the year 1743, alarmed, and driven into the ſame ſituation in the beginning of April, from the dread alſo of an imaginary evil, burying 3000 of her people, and 3000 more were ſick in the hoſpitals by the 8th of June *.

And to Marſeilles in the year 1720, a city containing 100,000 people, the burials do not ſeem to have exceeded 6 or 8000; a diſtreſs, in proportion to number, in theſe three cities, far ſhort of the real miſery of the imperial and royal army of Eugene †.

When we extend our view toward the weſt, about this time one half of the colony militia, in garriſon at Louiſbourg, in 1745, as ‡ many of the duke d'Anville's forces in 1746 §, and an equal number of the garriſon of Oſwego, a fortreſs ſituated upon the woody banks of Ontario, in 1756 ‖, were rendered uſeleſs, or conſumed by diſeaſe.

When we turn back from theſe diſtant ſeas, theſe ſavage and uncultivated regions, to Europe, the Auſtrian garriſon of Schweidnitz, a town ſeated in the moſt pleaſant and beſt cultivated country in Germany, was reduced to half its numbers, a few days after this period of the blockade, formed, during the end of the year 1757, and the beginning of 1758, by the arms of Frederick the Great **.

Turning from the temperate climates of Europe and America, to take a view of the eaſtern confines of Africa, we find the Egyptians, in their ſultry region, at this period of the annual inundation, groaning under the effects of the deadly fever, which as yet has not received that doleful epithet, a *true plague* ††. More terrible by far the annual ſituation of our ſpecies planted on the frozen banks of the river St. Laurence, and to the north of that river, in whoſe gloomy regions, during the winter, they enjoy not the ſun-ſhine of Egypt favourable to perſpiration. For by this period of the froſt, $\frac{9}{11}$ of the number of the labourers caſt idle, have met their death, or by pining in a bed of ſickneſs, owing their painful interval of life to the effects of ſalt checking the influence of the peſtilence ‡‡.

From theſe compariſons it appears, that the devaſtation in Eugene's army, the middle of the third month of their blockade, has been equalled by ſome, never exceeded by the diſtreſs of any people in the ſame degree of heat. Their watchings had been uninterrupted upon their extenſive lines; for on one hand they had a numerous garriſon to confine within Belgrade, and, on the other hand, they had to watch the formidable motions of the grand Turkiſh army which hovered over their camp, with an intention to relieve the city: So that their time, as it would ſeem, having been wholly taken up in watchings, and intire indolence, they could not enjoy that neceſſary and regular relief, by an increaſe of perſpiration above the natural, required by the conſtitutions of men formed for labour: By which means their diſtreſs was rendered ſudden and remarkable.

The hiſtory of the Romans remark few ſuch cataſtrophes as theſe befalling their armies: For the moving of the legionaries, who were the beſt men, and moſt uſed to labour of any in the Roman ſervice, with their load of armour, gave them conſtant and regular fatigue, and its conſequences a ſweat every time they mounted guard.

In like manner, the armies of Pruſſia, during the matchleſs campaign of 1757, were not heard to groan under a load of diſtreſs, when the banks of the Rhine, the Weſer, and the Elbe, Swediſh Pomerania, and the kingdom of Pruſſia, reſounded with the complaints of their inactive adverſaries §§. And in the year 1758, to the unfortunate battle at Frankfort, which has thrown his Sileſian army into a fatal ſituation, we heard of no ſickneſs in his camp, while the noble repreſentative of the illuſtrious Marlborough, ſoon after his blockade at ſea, fell a prey to the powers of interior putrefaction; and the brave Engliſh upon the heaths of Weſtphalia in their idle encampments at home, and their expeditions abroad, continue to meet their late leader's fate, as they did of old in the fertile fields of France, and in whatever foreign land they bore

* *Appendix*, N°. 22. † *Ibid.* N°. 5. ‡ *Doug. Sum. v.* 1, *p.* 351, 352.
§ *Appendix*, No. 18. ‖ *We have this from a gentleman of the place.* ** *Lond. Gaz. April* 29, 1758. †† *Alpinus, lib.* 1. *ch.* 15. *ſays, the opinion in Egypt was, that the evil of* 1580 *had been imported in October, which ſhews, that the Egyptians think little of the diſtreſs, till towards the end of the inundation.* ‡‡ *See appendix*, No. 26, 27, 28, and 29. §§ *See the Gazettes concerning Apraxin's army, the French in Germany, the Swedes, &c. Apraxin took the field with* 80,000 *effective men, he fought a battle with the Pruſſian general, which coſt him the lives of a few thouſand men, and his retreat to Ruſſia was made ſurprizingly early in the ſeaſon, and we are told that*

bore the arms of their country *. Nay wherever men could breathe, and sweat out the evil, there they are not only well, but healed of their maladies. Eighty-one men of eighty four recovered of wounds in the midst of great heat, and all the other Spaniards came out alive from the horrid hold of the centurion.

Let us, in the next place, consider the situation of the capital of the Ottoman empire.

Constantinople exhibits annually a singular scene of affliction †. This great metropolis is supported, not like other cities by the industry of the inhabitants. It is the residence of the Ottoman court, the great families of that vast empire, the officers of state, their dependants and expectants; into it is poured the wealth of all the provinces, in order to supply the luxury of the great. These proud Mussulmen have a great passion for shew, and a taste for a numerous retinue of servants and slaves, which is well known; the extreme poverty of the working people favours this taste; and the ordinary cheapness of provisions, gives them the means of keeping up their domesticks. Therefore this vast metropolis is in reality a luxurious and idle encampment, with neither arms, discipline nor labour; consequently a continual recruit from the lower class is required, to fill up the places annually made vacant by the fever.

In the next place, we may consider one singular fact, which affords a two fold view of the distress and its remedy, with the advantage that salt provisions have over fresh in the recovery.

The royal African company of England in the year 1723, fitted out the Dispatch, Bartholomew Stibbs master, with instructions for him, to proceed up the river Gambia, in order to make discoveries for their advantage ‡. When Mr. Stibbs arrived in that river, many of his numerous crew were dropping off by the fever. Mr. Stibbs set out with fifty two men, in five heavy canoes, from thirty-three to forty-two feet in length. His office was to keep the journal, Mr. Drummond the accounts. Mr. Hull went a-shore on every occasion, as a miner; and the remainder of the crew were left to take care of the ship. The labours of those who went upon the expedition were excessive, in working up against the stream, and carrying the canoes over shallow places in the river. Mr. Stibbs and his people got back to their ship, after an absence of two months and twenty-three days. He gives this account of the condition of his crew:

That although, at his setting out, some of them were feeble, yet they were all fat, strong and well, at their return, none died, he only had been sick; but on the contrary, those left behind, who had the whole vessel to breathe in, he found in great distress with the sickness.

There cannot be any fact more distinct in all its parts, than this one. We have a two-fold view of the blockade, in the misery of the crew, before and at their setting out, and of those who were found in the ship at the return of the expedition; also nature's remedy for the calamity, in the condition of the men at their return from their labours. And in the case of Mr. Stibbs, there is a proof how impossible it is for a delinquent against the laws of his constitution to escape: He kept the journal, which necessarily confined him to his station; Mr. Drummond, who kept the accounts, by his office was not confined to the canoe, and he was the only other person who could be exempted from hard labour.

It is ordinary for people coming from sea, to call for greens, when they arrive at any settlement; to this medicine, probably, and the effects of salt, checking the progress of the superfluous matter hoarded up amongst their blood, the advantage these men enjoyed may be ascribed, who were feeble when they set out, and recovered by the effects of violent perspiration, the fruit of their toils.

Mr. Anson's sailors, in the midst of their fatigue in passing Cape Horn, were cut down by the latent evil; but they had no greens, and were also enduring the sixth month of their confinement in a cold climate.

When we turn from the Gambia to such situations at land where the diet is fresh provisions, all the armies are in a flame. The fever and dysentery, neither is to be taken off by greens, not sweated off during violent labour; for the breaking up of the winter quarters, and of idle encampments marks, upon every occasion, the whole track of the march with human woe; the young and the strong Men fall, not like the dropping of ripe fruit from their stalks in the autumn, but they fall,

that he lost during the campaign near 40,000 men by the sickness. * *The English regiments of blue guards have lost one third of the number, and the battalions above one fifth by the fever and dysentery.* † *Saumery's Memoirs, p. 165, 80,000 commonly die in the year, and 120,000 is thought a great mortality.* ‡ *Moore's Travels, see Appendix 23.*

like the fresh bough, with the green leaf, blown from the trees of the forest, by the fury of a storm, never more to adorn the world *

Lastly, we shall consider the effect of famine, which has called forth the pestilence, still more fatal to the human race, than the annual inundations of the Nile, sudden alarms in Christian cities, or perhaps the frosts in the north, and the miseries of war.

Eastern famines, as have been observed, are occasioned by long drought, whereas the scarcity of corn in the British isles, has proceeded always from the effect of cold and too much rain.

We shall then draw into our view the bad consequence which followed the crop of 1756 in Scotland, as from it may be learned, in some degree, the situation of countries afflicted by great drought.

The working people in Scotland earn about four shillings sterling in the week; their principal food is oat-meal, sixteen pounds of it serves a man and his family seven days, which he buys in a year of plenty, at a penny a pound weight, and the remainder of his wages being thirty-two pence, he lays out upon other parts of food and conveniencies less necessary; he also pays with it his house-rent. The price of meal, during the year 1757, was, over Scotland, about two-pence a pound; therefore his sixteen pounds of meal cost him thirty two pence, so that sixteen pence only remained in his hands at the end of the week, which laid him under a necessity of purchasing fewer of the other conveniencies of life. This circumstance occasioned a small consumption of the manufactures of the country thro' that year, and every man concerned in the interior trade of Scotland felt the severe effects of the bad crop of 1756. Had the scarcity been greater, so as to have occasioned the price of meal to advance to three-pence a pound, or had other provisions, such as animal food, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables, kept pace with grain, as must be the case when drought brings famine into the land, his four shillings would have been exhausted on food alone, and as no money remained in his hands, he could not have purchased other goods, the produce of his country, neither could he have discharged his house rent. As the fields in the east are burnt up every droughty year, these nations at once must be reduced to extreme poverty, in which the landed interest is deeply involved; for the farmers, graziers, and gardeners, receiving no produce from the ground, they are not in a capacity to pay their rents: Therefore, when all that money, the bulk of every nation have, in years of plenty, to lay out with their dealers, is exhausted on the mere necessaries of life alone, and the better sort themselves are reduced to poverty, the merchants in such year, not finding customers buying as usual, immediately stop purchasing goods of the tradesmen, which directly deprives them of the means of prosecuting their ordinary labours.

The sufferings of the people in Scotland were severe during the late scarcity, but their distress bore only a faint resemblance of the miseries of eastern nations in barren years; for they groan under the weight of despotick sway, which rarely bends to the cry of the needy. Britain was enjoying the blessings of liberty, under a government attentive to supply the wants of her people. Our manufacturers were supported, not only by interior, but also by foreign consumption, which ignorant nations have not. Scotland was covered with verdure, the effects of a wet season, the countries in the East are burnt up by the drought; therefore, when their gardens produce no fruit, and their fields neither grass to mow, nor corn to be cut down, when the tradesmen, unsupported by foreign consumption, are dismissed from their labours, as no money remains with the bulk of the people to purchase the works of their hands, these nations are, in such years. by the dire effects of famine, thrown suddenly into a state of total inaction, the laborious in town and country no longer enjoying that seasonable relief, by a great degree of perspiration above the natural, which their constitutions demand, and constant labours procure; they, with all other nations that ever were driven into this situation, as it is the same into which we beheld these multitudes fall, have been hitherto destroyed, and must necessarily, in times to come, perish by pestilence.

Among these dreadful events, the following instances from the Universal History occur.

In the year before Christ 424, an extraordinary drought in Italy occasioned a famine at Rome, which brought forth the pestilence in that city.

The same calamity occasioning a famine 125 years before Christ, in Numidia Cyrene, and other parts of Africa; these kingdoms were depopulated by the plague. The Africans imputed the famine to the live locusts, and the sickness to their untimely death.

Twenty

* *See Dr. Pringle's observations.*

Twenty-five years before Christ, famine afflicted Judea, and its attendant the fever, depopulated that kingdom.

The same mortality seized Rome and Italy 22 years before Christ from the same cause, and as it would seem there were no locusts to be seen devouring the corn, the servile Romans imputed the calamity to the wrath of the Gods, displeased because Augustus their master resigned his consulship.

In the year of our lord seven, Judea was again afflicted with famine, and depopulated by the plague.

Famine and war overspreading the Roman provinces in the year 252, their attendant, the sickness, thinned Rome and her Empire; this evil was supposed to have travelled to Italy from the banks of the Nile.

In the year 262 drought again seized the Empire, and an universal pestilence thinned all the provinces.

All the eastern provinces, during the year 313, and the two following years, were afflicted with drought, which occasioned a grievous famine attended with an universal pestilence.

In the year 333, Syria, Cilicia, Thrace, and other provinces of the Roman empire, were visited with such a famine as raised the bushel of wheat to 400 pieces of silver, consequently these provinces were depopulated in an extraordinary manner by the plague.

In the year 364 the temple of Apollo at Rome, and that of Daphne at Antioch, were consumed by fire, the sea broke in and overwhelmed cities, a great drought occasioned a famine, and its attendant the pestilence, swept away, in the language of the historian, myriads of men.

In the year 384, drought brought on a grievous famine in Sicily, and a terrible plague attended it.

In the year 406, a famine came upon Palestine, the locusts swarmed and darkened the air in their flight, consequently to them, the origin of that sickness was imputed, which depopulated the country.

In the year 1025, again drought occasioned a famine in the Roman empire and the plague its attendant desolated the land.

In the year 1065, famine overran Egypt to such a degree, that cats and dogs sold at an extraordinary price, and the bodies of the dead became food for the living, consequently the plague raged so highly, that most of the Egyptians were cut off by it. The London Gazette of April 18, May 23, and July 15, 1758, gave an account of the miseries the Turks were suffering from famine, and soon after, advice came of the progress of the plague in those parts.

Yet while Africa has been annually afflicted by the plague, and North America rendered by it a desart, when Europe and all the kingdoms of Asia, have been thinned in every age, China alone has remained ever populous and flourishing. The history of that empire remarks few instances of grievous famines, and as few of general sickness thinning the provinces, nay it declares that the Chinese are strangers to the pestilence *. The first maxim of government in China, tends to promote a spirit for agriculture, which procures provisions in abundance; they never have been disturbed by long and cruel wars, and every species of industry is encouraged. Labour therefore in this country stands secured upon the most extensive plan of commerce and industry.

The interior trade alone of the empire is thought to exceed in value, and extent all the commerce in Europe, and this seems to have been the happy situation of China, thro' all ages of the world †.

* *Mod. Univ. Hist. vol.* 3. *p.* 475.

†. *Whoever is desirous of more facts concerning the havock of the fever, should look over or recollect passages in history, where exercise and labour have been for some time interrupted. The earthquake of* 558, *and of* 745 *at Constantinople, occasioned the utmost confusion, and threw the people into the same situation with the inhabitants of Lisbon, soon after the late earthquake, upon which the fever broke out and depopulated the city, and got the name of plague, as the sickness of Lisbon received that of epidemic, and, travelling on in this tract, an universal scene of death will occur. History takes notice, that one half of the human race were cut off by the pestilence in the course of five years, in the middle of the* 14*th century, and every fact that has been stated concerning armies and fleets, where the progress of sickness is distinctly seen, serves to prove that the same extent of misery may again inflict the world in the course of five, six, or eight months. Ventilators in prisons, hospitals, and ships are surely exceeding useful, and the invention has done honour to its author, as they may prevent any such calamity from infection, as those that broke out of the goals in the days of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and at the Old-Bailey in May* 1750; *and may also do vast service to those confined in ships, hospitals and prisons; but it would seem unnecessary to add, that ventilators are are incapable of removing the first cause of the sickness, or could have prevented its taking place in any of these situations here stated.*

From these scenes of human woe, we descend to the brute creation, in order to view their state, and compare it with that of the higher rank of beings.

The dog enjoys animal and vegetable food with his master; he shares also in his action and inaction: His heat is the same and the structure of his animal œconomy too is nearly the same; for as the dog does not perspire thro' the skin, it goes all out by his mouth. We ought then to find in the history of the kennel, the sum total of these human calamities, to learn the means by which they are prevented from taking place.

A pack of dogs, when they run in corn countries, are taken off from their labours in the month of April. The feverish months are June and July. The careful huntsman observes to give his dogs half meat only, and that cold; he bleeds them in June, he bathes them frequently, (a method that great advantage has been reapt from on ship-board *,) and he gives them all the fatigue he can devise. These are the usual methods observed in the kennel; and the sure consequences of a total neglect in the huntsman, in case the dogs have run hard during the season, and are confined, proves the ruin of the pack by the fever: † But the dogs that run thro' the whole year, need no part of this care, neither do those who are left in the houses of the farmers and others, to the freedom of their instinct, for they run through the night and in the mornings of their own accord.

From the faithful dog, we may notice some facts which concern the horse, another companion of mankind.

Plutarch, in his life of Eumenes, observes that this hero, blockaded in the little castle of Nora, in Cappadocia, by the troops of Antigonus, was in danger of losing his horses for want of exercise. The greatest room in the place measured only twenty-one feet in length, therefore he ordered them to be tied up by the head, with strong ropes, to the roof of the apartment, until their forefeet just touched the ground. The grooms lashed them at stated times, until they were all in a foam. By these means, we may believe, Eumenes preserved his horses from the fever. Less skilful than the general of the Greeks, would it seem were the Roman leaders, during the invasion of their state by the Equi and Volsci, for upon that occasion thousand's of horses reduced to the same situation with the men, were consumed by the fever in Rome ‡. And Gustavus the great, during the blockade of Nurenburg, formed by Waleſtein, had not imitated the example of Eumenes, for 14,000 of those noble animals, the pride and strength of his army, fell also in the Swedish camp along with their masters §. These horses, that are wrought severely at times, are generally put to grass during their inactive season, which holds them in the state of continual purgation.

From these quadrupeds that are under the management of men, we pass to other animals, left wholly to the freedom of their instinct; and we find the hand which deprives the bears and the fowls of their labours, that rest and sleep through the winter, also deprives them of their ordinary food.

It would be happy for the country-people of Egypt, for the northern nation, and all other reduced to their annual situation, during the inundation, and the severity of the frost, if they would imitate the sportive dog, left to his freedom; because nature does not allow that men should be deprived of food, as is the case with the sleepers; for like the dog, they have their ordinary food; but ignorant of their impending fate, they reject the example of that quadruped, (who like them is formed for labours,) and unhappily fold their hands, shut their eyes, and go to rest, like those animals that sleep for a season.

By these proofs it appears, that the active and laborious part of mankind, have no more a right to indulge in the indolent situation of the first class, than these have to enjoy the exercise of the second, or endure the labours of the third class.

The distress of the active and laborious, has, and must ever prove sure and its consequences fatal, the enjoyment of exercise, and far more the performance of labour to the indolent, is impossible; because as has been observed in Part II. the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels will not suffer their natural quantity of blood to circulate, during such attempts.

To render man's existence less precarious, or something more than the life of the fleeting insect of a day, it would seem

* *See Capt. Latham's letter, of the Tyger man of war, dated Madagascar, Sept. 9, 1754, published in the Gentleman's magazine for April 1755. He made his men bathe every day in the sea; nine only were sick in his ship, whereas a ship of war, of equal numbers, that sailed in company with him, had two hundred sick, they not observing Capt. Latham's method.*

† *As every country gentleman knows these particulars, it seems unnecessary to give a detail of facts.* ‡ *Livy An. Urb.* 290, 291. § *Harte's life of Gustavus vol.* 2. *p.* 279.

ſeem that while the indolent are enjoying their relief by the natural perſpiration, in their uſual ſtations, the active ſhould take that degree of perſpiration above the natural, which their ordinary exerciſe procures; and the laborious ſhould procure that great degree of perſpiration they require, by continuing their daily toils, wherever their ſtation may be fixed. If the chriſtian nations would hope to eſcape the plague, ſuppoſed hitherto to have come from the Turkiſh empire, they ought to have no greater dread, nor uſe no other precaution againſt Egyptian fevers, than from thoſe of European growth; that the timid ought to keep ten or twenty yards from the preſence of any evil; or if they chuſe to fly further off, their labours ſhould accompany them. As every nation would wiſh to preſerve the brave from the ordinary miſeries which have deſolated fleets, and thinned the ranks of armies, baffling the ſchemes of the great, and rendering war itſelf, beyond deſcription, deſtructive; it would ſeem, that an article ſhould be added to the preſent articles of war, by which the ſea and the land captains may be made anſwerable for the lives of their men; for they may enjoy full perſpiration by the performance of a dance, when on ſhipboard and by other manly exerciſes when at land, (and it is in their power to keep at a little diſtance from ſcenes of great diſtreſs.) The princes of the eaſt, in time of famine, and thoſe of the north, during the ſeverity of the winter, ought to provide for their people ſome kind of labour, regularly to be performed. The nations bordering upon the Nile, during the overflow of that river, in imitation of their ancient ſires, ſhould rear monuments of human grandeur, for the world to gaze on, to conſider and admire. Happy had it been forthe Egyptians in Grand Cairo, who died during the inundation of 1580, had they been digging the grand canal projected of old*. The merchants trading in ſlaves along the African coaſts ſeem to have a cheap remedy in their power, by which ſhoals of negroes may be preſerved, who muſt otherwiſe be deſtroyed in times to come, as they have been hitherto, before they arrive in the ſugar iſlands. The Africans have been remarkably fond of muſic and dancing through all ages, they, no doubt, might be eaſily brought to enjoy this cheap amuſement on the deck, and in ſmall numbers in turns, and its effects, a ſweat, at ſtated times, when the weather proved favourable; and when the violence of the winds, or a high ſea did not ſuffer them to ſtand above, they could have their dance and muſic in the hold.

In Part I. we ſtated the eſtabliſhed theories in phyſic, concerning the primary cauſe of theſe univerſal calamities; and finding, upon a compariſon of various evidence, that it did not exiſt in the air, in climate or in diet, as has been hitherto imagined, we ſought for it therefore in the human frame itſelf, the only remaining object in nature, in which it could exiſt. In Part II. we divide mankind into three claſſes, *viz.* indolent, active, and laborious, which gave an opportunity of conſidering the effect of the motion of the heart and lungs in widening the larger blood-veſſels, during inaction, exerciſe, and labour. A ſpace above the natural meaſure was diſcovered to exiſt in the blood-veſſels, of the active and laborious, which as ſoon as exerciſe and labour ſeized, muſt neceſſarily be held full of inactive matter; this important and dangerous circumſtance, exiſting in the vitals of the human frame, ſeemed to demand daily a degree of perſpiration above the natural, to rid the conſtitution of it, and that conformable to the condition of each claſs. In Part III. we were led to conſult hiſtorical evidence, in order to be informed how this cauſe ſhould operate, and from the uniformity of theſe vaſt and dreadful events that have befallen the human race, in every quarter of the globe, as often as exerciſe and labour have been for ſome conſiderable time interrupted, we are led to conclude, that the original cauſe of the peſtilence or plague, according to that extenſive appellation with the ancients, is the ſuperfluous matter obſtructed: So that the various names this diſeaſe has received in latter ages, of *true plague, camp, fever, dyſentery, black ſcurvy*, &c. ſeem to belong to the ſame miſery, and may be prevented from taking place in the world, if men yield obedience to the calls of nature.

A regard to truth, and the dictates of our heart, not the love of victory, the preſervation of men, and not the name of a diſcoverer, led us into this diſquiſition, and were our favourite objects.

[We have had no intention thro' this eſſay to conſider the effect of climate upon tender people, nor the difference betwixt the air of town and country, no more than with the diſtreſs of particular perſons, nor what food is beſt; neither has it any connection with other epidemics and their origin, ſuch as ſmall pox, meaſles, chincough, &c. more than with the reigning evil among the horned

* *A ſcheme to join the Mediterranean with the Red-ſea.*

ned cattle. The facts ſtated ſerve to prove, that the hot climate of the Weſt-Indies is more favourable for the lower claſs of mankind, when reduced to a ſtate of inaction, than the temperate climates of Europe and North-America; and during this ſituation, the effects of ſalt food is manifeſtly, favourable: For when the diet is freſh, men die A in a few days illneſs, but when it is ſalted, the diſeaſe takes often ſeveral weeks to kill, and gives men a chance of recovering by the help of greens, &c. Yet although theſe facts ſerve to prove this much, we would not be underſtood to ſay, that the climate of Jamaica is equally favourable to the people of B Britain with that of their own country, or that ſalt food is as natural a nouriſhment as freſh; the numerous accidents that have befallen Europeans ſettled in Aſia, Africa, and the ſugar iſlands, and the ſhattered conſtitutions the few who ſurvive bring home, ſhews, that men are like trees, they thrive beſt in their native land. It would likewiſe ſeem C that the blood-veſſels, of both the active and laborious contract, and may be reduced to their natural ſize in the courſe of years. Every gentleman may remember this circumſtance, by what he has felt at different times, from his difficulty or eaſe in breathing, when performing his exerciſes. Old ſailors in the king's ſervice keep their health, and ſoldiers in time of peace, when they have little work to do; and ploughmen commence ſhepherds in their old age. Theſe changes are not found to prove fatal, tho' an ill ſtate of health is generally the attendant.

A The above piece (the author obſerves,) has fallen under the notice of the Critical Review, for July laſt, and the Monthly, for September. The firſt theſe papers treats it with civility, altho' many objections are made, and trifles ſet forth, which ſeem unworthy of that gentB leman, who is ſuppoſed to have penned the article. But the author of the medical part of the Monthly Review, has loſt his temper with it intirely. Never did Monk from his cell, write with more bitterneſs againſt a Proteſtant, nor Cardinal in his palace, expreſs greater contempt for the C production of a reformer, than the gentleman has done for this treatiſe; and without venturing to give a fair extract of a ſingle line of it, or ſaying one word to the point; he throws out a load of ſcurrilous language, altogether unworthy of any body.]

ANSWER *to* QUESTION I. *p.* 416, *in our Magazine for* 1754. *By the Propoſer*, James Hemingway.

LET r = radius = 12, v = verſed ſine = 3 chains and s = ſine of half the arch AEB in Gunter's chains.

Then will $s^2 = \overline{2r - v} \times v$, *per* 35 El. 3.

And $\frac{\overline{\overline{2r-v} \times v}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \overline{10r - 3v} \times 2v}{\overline{5r - 2v} \times 3} =$ area ABEA, *proximé* $= \frac{37000 \times \overline{7}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3} =$ 3,26309327 acres. Conſequently 1631l. 10s. 11d. is the anſwer.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May laſt, p. 252, I read of a rock which hath, till now, laid under low water; and Mr. C. Morton is the firſt (ſkilful pilot) that hath ſplit upon it; but to prevent ſuch terrible accidents for the future, pleaſe to let him know,

That if $\frac{ttru - tru + 2tu}{2} =$ amount $= ptr + p$; the ſame rate of intereſt is allowed to the purchaſer, and the vender.

Hence $p = \frac{\overline{t-1} \times r, + 2}{tr + 1} \times \frac{tu}{2}$. And after the purchaſe, the rate of intereſt allowed to both parties, may be, from the equation above, found $= \frac{tu - p}{2p + u - tu} \times \frac{2}{t}$.

DEMONSTRATION.

Firſt $\overline{tu - p} \times 2 = \frac{\overline{t+1} \times tru,}{tr + 1}$ and $\overline{2p + u - tu} \times t = \frac{\overline{t+1} \times tu,}{tr + 1}$ by making reſtitution for p, in the canon for r. Conſequently $\frac{tu - p}{2p + u - tu} \times \frac{2}{t} = \frac{tru}{tu} = r$.

Q. E. D.

Thus Mr. C. Morton's material error is corrected, by SIR,

Your humble ſervant, and conſtant reader,

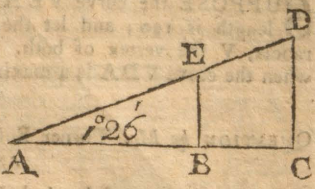
Norwich, June 7, 1759. JAMES HEMINGWAY,

Teacher of the mathematicks, and land ſurveyor.

SOLUTION

SOLUTION *to a* QUESTION *in the London Magazine*, 1759, *p.* 373, *by the Propoſer*, *Mr.* J. Browne, *of* Skinner's-ſtreet, Spittle-fields.

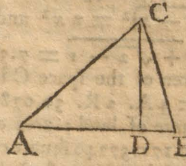
PUT AB $= x$. CD $= z$. BC $= n = 80$. and EB $= m = 3$. then, *per* trigonometry as ſine, $1° 26' : m. :: 88° 34' : x =$ nearly 120 feet for the breadth of the river, and *pr* ſimilar triangles, as $x : m :: x + n : z = 5$ feet, the height of the obſerver's eye from the ſurface.



☞ *It was alſo anſwered, pretty nearly as above, by Mr. William Marſhall, of Faxfleet.*

ANSWER *to the* FIRST QUESTION, *of* Philomathes, *p.* 211. *By Mr.* Richard Walton, *of* Woodplumpton.

IN the annexed figure, AB repreſents the parallel of latitude, A the place the firſt ſhip ſailed from, B the place the ſecond ſailed from, and C the port they arrived at: Conſequently CD will be the difference of latitude, $= 100 = y$. Put BC $= a$; then, per queſtion, as $2 : 3 :: a : \frac{3a}{2} =$ AC; (and, by *Eu.* 47. 1.)

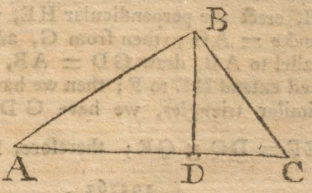


$\sqrt{\frac{9aa}{4} - yy} =$ AD, and $\sqrt{aa - yy} =$ BD; therefore $\sqrt{\frac{9aa}{4} - yy} + \sqrt{aa - yy} = 156 =$ AB: From whence $a = 105{,}44. =$ BC, the diſtance ſailed by the ſecond ſhip, whoſe courſe is N. 18° 30′ W. and AC $=$ 158,16, the diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip, whoſe courſe N. 50° 47′. E.

This Queſtion was anſwered alſo by Mr. John Chapman, of St. Mary Cray, Kent; Mr. D. Gravier; Mr. Turner Boſton, of Biggleſwade, Bedfordſhire; Maſter E. Rawſtorne; Hindonienſis; Mr. G. Browne, of Portſmouth-Common. Mr. Walton alſo anſwered Philomathes's ſecond Queſtion, p. 211, *which had been before anſwered, p.* 253; *as did alſo Mr. Peter Pegus, of the Rev. Mr. Green's Academy, in Denmark Street, Soho; Hindonienſis; and Mr. W. Miles, of Briſtol.*

QUESTION *in the London Magazine for* April, *p.* 210, ANSWERED *by the Propoſer, Mr.* George Brown, *Writing-Maſter and Teacher of the Mathematics, on Portſmouth-Common.*

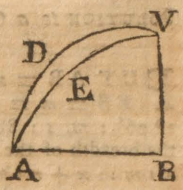
IN the triangle ABC, let BD be $\perp$ to AC: Put AC $= x$, BD $= y$, AD $-$ DC $= z$; then will AD $= \frac{x+z}{2}$, and DC $= \frac{x-z}{2}$, and, per 47 *Eu.* 1. $\overline{BC}^2 = \frac{4y^2 + x^2 - 2xz + z^2}{4}$, and $\overline{BA}^2 = \frac{4y^2 + x^2 + 2xz + z^2}{4}$; then, per



queſtion, $4y^2 + x^2 + z^2 = \frac{4x^2}{3}$, or $4y^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{3}x^2$; $\because y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3z^2}{12}}$; conſequently $\sqrt{\frac{x^2z^2 - 3z^4}{12}} =$ the difference of the areas of the triangles ADB and CDB, per queſtion, muſt be a maximum, or $x^2z^2 - 3z^4$ put into fluxions $2x^2z\dot{z} - 12z^3\dot{z} = 0$; $\because z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{6}}$. Now ſuppoſing $x = 6$, then will $z = \sqrt{6}$, $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$, DC $= \frac{6 - \sqrt{6}}{2}$, and AD $= \frac{6 + \sqrt{6}}{2}$; whence AC $+$ AB $+$ CB $=$ 12.5554, and area $= \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}}$; $\because \overline{12.5554}^2 : \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}} :: 300^2 : 2097.722$ chains, the required area of the triangular field. Q. E. D.

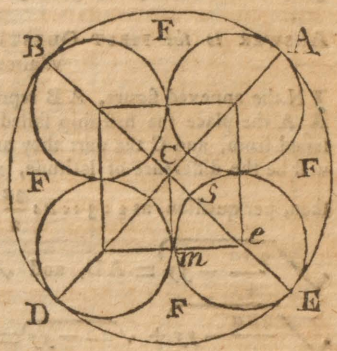
A New

A New QUESTION, *by the same.*



SUPPOSE the curve VEA be a cubical parabola, whose length is 100; and let the curve VDA be a common parabola, V the vertex of both. Required to find VB and BA, when the curve VDA is a maximum?

QUESTION *by Mr.* Turner Boston, *in the London Magazine for* April, *p.* 210, ANSWERED *by the same.*

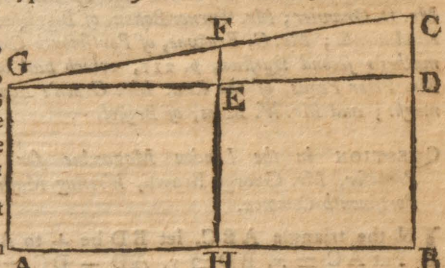


SINCE the area of the circle CABDE is = to 100 acres, the radius CE is found = 17.841223 chains equal a, $Ee = Cm = x$, then $Ce = a - x$, and, per 47 *Eu.* 1. $\overline{Ce}^2 = \overline{em}^2 + \overline{mC}^2$, i. e. $\overline{a-x}^2 = 2x^2$ and $x^2 + 2ax = a^2$; $\therefore x = a\sqrt{2-1} = 7.3900665$ chains: When the area of the space C is = 46.879876 square chains = 4A. 2R. 30.078016P. the illegitimate son's share of land; area of one of the four equal circles = 171.57246 square chains = 17A. 0R. 25.15936P. each legitimate son's share of land; area of the space F is = 66.7075725 square chains = 6A. 2R. 27.32116P. each daughter's share of land.

Q. E. D.

This Question was also answered by Hindoniensis.

SOLUTION *to* G. P. M's. QUESTION, *p.* 210. *By Mr.* W. Miles, *of* Briſtol.



DRAW AB = 420 feet, the diſtance from the ſummer-houſe to the obeliſk, and on the points A and B, raiſe the perpendiculars AG and BC; make AG = 25 feet, the height of the ſummer-houſe, and BC = 42 feet, the height of the obeliſk; then take 211 $\frac{299}{840}$ feet from A to H, and on the point H, erect the perpendicular HE, which make = AG; then from G, and parallel to AB, draw GD = AB, meeting BC in D; then draw the right line GC, and extend HE to F; then we have GD, GE, and DC, given to find EF; and by ſimilar triangles, we have GD : DC :: GE : EF. Conſequently GD × EF = DC × GE; therefore, $EF = \frac{DC \times GE}{GD} = 8\frac{195763}{352800}$ feet, which, added to HE, gives $33\frac{195763}{352800}$ feet, the height the water muſt riſe from the fountain, to be in a right line with the top of the ſummer-houſe and obeliſk.

SOLUTION *to the ſame* QUESTION *of* G. P. M. *p.* 210. *By Mr.* Turner Boſton, *of* Biggleſwade.



GIVEN AC = 25 = a, AB = 211.3559 = b, BD = 208.6441 = c, DE = 42 = d. Let x = height the water muſt riſe = Bf, then $b : x - a :: c : d - x$ $\therefore x = 33.5548$ feet.

Solved alſo, by Mr. John Chapman, of St. Mary Cray, Kent, and Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-ſtreet, Spittle-fields.

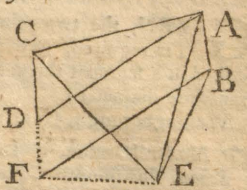
PROBLEM.

PROBLEM. *By the same.*

REQUIRED, a general theorem, to find the number of spots on all the bottom cards, when the pack is laid out in several heaps, viz. Lay down as many cards in a heap, the bottom card included in the number, as will make the number of specks on the bottom card equal to any number (fixed on) at pleasure, not exceeding 53?

ANSWER *to Mr.* Giles's QUESTION, *p.* 211. *By* Hindonienſis.

LET CD be the height of the tower above the horizontal plane of the first station A, due north of the tower; let E be the second station due east of the tower; and AB = DF its perpendicular distance below the horizontal plane of the first station. Now, from AD = 20, and the angle CAD = 4° : 30′, I find CA (= CE *per* queſt.) = 20.06, and CD = 1.574; also, in the triangle CFE right-angled at F, by having CE, and the angle CEF = 8° : 30′, I find EF = 19.84, and FC = 2.965, from which last taking CD, there will remain DF = AB = 1.391. Then in the right-angled triangle BFE, we have given BF and FE, by which BE is found = 28.17. Lastly, in the triangle ABE, right-angled at B, are given AB and BE, by which AE is found = 28.20 chains = the distance between the two stations.



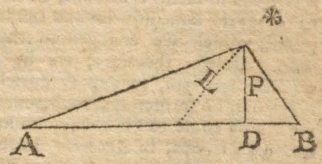
This was also answered by Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-ſtreet, and Maſter E. Rawſtorne.

A New QUESTION *by Maſter* E. Rawſtorne, *at* Great Houghton *School*, Yorkſhire.

A Ship ſails the neareſt courſe to the equator, from a port in latitude 10° north, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and, at the ſame time, another ſails from a port under the equinoctial, to the northern port, at the rate of 5 miles an hour; now the difference of longitude of the two ports is 5°. I deſire to know the latitude come to, and diſtance ſailed, by each ſhip, when they are at the neareſt diſtance to each other, according to great circle ſailing?

A QUESTION. *By* John Lewin, *Schoolmaſter, at* Syſton.

LAST ſpring, as Sol appear'd with friendly ray,
I took my chain, a meadow to ſurvey:
Each field I paſs'd, the crops luxuriant were,
The vernal ſweets did ſcent the ambient air:
Each gladſome ſcene, with raviſh'd eyes, I ſaw,
As ſportive lambs did from their folds withdraw:
I next, with rapture, view'd the meadow round,
Which I an oblique, plain triangle found *;
Whoſe baſe, from A to B, when meaſur'd o'er,
By Gunter's chain, did make juſt twice a ſcore;
The perpendic. P was in proportion,
To that of th' baſe, exact as four to one.
Then back I jogg'd, and left the verdant ground,
And told its acres, which with eaſe are found:
Likewiſe, from hence, each ſide be pleas'd to tell,
Alſo the line that's mark'd with letter L;
And where that line upon the baſe muſt fall,
To equally divide the ſame * withal?



QUESTION I. *By Mr.* Robert Langley.

ARTISTS, view th' equations * I propoſe,
Then the maiden name pleaſe to diſcloſe,
Of a beautiful and worthy fair,
At Wellingborough, in Northamptonſhire.

* viz. $wy + u + w + y = 37$, $w^2 + y^2 - u^2 = 286$, $\frac{z-x}{\frac{w-y}{2u}} + \frac{z-x-1}{\frac{w-y}{2u}} - \frac{z-x-2}{\frac{w-y}{2u}} = 304$, $z^2 + x^4 - 8x = 6658$, $u = 2y$:—Her chriſtian name is Eliza-

beth, and her ſirname conſiſts of five letters, having their places in the alphabet, expreſſed by the values of u, w, x, y, and z, in the preceeding equations*; by means whereof it may be diſcovered, without having the root of any adfected equation, to extract higher than a quadratic.

QUESTION II. *By the ſame.*

GIVEN, the two principal diameters of an ellipſis = 61, and 47,5 reſpectively: 'Tis required, to determine the greateſt parallelogram that can poſſibly be deſcribed in a ſegment thereof, whoſe area = 135,8802, and baſe parallel to the ellipſis's tranſverſe diameter?

Wellingborough, Nov. 10, 1759.

☞ *Maſter* Iſaacſon, *of* Lavenham *School*, Suffolk, *and Maſter* Gier, *of Mr.* Browne's *School*, Portſmouth Common, *favoured us with Solutions of two Queſtions which had been already ſolved. Thus having, at laſt, cleared accompts with our ingenious mathematical correſpondents, to this time; we thank them for their repeated favours, and ſhall, as often as we can, oblige them for the future.*

Some Extracts from the Letter to Two great Men, *continued from p.* 637.

THE letter-writer, ſtill on the ſubject of North-America, goes on thus:

"The truth of the matter is, they were tired of Canada. The inclemency of the climate, the difficult acceſs to it, and a trade ſcarcely defraying the expence of the colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the plan of extending its boundaries, at the expence of the Engliſh, and of opening its communication with Louiſiana and with the Ocean, had not made them perſevere.—Canada itſelf is not worth their aſking; and if they do deſire to have it reſtored to them, it can only be with a view to repeat the ſame injuries and infidelities, to puniſh which we engaged in the preſent war. Unleſs, therefore, we be reſolved, *with our eyes open*, to expoſe ourſelves to a repetition of former encroachments; unleſs we would chuſe to be obliged to keep great bodies of troops, in America, in full peace, at an immenſe expence; we can never conſent to leave the French any footing in Canada. If we do not exclude them, *abſolutely* and *entirely*, from that country, we ſhall ſoon find we have done nothing. Let the treaty be drawn ever ſo accurately; let the boundaries between Canada and our colonies be deſcribed ever ſo preciſely, and regulated ever ſo much in our favour; what has happened already ought to teach us what we may expect again. The future treaty will be obſerved no better than the former have been: Uſurpation and encroachment will gradually revive; and thus ſhall we have thrown away all our ſucceſſes: So many millions will have been expended to no purpoſe; and the blood of ſo many thouſands of our brave countrymen ſpilt, only to remind us, that though we knew how to conquer, we knew not how to improve, perhaps, the only opportunity we ſhall ever have, of putting it out of the power of France to violate its faith."

And, laſtly, he touches upon the affairs of Germany, as follows:

"It may be collected, from more than one hint dropt in the courſe of this letter, that I am no friend to *continental meaſures* in general; eſpecially ſuch continental meaſures as engaged us during the three laſt wars, as principals; when we ſeemed eager to ruin ourſelves in ſupport of that Auſtrian family, whom we now find, with unparalleled ingratitude, and incredible folly, in cloſe alliance with France.—But the *continental meaſures* now adopted by England were *neceſſary*, both with regard to our honour and our intereſt. Hanover has been attacked by France, on a quarrel entirely Engliſh; and though care was taken, by the act of ſettlement, that England ſhould not be involved in wars on account of Hanover; yet gratitude, honour the reputation of our country, every motive of generoſity bound us, not to allow the innocent electorate to be ruined for England's American quarrel with France. In regard to our intereſt, no Engliſh miniſter, however inflexible in his attachment to his native country, could have deviſed the means of making the beſt uſe of our American conqueſts; if the French could have treated with Hanover in their hands. It was with a view to prevent this, to oppoſe the French in their projects in Germany, the ſucceſs of which would have been ſo detrimental to England, that we *honeſtly* and *wiſely* have formed and have maintained the army *now* commanded by prince Ferdinand, and having entered into alliance with the king of Pruſſia.

But though this was a meaſure of prudence, it was ſcarcely poſſible for the wiſeſt ſtateſmen to foreſee all thoſe great conſequences which it hath already produced. The efforts which the French have made in Germany, and the reſiſtance they have there met with by the care of the Britiſh adminiſtration, have contributed more than perhaps we could expect, to our ſucceſs in America, and other parts of the world. Full of the project of conquering Hanover, France ſaw herſelf obliged to engage in exorbitant expences; armies were to be paid, and maintained in Weſtphalia and on the Rhine;

Rhine; vaſt ſums were to be advanced to the court of Vienna, always as indigent as it is haughty; the ravenous Ruſſians, and the degenerate Swedes, would not move, unleſs allured by ſubſidies; and the mouth of every hungry German prince was to be ſtopt with the louis d'ors of France. Involved in expences thus enormous, our enemies have been prevented from ſtrengthening themſelves at ſea, where England had moſt reaſon to dread their becoming ſtrong.

The infinite advantages which this nation hath reaped from the German war, are indeed now ſo well underſtood, that we have ſeen the greateſt enemies of this *meaſure* acknowledge their miſtake.

They now confeſs that if we had not reſiſted France, in her projects of German conqueſts, her beſt troops had not been deſtroyed; her own coaſts would have been better protected; ſhe would have been able to pay more attention to her American concerns; England might have been threatened ſo ſeriouſly with invaſions, as to be afraid of parting with thoſe numerous armies which have conquered at ſuch a diſtance of Time. In a word, that univerſal bankruptcy, which hath crowned the diſtreſſes of France, and gives England greater reaſon of exultation, than any event of the war, might have been prevented. It is entirely owing to the German part of the war, that France appears thus low in the political ſcale of ſtrength and riches; that ſhe is found to be a ſinking monarchy, nay a monarchy already ſunk. And perhaps it might be an enquiry worthy of another Monteſquieu, to aſſign the *cauſes of the riſe and fall* of the French monarchy; and to point out thoſe ſilent principles of decay, which have, in our times, made ſo rapid a progreſs, that France in 1712, after upwards of twenty years almoſt conſtant war, maintained againſt all Europe, was ſtill more reſpectable, and leſs exhauſted than it now appears to be, when the ſingle arm of Great-Britain is lifted up againſt her, and the war has laſted no more than three or four years.

If this then be the ſtate of the war in Germany; if England be bound to take a part in it, by every motive of honour and intereſt; and if the infinite advantages it hath already produced, be ſtated fairly—the inference I would draw, and which I believe the whole nation will alſo draw, is, that we ſhould continue to exert thoſe endeavours which hitherto have been ſo effectual, in defeating the deſigns of France, to get poſſeſſion of Hanover.

His majeſty, as elector of Hanover, has no views of ambition: His *country has been attacked only becauſe it belonged to the king* of Great-Britain; and nothing more is required of us, but to be true to ourſelves, by neglecting no ſtep that may prevent Hanover from falling again into the hands of France, after having been ſo miraculouſly reſcued from the contributions of the rapacious Richlieu, and ſaved from the *military deſart* of Belle-iſle.—I need not ſay any thing of the glory acquired by that army, which, notwithſtanding its great inferiority, hath driven the French twice from the Weſer to the Rhine. I ſhall only obſerve, that the next campaign (if another campaign ſhould precede the peace) will, in all probability, loſe us none, of the advantages we have gained, *on that ſide*; if our army, ſtill headed by prince Ferdinand, who has already gained ſo many laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by ſending to it *ſome thouſands* more of our national troops; who now ſince the conqueſt of Canada and the defeat of the long threatned invaſion, have no other ſcene of action left, but to contribute to another victory in Germany.

And with regard to the king of Pruſſia, after giving us hopes that he will ſtill be able to hold out, he obſerves thus:

"But if contrary to our hopes, our wiſhes, our endeavours, this ſhould fail; if his Pruſſian majeſty, like a lion caught in the toils (after a reſiſtance already made, which will hand him down to poſterity as the greateſt of men) ſhould at laſt be unable to defend himſelf; let him not deſpair while he is in alliance with Britain: For I would inculcate a doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongſt my countrymen, and which therefore I hope, will not be oppoſed by our miniſters, *That whatever conqueſts we have made, and whatever conqueſts we may ſtill make upon the French, except North-America, which muſt be kept all our own; ſhould be looked upon as given back to France for a moſt important conſideration, if it can be the means of extricating the king of Pruſſia from any unforeſeen diſtreſſes.*"

And he concludes the whole with obſerving, and lamenting the danger, to which our happy conſtitution now lies expoſed, whereupon he has this melancholy reflection: "That unleſs ſomething can be done to bring back our conſtitution to its firſt principles, we ſhall find, that we have triumphed, only to make ourſelves as wretched as our enemy; that our conqueſts are but a poor compenſation for the loſs of our liberties; in a word, that like Wolfe falling in the arms of victory, we are moſt glorioufly—*undone!*"

With which reflection, that it may remain impreſſed upon the minds of our readers, we ſhall conclude theſe extracts.

A ſhort Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the Military Exerciſe, *&c. continued from p.* 649.

WHEN the uſe of fire-arms began to be generally eſtabliſhed, the neceſſity of a great regularity and uniformity, in the manner of uſing theſe arms, became apparent: It was ſoon diſcovered, that thoſe troops which could make the briſkeſt fire, and ſuſtain it longeſt, had a great ſuperiority over others leſs expert: And likewiſe, that the efficacy and power of fire did not conſiſt in random and ſcattering ſhots, made

without order; but in the fire of a body of men at once, and that properly timed and directed. It was therefore neceſſary to exerciſe the troops in loading quick, and firing together, by the word of command; but as the aukwardneſs, careleſſneſs, and raſhneſs, of young ſoldiers, (if left to themſelves) muſt occaſion frequent accidents; and cauſe the loſs of many of their own party, by the unſkilful manner of uſing fire-arms, eſpecially in the hurry of an engagement; it became a matter of indiſpenſible neceſſity to teach ſoldiers an uniform method of performing each action that was to be done with the muſket; that they might all do it in the moſt expeditious and ſafe manner. In order to effect this, it was neceſſary to analyſe and reduce the compound motion of each action into the ſeveral ſimple motions that it was compoſed of: This made each action eaſier to be learned and remembered; and by teaching the ſoldiers to perform the ſimple motions in the ſame manner, and in the ſame time, making a pauſe between each, it rendered them exact in the performance of the whole action. This is the origin of what is called the manual exerciſe; which, when it was once invented, (beſides the real utility of it) made troops to ſhew to ſuch advantage, and their motions appear ſo regular and beautiful, that it ſoon was copied by other nations, and came into general uſe. The Spaniards were moſt probably the inventors of it, as they were the firſt who made uſe of muſkets, and their infantry was at that time the beſt in Europe. Even the French, who are ſo ready, upon the ſlighteſt grounds, to put in their claim for the honour of all uſeful inventions and improvements, acquieſce in this (Brantom. elog. du D. d'Albe & du M. Strozzi.); and own, that they learned the uſe of the muſket from the Spaniards (Hiſt. mil. Fran. vol. 1. p. 277.); and that they never had any regular diſcipline, or exerciſe, till they took it from the Dutch; whoſe army in Flanders was as that time the great ſchool, where all who had a deſire to attain military knowledge, went to learn it under prince Maurice of Naſſau, who is frequently ſtiled, by the military writers of his time, the reviver of the diſcipline of the ancients; and whoſe continual wars with the Spaniards had enabled him to improve upon, and furpaſs his maſters. He was, indeed, for many years, in almoſt unrivalled poſſeſſion of the reputation of being the greateſt commander in Europe; but was, at laſt, in ſome degree, eclipſed by the great Guſtavus Adolphus, whoſe exploits were more brilliant, and ſucceſſes more rapid, than thoſe of Maurice; who always was a cautious and prudent, rather than a bold and enterprizing general. Guſtavus was undoubtedly a very great maſter of all the branches of military knowledge, eſpecially of tacticks; in which he ſtruck out many things entirely new, at leaſt to the moderns (Folard Traité de la colonne.) An ingenious French author (Nouveau projét d'un ordre François en tactiq. p. 125.) has drawn a parallel between him and Epaminondas: It is, indeed, remarkable, that each of them invented new methods of drawing up their armies, founded on the ſame principles in attacks: That they each of them appeared at the head of a people till then obſcure, and of no great eſtimation in military affairs; which, under their conduct, attained, almoſt at once, to the higheſt degree of reputation: That they each fought two remarkable battles, againſt warlike nations and veteran troops, in which they were victorious: And that each periſhed in the laſt. Indeed the Thebans, after the death of Epaminondas, ſoon ſunk into their primitive obſcurity; but the Swedes, after the loſs of Guſtavus, maintained their reputation for valour and diſcipline for many years, under Kniphauſen, Torſtenſon, Banier, duke Bernard of Weimar, and other generals: Which plainly ſhews, that, during the ſhort time Guſtavus lived, he had formed many excellent officers; and that, had he not been ſo unfortunately killed at Lutzen, he probably would have eſtabliſhed a * diſcipline much ſuperior to any that had been ſince the time of the Greeks and Romans. After his death, the Dutch exerciſe and diſcipline again became the † pattern for all Europe to follow, and continued

* *The Swedes appear to have been the firſt that practiſed firing by two or three ranks at a time; as Hudibras has it:*

When over one another's heads,
They charge, three ranks at once, like Swedes.

As may be ſeen in Sir Robert Monro's Memoirs, and Bariffe's Young Artillery-Man, &c. The firing by platoons, is generally ſaid to be a Dutch invention, though the life of Guſtavus Adolphus, lately publiſhed, gives it to that monarch. We have looked into Sir Robert Monro's book; and ſome others that treat expreſsly of military affairs, and of the Swediſh diſcipline in particular; and cannot find the leaſt reaſon for acquieſcing in that opinion, but rather the contrary; and we cannot help thinking, that the author confounds Guſtavus's method, of poſting platoons of muſketeers amongſt his cavalry, with the platoon firing by battalion, which are things totally different from one another.

† *Lewis the* XIVth, *in* 1662, *employed Monſ. Martinet, to regulate and diſcipline his infantry, after the Dutch manner. He was firſt lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel of the regiment du roi, or the king's own regiment; which was then the pattern. He was killed at the ſiege of Doeſburg, in* 1672. *His name is become, among our military gentlemen, a term of ſneer and reproach, too often applied to ſuch officers as ſhame the reſt of their corps, by being more aſſiduous and exact in the performance of their duty, than ſuits with the levity of the young, or the indolence of the old ones.*

continued so till within these few years; that the amazing victories and successes of the Prussians have excited the attention and admiration of all nations; and put them upon endeavouring to learn and imitate that wonderful military establishment and discipline which has enabled Frederick the IId. the prodigy of our age, to perform such amazing exploits, as have already, whatever may be his future destiny, given him a title to the highest rank among the most sublime military geniuses, and greatest generals that the world has produced.

The alteration and improvement of the Prussian discipline was originally the work of the present king's father, Frederick-William I. king of Prussia; whose character and actions, delineated by a masterly and impartial hand, would compose a work equally curious and entertaining. We should there behold a prince, who might properly be called military mad, without any real military genius; scrupulously attached and bigotted to the minutest formalities, and we may say fopperies, of the regimental detail and parade; but never shewing any signs of his being master of the great operations of war, or the sublime parts of military science: In short, much fitter to be a drill serjeant, or adjutant, than a king, or a general. Who, though truly religious, and in most instances a man of rigid virtue and strict morality; yet, from his immoderate fondness for troops, joined to the austerity and violence of his temper, acted like a mere tyrant, and governed his family, and subjects with the stern harshness and barbarity of a Muley Ishmael. Indeed, the force and prevalency of an European education, and manners, had so far an influence upon him, as to prevent his being as bloody: But he exerted the natural roughness, and unfeelingness of his disposition, in breaking his troops to an obedience, and severity of discipline, unheard of before in Europe; which transformed men into mere machines, moved and actuated solely by the will and command of their officers; and which a man, of a milder and more humane turn, could not have attempted to have established: A slave in Turkey being in a state of much less constraint, and servile subordination, than that of his soldiers, or even of his officers. His passion for tall men was extravagant, beyond belief; and, to recruit his great useless regiment of giants, he spared no expence, although covetous to excess, in his own disposition; nor in order to inveigle, or even kidnap a tall man, did his officers stick at fraud, perfidy, or the grossest violations of the laws of society and of nations; which he always connived at, and oftentimes avowed. His whole country was one great garrison; every man who was handsome, and had a fine person, was compelled to serve; even children were enlisted from their birth, and their parents were accountable for them to the regiment to which they were allotted: In short, every thing was made subservient to the military extravagance of the monarch, without the least regard to justice or humanity. But as his troops were to him merely what dolls are to children, or ornamental china to the ladies, not for use, but amusement or parade; and his whole pleasure and employment was the adjusting of their dress and accoutrements, which he would do with his own hands, and the exercising and reviewing them; he never chose to expose them to the dangers or fatigues of war, perhaps, indeed, in some measure, for fear they should all desert. All this, added to the particularity, and even finicalness of their dress and appearance *, caused them, in his life-time, to be looked upon as meer puppets, fit only for show, but could be of no use or service in real action; and they, and their discipline, were in general the subject of ridicule amongst the military men of other nations. But when Frederick the IId succeeded to the crown of Prussia, his penetrating genius quickly distinguished and retrenched all that was trifling and useless, from what was of real utility: and sensible of the advantages which that strictness of discipline and exact obedience, to which his troops were broken and habituated, gave him, he did not fear attacking, with his then raw and unexperienced forces, the rough old warriors of the house of Austria; and soon convinced them, at the battles of Molwitz, Freydberg, and on many other occasions, that what is absurd and contemptible, in the hands of a little genius, becomes great and formidable, in those of a prince of sublime understanding, and superior talents. And as the author

* *Frederick-William, besides his passion for tall men, had a very great fondness for broad faces; in order, therefore, that his soldiers might appear to the utmost advantage, in those two points, and not without a view to œconomy, he caused their coats to be made so very short, that they barely reached half-way down their thighs; and so scanty in the body and sleeves, that they could scarce put them on: Their breeches reached scarcely down to their knees; and their hats were so small, as hardly to cover their heads, so that they were forced to have a contrivance to pin them on, for fear of their falling off when they were exercising. Their hair was all queued back, and powdered, with only one or two small curls on each side of the face; to this was added square-toed shoes, with high heels; a long sword, with a broad blade, worn very high upon the hip; and white garters, which, as well as the waistcoat and breeches (that were generally white also) were continually chalked to keep them clean; for the least speck of dirt on any of them was punished with the utmost severity. This appeared the more extraordinary, as at that time the prevailing fashion of dress was every where totally different; and being added to a sort of uprightness and stiffness in their air and motions, that was peculiar to themselves, made them really have very much the appearance of puppets.*

thor of the Memoirs of the houſe of Brandenbourg, (who is generally ſuppoſed to be the king himſelf) obſerves, that, though the eager deſire of the elector Frederick the IIId. for the title of king, and the extraordinary pains which he took to get it conferred upon him by the emperor, were in him only the effect of his violent fondneſs for ſtate and pre-eminence; and proceeded merely from a puerile and ridiculous vanity: Yet, that the acquiſition of the royalty has been, in proceſs of time, of the greateſt advantage to the houſe of Brandenbourg, by exciting and enabling it to throw off the dependence and ſubjection, in which it was to the houſe of Auſtria. So we may add, that the extravagant paſſion of Frederick-William for troops, and for all kinds of military diſcipline and parade; and the exceſs he carried it to, though it deſervedly expoſed him to contempt and ridicule, did, in a great meaſure, lay the foundation for the glorious victories and immortal fame of his ſon.

[*To be concluded in our* Mag. *for* January.]

ADDITIONS *to* DECEMBER.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Richard Maitland, *of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated* Bombay, May 8, 1759.

"SINCE my laſt, nothing particular has happened to the detachment, until February, when I was ordered by the governor and council to take the command of an expedition againſt the city and caſtle of Surat, my command conſiſting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 ſeapoys.

I embarked my troops on board the company's armed veſſels, and in eight days landed them all ſafe at a place called Dentilowry, diſtant from Surat about nine miles, where we encamped for the refreſhment of the troops three or four days. In our firſt day's march from the above encampment, Capt. John Northall died of an apoplectic fit, and was ſucceeded in the company by Capt. Joſeph Winter. The firſt attack that I made was againſt the French garden, where the enemies (Scydees) had lodged a number of men; them I drove out, after a very ſmart firing on both ſides for about four hours; our number loſt conſiſting of about 20 men killed, and as many wounded. After we had got poſſeſſion of the French garden, I thought it neceſſary to order the engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and completed it in two days.

On this battery were mounted two 24 pounders, and a 13 inch mortar, which I ordered to fire againſt the wall, &c. as briſk as poſſible: This I continued to do for three days.——Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the outer town than by the breach of the wall, I called a council of war, compoſed of military and marine; formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put into execution at half paſt four the next morning. The plan was, that the company's grab and bomb-ketches ſhould warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle oppoſite the Scydees Bundar, one of the ſtrongeſt fortified places they had got: This they did, and a general attack begun from the veſſels and battery at the appointed time. My intentions in this were, to drive the enemy from their batteries, and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at the Bundar, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their tranſportation. We made a continual fire until half paſt eight, when a ſignal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the veſſels. This proved very ſucceſsful, for the men were landad with the loſs of one man only; getting poſſeſſion of the Scydees Bundar, and putting the men to flight, with the loſs of Capt. Robert Engliſh mortally wounded, and Lieut. Pepperel wounded in the ſhoulder, our loſs of men not very conſiderable.

Having gained this point, and getting poſſeſſion of the outer town, with its fortifications, the next thing to be done was to attack the inner town and caſtle.

I ordered the thirteen and two ten-inch mortars to be planted on the Scydees Bundar, and to begin firing into the caſtle and town as ſoon as poſſible; diſtance from the caſtle about 700 yards, inner town 500.

About ſix in the evening the mortars began to play very briſkly, and continued to do ſo until half paſt two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the caſtle and town into ſuch a conſternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy finding it impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, ſent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my troops to march into the town; which I did, with drums beating and colours flying. After I was in the town, the governor ſent to acquaint me that he would give me up the caſtle, on proviſo, that I would allow him and his people to march out of the caſtle with their effects, which I agreed to, taking poſſeſſion without any further moleſtation.

Royal artillery, Killed 2. Wounded 4.

In the company's infantry. Captains killed 2. Subaltern 1. Killed in all 150. Wounded about 60.

Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrived at Bombay the 15th of April.——(See p. 556, 617, and our Map of Surat, &c. p. 520.)

Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that Mr. Milbank, who was lately ſent to Morocco with two men of war, to treat about the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and a tranſport that was wrecked laſt year on the barbary coaſt, is not able to ſucceed in his commiſſion: For beſides the ſum of money required, which is very large, the emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and ball anſwerable, and cordage,

cordage, tackle, &c. ſufficient to equip four ſhips of war. (See p. 626.)

The bounties to ſeamen and landmen that ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on board his majeſty's ſhips, and the rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as conceal themſelves, are prolonged to the 11th of February next. (See p. 628.)

Addreſſes have been preſented to his majeſty, from the aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, and the dean and clergy of Guernſey. (See p. 682.)

The Eaſt-India ſhips that put into the Brazils, (ſee p. 571.) are arrived ſafely at Cork, except the Taviſtock, which ſprung a leak, and was obliged to put back again.

In Paris 19,148 children were baptized, 4342 couple married, 19,202 died during this year; and 5082 foundlings were taken into their foundling hoſpital in the ſame time.

Amſterdam, Dec. 31. The number of perſons who have died in this city in 1759, amounts to 7771, and the chriſtnings to 4317. One thouſand two hundred and fifty two perſons died at the Hague in Holland, which were ten more than in the year before.

MARRIAGE *and* BIRTH.

Dec. 27. SAMUEL Benyon, of Shrewſbury, Eſq; was married to Miſs Yate.

29. Lady Catheart, was delivered of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25. THOMAS Stowe, Eſq; cuſtomer inward, of Newcaſtle upon Tine.

James Butler, of Little Benton, in Northumberland, Eſq;

27. Mr. David Lacy, of Limerick in Ireland, aged 112.

Hon. William Carmichael, of Skirling in North-Britain, advocate, aged 88.

28. Dr. Daniel Cox, an eminent phyſician.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Dec. 22. Dr. Warburton was appointed biſhop of Glouceſter, in the room of Dr. Johnſon, deceaſed.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. William Ellis, was preſented to the vicarage of Thrilton-Abbey, in Lincolnſhire.—George Townſhend, B. A. to the vicarage of Halivell, in Cumberland.—Mr. Gilly, to the rectory of Hawkdon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Murdin, to the vicarage of Ixning, in Suffolk.—Mr. Jacobs, to the vicarage of Giſborough, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Imber, to the rectory of North Chowtry, in Eſſex.—Mr. John Tooker, to the rectory of Chaldwoodley, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Pitcard, to the vicarage of Yaxley, in Huntingdonſhire. — Mr. Smythies, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, in Colcheſter.—Mr. Woodcock, to the rectory of St. Michael, Woodſtreet, and St. Mary Staining. Mr. Hodgkin, to the rectory of St. Martin, Colcheſter. — Mr. Welch, to the rectory of Rumbald in Eſſex.—William Harper, M. A. to the vicarage of Stanwell in Middleſex.—Dr. Terrick to a prebend of Durham.—Mr. Taylor, to the vicarage of Farley in Cheſhire.—Mr. Hill, to the rectory of Watford, in Hertfordſhire.—Mr. Dives, to the vicarage of Moulſton in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Carlton, to the rectory of Staple-grove in Hertfordſhire.—Dr. Boulton created a doctor of divinity, by the univerſity of Oxford.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable Samuel Kirkſhau, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Leeds, with the rectory of Ripley in Yorkſhire.—To enable Mr. Hirſt to hold the rectory of Bogworthy, with the rectory of Little Shelford in Cambridgeſhire.—To enable Mr. Jenkins, to hold the vicarage of Paciſhton in Lincolnſhire, with the rectory of Loughton in Staffordſhire.—To enable Mr. Filmer, to hold the rectory of Crundall, with the rectory of Hinxhill in Kent.—To enable Mr. Bedford to hold the rectories of Fillery and Lamoran in Cornwall.—To enable Mr. Edwards to hold the rectories of Abor and Llallychud in Carnarvonſhire.—To enable Thomas Baker, M. A. to hold the rectories of Staverton and Ringmore in Devonſhire.—To enable William Oliver, B. D. to hold the rectories of Ludcombe and Sidmarſh, in Shropſhire.—To enable Henry Herbert, B. D. to hold the rectory of Kidgel in Worceſterſhire, with the vicarage of Atherley-down in Staffordſhire.

Promotions, Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 8. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; to be conſul general for the ſeveral parts of the Ruſſian empire.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 8. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Eſq; admiral of the blue to be general of the marine forces. And, Alſo to appoint Charles Saunders, Eſq; vice admiral of the blue, to be lieutenant general of the ſaid forces.

St. James's, Dec. 15. This day the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Eſq; was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whitehall, Dec. 22. James Oſwald, Eſq; was appointed a lord of the treaſury.—Robert Nugent, Eſq; with the earl of Sandwich, and Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; vice treaſurer, &c. of Ireland.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

John Ward, Eſq; appointed bluemantle purſuivant at arms.—Henry Vanſittart, Eſq; governor of Bengal, in the room of general Clive, who reſigned.—Lieut. Gen. Onſlow, governor of Plymouth.— George Carey, Eſq; to be Col. of the 64th regiment of foot.—Capt. Somerville, to be major to Burgoyne's light

light dragoons. — Brigadier Gen. James Murray, to be governor of Quebec —George Williamson, Esq; to be Col. Thomas Flight, and Thomas Ord, Esqrs. to be lieutenant colonels, and John Godwin, Esq; major to a new battalion.—Christopher Teesdale, Esq; to be major of the third regiment of foot. —John Johnstone, Esq; to be major to the 61st regiment of foot.—Lewis Thomas, Esq; to be major of the ninth regiment of foot. —Richard Prescot, Esq; to be major to the 50th regiment of foot.—Thomas Troughear, Esq; to be major to the 73d regiment of foot.—John Hale, Esq; to be lieutenant colonel commandant of a regiment of light dragoons.—Capt. John Blaquire, to be major to the 68th regiment of foot.—Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be lieutenant colonel in the first troop of horse guards. — Hon. James West, elected high steward of St. Albans, in the room of the late duke of Marlborough.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

HAMPSHIRE. Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, in the room of the duke of Bolton.

Haslemere. Captain Molyneux, ——— of his brother, deceased.

Hertford. Lord Fordwich, ——— of George Harrison, Esq; deceased.

Ipswich. George Montgomery, Esq; of ——— Samuel Kent, Esq; deceased.

Leominster. Chase Price, Esq; ——— of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, deceased.

Montgomery. Edward Clive, Esq; ——— of William Bodvill, Esq; deceased.

Oakhampton. Admiral Rodney, ——— of Thomas Potter, Esq; deceased.

Orford. Col. Fitzroy, ——— of Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Peirson, of York, Mercer.
George Fitzgerald, of London, merchant.
Samuel Weaver, of Newgate-street, cheesemonger.
Francis Hooker, of St. Giles in the Fields, dealer and Chapman.
John, Titley, of Warrington, sail-cloth maker.
John Brown, of Chiselhurst, victualler.
Roger Walker, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
David Richard Milne, of Little Bell Alley, merchant.
Stephen Bovyer, of Tillstone Fernhall, in Cheshire, Cheesefactor.
Thomas Berresford, senior, of Gorton, Lancashire, carrier.
James Stuart, of Whitby, linen-draper and mercer.
Charles Walford, of Ipswich, grocer.
Joseph Bezeley, of Limehouse, sugar-baker.
John Moody, of Thorne Key, in Yorkshire, ship carpenter.
William Wiseham, of the Poultry, linen-draper.
Thomas Carter, of Yarm, butter factor.
John Dunne, of Canterbury, linen draper.
Thomas Constable, of Bristol, merchant.
William Saunders, of Mead's court, taylor.
James Wilson, and Robinson Day, of St. Clement Danes, mans mercers drapers and copartners.
Samuel Woodford, of Bristol, mercer.
Humphry Matthews, of Exeter, linen draper,
Joseph Taylor, jun. of Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire, innkeeper.
Francis Daniell, of Bristol, merchant.

Remainder of the CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, *for* 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee Simple. By William Blackstone, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington. (See p. 673.)

2. The Great Charter, &c. with an introductory Discourse. By the same Hand, pr. 1s. Worrall.

3. Full Answers to the Queries in Defence of the Malt Distillery, pr. 1s. Scott.

4. An Essay on the present State of Theatres, pr. 3s. Pottinger.

5. Mr. Grove's Letter upon the glorious Success at Quebeck, pr. 1s. Burd.

6. A Letter addressed to two great Men on the Prospect of a Peace, &c. price 1s. Millar. (See p. 635.)

7. A Letter from an Officer on Board the Royal George, pr. 6d. Burd.

8. Dr. Johnson's Apology for the Clergy, pr. 1s. H. Payne.

9. A Reply to the second Letter to a late noble Commander, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

10. A Defence of Mr. Garrick, pr. 1s. Stevens.

11. The Nature, Properties and Laws of Motion of Fire discovered, &c. By W. Hillary, M. D. pr. 2s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 657.)

12. The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Dissertation II. By Mr. Kennicott, pr. 5s. Rivington.

13. Every Farmer his own Farrier. By W. Ellis, pr. 2s. 6d. Davis and Reymers.

14. A Plan for arranging and balancing the Accounts of Landed Estates. By Corbyn Morris, Esq; pr. 5s. Millar.

15. An Epistle to a noble Lord, pr. 6d. Williams.

16. The World Display'd, Vol. I. to be continued monthly, pr. 1s. 6d. Newberry.

17. A Military Dictionary, No. I. pr. 6d. Cooke.

18. The Retrospect, pr. 1s. Cabe.

19. Historical and Political Mercury, pr. 1s. 6d. Townsend.

20. Farther Observations on the Foundling Hospital, pr. 6d. Owen.

21. Discipline of the Norfolk Militia, pr. 6s. Shuckburgh. (See p. 609, 647.)

22. Much Ado about Nothing, pr. 1s. Hall.

23. A Letter from John Bland, pr. 6d. Reeve.

24. A Letter from John Pately, pr. 6d. Taylor.

25. Col. Fitzroy's Letter considered, price 6d. Cooper.

26. Thoughts on the pernicious consequences of borrowing Money, &c. pr. 1s. Payne.

27. The Mirrour, pr. 2s. Owen.

28. The Laws of Bills of Exchange, &c. pr. 6s. Owen.

29. The Chemical Works of Gaſpar Neumann, M. D. Caſſon.

30. The Servant's Directory, pr. 5s. Johnſton.

31. The Duke de Belleiſle's Letters, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Payne. (See p. 607.)

32. The Sollicitor's Guide and Tradeſman's Inſtructor, concerning Bankrupts, pr. 1s. 6d. Worral.

33. Reflections upon Good and Ill Luck, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.

ENTERTAINMENT, POETICAL.

34. The Adventures of Ulyſſes, 2 vols. pr. 5s. Noble.

35. A new Atalantis for 1760, pr. 1s. 6d.

36. Love Feaſts, pr. 3s. Fleming.

37. The Auction, 2 Vols. price 6s. Lownds.

38. The Feaſt of Laughter, price 1s. Seymour.

39. Poems on Devotional Subjects, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Buckland.

40. Phil and Harriet, a true Tale, pr. 6d. Morley.

41. The Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shanby, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Dodſley.

SERMONS.

42. *On the Thankſgiving Day*, before the Commons. By Dr. Dayrell, pr. 6d. Walter.

43. By Richard Price, pr. 6d. Millar.

44. By J. Williams, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

45. By Mr. Maſon, pr. 6d. Buckland.

46. By Mr. Obourne, pr. 6d. Owen.

47. By Mr. Harris, pr. 6d. E. Owen.

48. By Mr. Gilbert, pr. 6d. Buckland.

49. By Mr. Kippis, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

50. By Mr. Winter, pr. 6d. Buckland.

51. By Mr. Ball, pr. 6d. ditto.

52. By Mr. Clarke, pr. 6d. Whiſton and White.

53. By Mr. Hogg, pr. 6d. Buckland.

54. On Nov. 5. By Mr. Green, pr. 6d. Scott.

55. Two Volumes of Diſcourſes. By S. Bourn, pr. 10s. 6d. Griffiths.

56. Diſcourſes on Happineſs. By Mr. Newman, 2 Vol. pr. 10s. Noon.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

57. Baldwin's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

58. The Gentleman's New Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

59. The Ladies ditto, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

60. The Court and City Regiſter, pr. 2s. 9d. Hitch.

61. The London Pocket-Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

62. The Daily Memorandum-Book, pr. 1s. Pridden.

63. The Gentleman and Lady's Palladium, pr. 1s. Scott.

64. Sheepey's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Stevens.

65. The Ladies Complete Pocket-Book, pr. 1s. Newbery.

66 The Court and City Kalender, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

67. The Merchant's Directory, pr. 1s. 6d. Hope.

68. Complete Memorandum-Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Fuller.

69. Scott's New Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued from p.* 400.

A Large brigantine.
Wentſhaw, from Bourdeaux, for Stock-
Hope, from Bourdeaux, for Gottenburg.
Bellona privateer, from St. Maloes, of 18 ſix pounders, 12 ſwivels, and 120 men.
A ſhip loaded with corn.
A ſhip, from Martinico, for Marſeilles.
La Nymphe privateer, of Granville, of 20 ſix-pounders, and 160 men.
La Vengeur privateer, of 12 ſix-pounders, and 90 men.
A privateer ſnow, of Dunkirk, of 8 guns, and 54 men.
A brig, from Martinico.
A coaſter, from Marſeilles.
King Solomon, Vitaud, from Dunkirk.
A ſloop, loaded with brandy and wine, from Nantz.
An Eaſt-India ſhip, with bale goods and coffee.
Maria Agnes, from St. Domingo.
Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, with proviſions for Canada.
A Dutch ſhip, 700 tons, loaded with flour and ſtores, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.
A French letter of marque, burthen 300 tons, from Bourdeaux, for North-America.
A Daniſh galliot, from Marſeilles, for Havre.
A ſloop loaded with proviſions.
St. John Baptiſt, for Marſeilles, with corn.
Hannah and Dorothy, from Frederickſhall, for Bourdeaux.
St. Peter, from Norway, for St. Maloes.
Prince Edward, from Bayonne, for Stockholm.
Dukſuk, from Nantz, for Oſtend.
Euſtatia, from Bourdeaux, for Gottenburg.
Anna Maria, from Bourdeaux, for Stockholm.
Pacifique, with coffee, &c. from the Eaſt-Indies, for Port L'Orient.
Groymord privateer, of St. Maloes, of 12 guns, and 55 men.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from p.* 400.

PRINCE Edward privateer of Guernſey.

Prince William, Hyndman,
Jeſſe, Cunningham,
——, Duglaſs,
} From Glaſgow, for the Leeward Iſlands.

Lawſon, Chamberlain, from Dublin for Virginia.
William and Anne, Teverdale, from ditto.
A large Briſtol ſhip.

Friendship, Tobin, from London, for Gibraltar.
Ditto, Pike, from London, for Exeter.
Charming Rachel, Scott, } From Virginia
———, Marshal, } for Liverpool.
———, Smyth, from Philadelphia, for Dublin.
Henry, Bond, from Liverpool, for Barbadoes.
Philip and James, Cole, from Barbadoes, for Virginia.
Alice, Briggs, from Jamaica, for London.
Lady Livingston, Houston, from Campvere, for Scotland.
Irene, Jacobson, from New-York, for London.
———, Vavasor, from New-York, for Barbadoes.
———, Malcomb, from Boston, for Madeira.
Kirk privateer, of Guernsey.
Dorchester, ———, from St. Kitt's, for London
Sally, Risby,
John and Alice, Murray,
Success, Daniel,
Owner's Endeavour, ——
} Coasters.
Fantyn, Gordon, from Jamaica, for Bristol.
Samuel, Turner, from St. Kitt's, for London.
Lion, Sainthill, from Gibraltar, for England.
Questor, Potter, } From Africa, for
Cavendish, Hamilton, } America.
George, Bossam, from Guernsey, for Southampton.
Ellis, Sommerville, from Maryland, for London.
Providence, Emmet, a coaster.
Zenobia, Philips, from South-Carolina, for Antigua.
Shallow, from Honduras, for Bristol.
Content, Wood, from Calobre, for London.
Eagle, from Dartmouth, to Figuera.
Providence, Parsons, from Barbadoes, for London.
Crown Prince, Muslar, from Dublin, for Hamburg.
Swallow, Teed, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, for Falmouth.
Fortune, Mackie, from Lisbon, for Leith.
A sloop, of 50 tons, with wheat.
Laurel privateer, of London, Lee.
Friendship, Elwell, from Cadiz, for New-England.
Pemberton, Kirkpatrick, from Liverpool, for Africa.
Providence, Tedball, of Bristol.
Ellis, Gilsone, of Cork.
Friendship, Bogg, of Bristol, for the West-Indies.
Betty and Martha, Simondson, from Cork, for Jamaica.
Swift, Brown, from St. Lucar, for London.
Tomlinson, Farrell, from Antigua, for London.
Boston, Cartwright, from North-Carolina, for London.
Ulysses, from New-York, for Bristol.
Patriot, Hawkins, from Bristol, for Virginia.
Dollabella, Done, from North-Carolina, for London.
Halifax, Mitchel, from North-Carolina, for London.
St. Patrick, Sarsfield, from Cork, for Jamaica.
Pleasant, Ogle, from London, for Guiney.

[*To be continued.*]

STOCKS.

Dec. 30, Sunday. Weather, rain. Wind S. E.—31. Bank stock 114.—3 per cent. Bank annuities reduced 83 ½.—3 per cent. Bank annuities, 1759, 85. Lottery tickets 4l. 14s. Weather, rain. Wind S.

The SHREWSBURY CONTEST; *or*, free *and* candid Disquisitions, *relating to a certain hard* Struggle *there, the other Day, between* High Church *and* Low.

Go not forth hastily to strive, lest thou know not what to do in the end thereof, when thy neighbour hath put thee to shame. Prov. xxv, 8.

He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely: But he that perverteth his ways, shall be known. Prov. x. 9.

——*His stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up.*—Joel ii. 20.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.—Prov. xi. 21.

MUSE,—help me on, an easy gallop,
To say, what has been done at *Salop*,
When, t'other day, each *mongrel wh-g*,
And *canting cur*, look'd mortal big;
When a poor *Church-of-England matron*
Could please no *Pr-sb-t-r--n* patron;—
And, when their lousy *low-church* cousins
Wou'd have demolish'd her, by dozens.
And first,—(if I may gallop on)
I' th' room of her, that's dead and gone,
Some other *matron*, (we'll suppose,)
Wou'd soon have properly been chose.
Wherefore, in foul, clandestine fashion,
Which put good people in a passion,
'Tis said, some *schismaticks* demure,
Of *tender conscience*, (to be sure!)
Wou'd fain have foisted, in good truth!
On *Shrewsb'ry's hospital*, forsooth,
One of their own malignant sect;
Enough th' *infirm'ry* to infect.
But *steady* L—ST—R, then b'ing down,
Was, at that juncture, in the town,
And all the good, he can, will do
Above, and in the country too;
On *upright dealing* purely bent,
Both in, and out of parliament;
Not proud, or stern, or ostentatious,
But prudent, solid, and sagacious.
So, having smelt the matter out,
And finding what they were about,
He told the pestilent *t—b—th—mp—rs*,
And retrograde encroaching *r—mp—rs*,
He could not much commend their zeal, in
Such ugly underhand foul dealing,
But well might blame thee—worse than fools,
For disregarding *stated rules*:
And, having made this full detection,
Insisted on *a fair election*.
Each sordid knave, and stupid dunce,
Sets out a canvassing at once,

And out of holes and corners creep
Vile, rav'nous *wolves*, array'd like *sheep*.
The children of this world (in short,)
And *crafty souls* of ev'ry sort,
Hurry to be, with all their might,
Beforehand with the *sons of light*.
Thus stinking *wh—gs* and four *diss—nt—rs*
Associate straight at all adventures;
And *modern saints*, too near a-kin,
So void of shame, tho' not of sin,
With *Mammonites* both great and small,
(*Occasional conformists*, all)
In loving sort soon *flock together*,
Like *birds* (I fancy) *of a feather*.
All of the *leaven Oliverian*,
Like, wond'rous well, the *presbyterian*:
And ev'ry *wh—g*, that has a vote,
Resolves her int'rest to promote,
And make her soon the *nursing mother*;
But, (burning shame) t' assist the other
Seems quite determin'd to decline,
The widow, tho' of a *divine!*
And, ev'ry way, by far more fitting,
Than her, the *r—mp* was for admitting.
The *female* of the tribe *fanatical*,
Turbulent, saucy, and schismatical,
Sure of the place began to boast,
Tho' reck'ning thus without her host.
She grandly takes upon her state;
Threatens some folks subordinate,
Whom after food, she thinks too eager,
With diet slender, as *soup maigre*;
And is determin'd to bring down,
(She puts on then a grievous frown,)
Some strutting bellies, grown as big
As those of any *kept up pig*;—
Partial respect, for some discloses,
And others to displace proposes.
And thus, *before they're batch'd*, (Od's dickins!)
She reckons, (as we say,) *her chickens*.
The Church's genuine children chuse,
With staunch unstainable *true blues*,
T' assert th' aforesaid *widow's* cause,
And injur'd *articles* and *laws*:
To which, the like regard too paid is
By lovely, pure, *well nurtur'd ladies*.
At last, th'appointed time approaches;
The town gets pretty full of coaches:
To *Salop*, ere the day arrives,
Each distant benefactor drives;——
Brave, zealous voters, many a one:
And, lo! *th' election* now comes on.
Some *crafty lawyers* strain their lungs,
And *prostitute* their *venal* tongues,
Endeav'ring to *disqualify*,
Thro' *Sophistry*, and many a l—,
(Just like some *c—rt—rs pl-c'd*, or *p-ns—n'd*,)
The *widow*, I before have mention'd.
"As for *th' infirmary*", they said,
And seem'd quite certain on this head,—
That "*all*,—(O! the decision clever!)
In any office whatsoever,
Ought amongst servants to be number'd,
And not with families encumber'd".
'Twas answer'd, to the strange objection,—
"*The widow now had no connection*,
At least, not any such as might
At all invalidate her right:—
And, that their arguments, in short,
Were plainly of the shuffling sort."
Added *sagacious* MR. H-LL,
Who to *the poor* gives *many a spill*,
"*I find, that you'd my father have*
To be no better than a slave;
And, by your wonderful award,
The treasurer would fain discard."
This inf'rence, ev'ry body must
Acknowledge was extremely just;
And yet,—upon my honest word!
Their way of Reas'ning seems absurd.
The *good* S-R. R-WL-ND, (*worthy* man!)
Will *help his country*, all he can,
But not in *slavish* manner *serve*
Those, that from *truth* or *justice* swerve.
By sundry gentlemen that spoke,
The quibbling, queer, *dissenting* folk,
And *wh-st-rs*, were a while confounded,
Who,—not with bashfulness abounded.
To other balderdash pretences,
As if not in their sober senses,
The *sophisters* had then recourse,
Such is of impudence the force;
But the *false brethren* were confuted,
And *scurvy nincompoops* non-suited.
Having themselves so well acquitted,
The *honest party* was permitted
To give their votes;—which soon out number'd,
Those of the *Wights* with *craft* encumber'd.
The *tory ladies* were all shining,
And sitting, in a room adjoining;
Where they'd have had their *votes* collected;
But their petition was rejected:
For some *sour counsellor*, or other,
Pretended in a mighty pother,
That they in publick must appear,
And said, with an immodest sneer,—
"*Are they, with all their airs and graces*,
Asham'd, forsooth! to shew their faces?
The *Sparklers*, quick at repartee,
Sent word in answer,—"*No not we*;—
But we're afraid, ('tis true i' faith!)
Lest of some folks the pois'nous breath
Should, if we come amongst em, 'taint us,
Howe'er,—we'll venture,—if they want us."
They then, (their compliments thus paid,)
In public their appearance made,—
Rallied the *brethren alse*, and noted
Their arbitrary deeds,—then *voted*.
A great majority protected
The widow, whom the *r-mp* rejected;
And her, in spite of putrid foes,
The *matron*, at th' *infirm'ry*, chose.
And thus perchance, a stop was put,
To some more scurvy schemes on foot.
Indeed the adversaries saw,
That they had better to withdraw,
The *wh-gs*, and their *associates* sour
Found, how inferior was their pow'r;
And so, *the brethren*, in despair
And with regret, let drop th' affair;
Since, without doubt, they needs must know,
How 'twas extremely like to go.

In proper manner to conclude,
And in a way, (I hope) *not rude*;—
The *low church* tribe, and *rumpish* rout,
Unable quite to ſtand it out,
Having with ſuch a *downfall* met,
As ſure they quickly can't forget,
Got up at length, (a lack-a-day!)
And, when they meanly *ſlunk away*,
Behind 'em left,—(I'm apt to think,)
A moſt abominable *ſtink!*

However,—let it not alarm
Good people:—whom it may not harm.
But, if it ſhould,—I underſtand,
They've ſtore of *remedies* at hand.
For, if the foreſaid horrid *ſmell*,
(And, what may happen none can tell,)
Shou'd *an infection* chance to raiſe,
(Like many a *nuiſance*, now-a-days,)
The conſequence they need not fear,
Since ſev'ral *doctors*, that are there,
And have acquired much renown,
Can *purge* and *purify* the town.
The gentlemen and *ladies* too,
A deal of good no doubt may do,
In town and country both, who live
And largely to *th'infirm'ry* give.
The *ladies* deal in many a charm.
The poor prevent from ſuff'ring harm,
And can diſperſe, (we may preſume,)
Th' aforeſaid, foul, infernal *fume*.
The *gentlemen* of tenets pure
Will help the malady to cure,
The noxious *vapour* keep from ſpreading,
And *train up* youth *right paths* to tread in.
Their curbing thus the *r—mp* and *wh-g*—
May dolts deter from looking big,
And, maugre peſtilential *ſteams*,
Diſcourage quite their dirty ſchemes.
But, if a ſpurious ſet of men
Should want to play their tricks again.
And perſons of great worth provoke,—
May all ſuch faithful honeſt folk,
As would the *common weal* ſecure,
Or have compaſſion on *the poor*,
Or *true religion* really love,
Or of *good principles* approve,
Or with *integrity* abound,—
Conſpiring warlets ſtill *confound!*

And now,—*ye falſe combining brethren*,
Who gather oft ſuch droves togeth'r in,
Foul matters ſecretly negotiate,
And for ſuch *ſorry* ends *aſſociate*;—
Ye ſtrange ungovernable creatures,
Of ugly correſpondent features!
As all *good chriſtians*, (I ſuppoſe,)
Shou'd *pray for* their invet'rate *foes*,
Therefore,—I'll bid you now *farewell!*
And *pray*, that you may *mend*—a deal.
Then think not, Sirs! to knit your brows,
Who *cauſes* ſo *corrupt* eſpouſe;
But, as you've been ſo *gently laſh'd*,
Grieve for your faults, and be aſham'd:
The things here wrote are *well deſign'd*,
By one, to *mercy* much inclin'd;—
And, (if they're rightly underſtood,)
Sincerely, for the *country's good*.
On which account you muſt excuſe,
The *free* yet *candid*

Jan. 9, 1759. PHILOMUSE.

BILLS of Mortality from Nov. 20. to Jan. 1.

Chriſt.	Males 932		
	Femal. 826	1758	
Buried	Males 1450		
	Fem. 1417	2867	
Died under 2 Years old			885
Between 2 and 5			336
5 and 10			122
10 and 20			114
20 and 30			242
30 and 40			276
40 and 50			273
50 and 60			196
60 and 70			188
70 and 80			153
80 and 90			69
90 and 100			13
			2867

Buried	Within the Walls	269
	Without the Walls	757
	In Mid. and Surry	1269
	City and Sub. Weſt.	572
		2867

Weekly, Nov. 27		505
Dec. 4		493
11		516
18		424
25		428
Jan. 1		501
		2867

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 8d ½.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 12, 1758, *to* Dec. 11, 1759.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	7294	Males	9919
Females	6959	Females	9685
	14253		19604

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 2028.

Died under 2 Years of Age	6994
Between 2 and 5	2063
5 and 10	803
10 and 20	694
20 and 30	1576
30 and 40	1616
40 and 50	1688
50 and 60	1413
60 and 70	1265
70 and 80	968
80 and 90	435
90 and 100	86
100	1
103	1
	19604

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